THE PUNJAB CHIEFS

REVISED EDITION

BY

W.L.CONRAN
H.D.CRAIK



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BY
SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
AND OF
"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTES IN THE PUNJAB"

BY
COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS
REVISED AND CORRECT, UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

BY
W.L. CONRAN, MAJOR, INDIAN ARMY
AND
H.D. CRAIK INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

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VOLUME I.

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1909.

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THE JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

THE FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.

THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

THE LAHORE DISTRICT.

THE AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

Preface to the Original Edition of the "Punjab Chiefs."

The histories of the Punjab Chiefs have been written by desire of Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The first portion of the work includes all the chiefs and Sardars of the plain country of the Punjab proper, from the Beas to the Indus. The second portion, which will be shortly published, treats of the outlying districts and dependencies of the province; the Cis-Sutlej States; the Jullundur Doab; the Rajput Hill States; the Derajat and Peshawar; Bahawalpur and Kashmir, and the Delhi territory.*

The intention of the work has been to give a picture of the Punjab aristocracy as it exists at the present day. No mention has accordingly been made of many families, Hindu and Muhammadan, once powerful and wealthy, which fell before the Sikhs. No mention has been made of many old Sikh families, whose *jagirs* were seized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and whose descendants are now plain husbandmen. A few notices of tribes and families of no present importance have, for special reasons, been given; but, as a general rule, only the histories of those men have been written who possess, at the present time, rank, wealth or local influence.

It has not been found practicable to give, in the body of the work, the authorities for every statement advanced; and it may therefore be well to mention here the sources from which the information has been derived.

* Sir Lepel Griffin did not carry out his intention of publishing this second portion of the work.

In the first place, each chief has sent a history of his family : sometimes meagre and fragmentary, sometimes full and connected, in many cases exaggerated and false.

Secondly, the whole records of the Punjab Government from annexation to the present year, the letters of the British Agents at Delhi and Ludhiana from 1809 to 1845, and the records of the old Sikh Government, have been largely made use of.

Thirdly, almost all histories, travels and memoirs relating to the Punjab, in English, Persian and Urdu, have been consulted.

Fourthly, the actors in, and eye-witnesses of the events described have been questioned ; a large number of the chiefs and Sardars, with their bards and family priests, have been examined personally ; and from their statements much new and interesting information has been gained.

Among those to whom acknowledgments are due for assistance in the preparation of the work are Pandit Manphul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Secretariat, whose learning and great local knowledge have been invaluable ; Syad Hadi Hussain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat ; and Maulvi Rajab Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Ludhiana.

LEPEL H. GRIFFIN.

Preface to the Second Edition of the "Punjab Chiefs."

THE PUNJAB CHIEFS, published more than twenty-five years ago, is out of print. Sir Lepel Griffin, then an Assistant Commissioner, wrote the biographies of the leading families of the existing Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. In the present edition his text has not been interfered with; and my share of the work has been confined to the mention of changes which have since affected the families. Some of the so-called chiefs, even in this short space, have sunk into insignificance, or have been thrust out of the front rank by the better educated and more pushing men of the present day. Others are rapidly passing out of importance. But as a literary and historical record, Sir Lepel Griffin's work will keep fresh to the end of time; and as a book of reference, it will be prized as long as this country is administered by British officials.

Sir Lepel Griffin was unable to carry out his intention of completing the histories. His work on the Rajas of the Punjab was a step in this direction; but he left untouched the whole of the North-West Frontier, most of the Himalayan tracts, and much of the Southern and Eastern Punjab. The duty of filling up these gaps has devolved upon me. The work is finished and will very shortly be published as a separate book.*

In connection with the present publication, I have to acknowledge the valuable assistance given me by Messrs. J. W. Gardiner, J. Wilson, E. Nicholl, and Baron Bentinck and Captain Dunlop Smith, as well as Rai Lachhman Das and Lala Ram

* Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab.

Nath. The editing of this new edition was in the first instance entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who, before his transfer to Hyderabad, had collected some materials which I have made use of.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :

1st September 1890.

Preface to the "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab."

The Punjab Chiefs, written more than a quarter of a century ago, dealt with the histories of the leading men in the districts between the Beas and the Indus, now known as the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. A new edition has been recently prepared by me, in which these histories have been brought down to date.

The present work practically completes the biographies of the families of note in the Province. It covers the Delhi, Jullundur, Peshawar and Derajat Divisions, and includes short notices of the Ruling Chiefs.

I was asked " to write a business-like book of reference for District and Administrative Officers, studying brevity and eschewing minute detail." These instructions I have obeyed at the sacrifice of much interesting matter which came under my hand. The book will not attract the general reader; but it will probably be found useful as one of reference, and every endeavour has been made to secure an accurate record of modern facts affecting the families. The histories were reviewed in type by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and by the various District Officers of the Province.

I have great pleasure in making my acknowledgments to the friends who assisted me in the preparation of this work. It had been, in the first instance, entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who collected a large amount of material before his transfer to Hyderabad. Mr. Longworth Dames placed at my disposal his manuscript history of Dera Ghazi Khan; and Mr.

Manuel, Head Clerk of the Dharamsala District Office, submitted excellent notes of the Kangra Rajputs, of which I have made much use. I have further received valuable help from Messrs. A. F. D. Cunningham, E. B. Francis, W. R. H. Merk, G. R. Drummond, J. Douie, A. Kensington and Baron Bentinck, as well as from Rai Lachhman Das, who helped me to correct the early proofs and Lalas Ram Nath, Gauri Shankar, Piyare Mohan, Rup Singh, Har Narayan and Amir Chand. In addition to the information furnished by the Darbaris themselves, I derived assistance from the various Settlement Reports of the Province, especially those of Messrs. O'Brien, Thorburn, Purser, Ibbetson, Fanshawe, T. G. Walker and Steedman. The accounts of the Ruling Chiefs are mainly an abstract of Griffin's Rajas of the Punjab, with modern facts added. It was thought advisable to include them so as to make the work complete as a book of reference.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :

1st September, 1890.

Preface to the New Edition.

The last editions of the "Punjab Chiefs" and "Chiefs and Families of Note" in the Punjab were issued by Major C. F. Massy in 1890, and in the years that have since elapsed many changes have occurred among the families whose histories are included in the work. Early in 1907, His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz decided that revision and the preparation of a new edition should be undertaken, in order to rectify omissions and inaccuracies and to bring the work generally up to date.

Sir Lepel Griffin's original work dealt only with families of the present Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. Major Massy's "Chiefs and Families of Note" contained the histories of the leading families of the Delhi, Jullundur, Derajat and Peshawar Divisions, and those of the Ruling Chiefs of the Native States under the control of the Punjab Government. In the present editions the two books have been amalgamated. Families belonging to the present Frontier Province have been omitted; those belonging to British districts of the Punjab have been arranged in the topographical sequence of districts usually followed in Government publications; while the families of Ruling Chiefs have been arranged in the order of their official precedence.

As little change as possible has been made in the matter originally written by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the aim of the editors has been only to correct any obvious inaccuracies and to bring the histories and pedigree-tables up to date, by including in them an account of any changes that have occurred since the publication of the last edition. Information as to these changes had in most cases to be obtained through District Officers, to whose

assistance the editors desire to express their acknowledgments. Mention must particularly be made of the careful and accurate information submitted by Mr. T. Millar, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, Mr. C. W. Jacob, Assistant Commissioner at Gujranwala, and Sayad Amir Ali Shah, Head Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Certain families have been omitted from the new edition which, in the opinion of Government, now occupied a position that did not warrant their retention. On the other hand very many applications for inclusion in the new edition were received from families not mentioned in previous editions. In the difficult task of deciding which of these applicants to admit, Government has been materially assisted by a strong and representative Committee of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, to which the Honourable Sardar Partab Singh, C. S. I., of Jullundur, acted as Secretary. To him, and to the other members of the Committee, the thanks of Government are due.

The pedigree-tables, which appear at the head of the history of each family, have in many cases been considerably abbreviated in order to save space. The names of the less important members of each family have been omitted from these tables where their insertion was not required in order to follow the text of the history. Complete pedigree-tables of all families have, however, as far as possible been inserted in the Appendix.

The task of editing and revising the work was originally entrusted to Major W. L. Conran, formerly Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops, who assumed charge of his duties on April 5th, 1907. Major Conran was, however, compelled by ill-health to take leave in April 1908, and since that date I have been in charge of the work in addition to my ordinary duties.

June, 1909. H. D. CRAIK.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE

IN THE

PUNJAB

MUHAMMAD SIRAJ-UD-DIN HAIDAR KHAN OF FARUKHNAGAR.

- NUR-UL-HAKK.
  - Ghulam Hussain.
  - Aman-ul-Hakk.
    - Shams-ul-Hakk.
    - Sana-ul-Hakk.
      - Muhib Hussain Khan (died 1870).
        - Two generations.
    - Zafar Ali Khan (died 1849).
      - Two generations.
    - Eight other sons.
  - K. B. Bakhshi Ghulam Haidar Khan.
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1833).
      - Capt. Tafazzul Hussain Khan (died 1868).
        - Shahab-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - Ghazi-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - Gheas-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - MUHAMMAD SIRAJ-UD-DIN HAIDAR KHAN (BORN 1848).
          - Ala-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1866).
            - Rashid-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1885).
            - Bashir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1892).
            - Amir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1895).
            - Zamir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1901).
            - Iftikhar-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1906).
          - Nasir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1870).
          - Sarafaraz-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1873).
        - Jalal-ud-din Haidar Khan (dead).
    - Khairat Ali Khan.
    - Jiwan Ali Khan.
    - Evaz Ali Khan.
  - Muhib-ul-Hakk.
    - Muin-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Karim-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Two other sons.

Shaikh Umar-ud-din came from Bokhara with Sultan Shahab-ud-din Ghori, and settled at Sultanpur near the junction of the Beas with the Sutlej. His sons moved down to Delhi and were appointed Muftis of the present town of Rewari. This honourable office remained

with the family for some generations. Aman-ul-Hakk, in the time of Akbar-i-Sani (Akbar II) of Delhi, took service with Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, Raja of Nagpur, and served him for many years. His grandson, Muhib Hussain Khan, was given the Subadarship of Bhandara in Nagpur; and when the British annexed the State in 1853 on the death of the third Raghoji Rao without issue, he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He died in 1870. His eldest son, Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan, was for some years a Risaldar in the Nagpur Mounted Police.

Zafar Ali Khan, son of Aman-ul-Hakk, held the post of Subadar in Nagpur for nine years on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum, and after his death in 1840 his five sons received small pensions from the State. One of them, Inayat Ali Khan, was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Rewari in the Gurgaon District, being in receipt of a pension of Rs. 600 for military services, and Abdul Ali Khan, another of the sons, was a Risaldar in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the Mutiny. Their uncle, Muhib-ul-Hakk, was for some years Judge of Nagpur before annexation.

Bakhshi Ghulam Haidar Khan, great-grandfather of the present head of the family, took service with the Nizam of Hyderabad, and commanded a small contingent under Wellington at the Battle of Assaye in 1803. He was rewarded with the title of Khan-Bahadur, and received a *muafi* grant of fourteen hundred *bighas* in the Rewari Tahsil. He afterwards transferred his services to Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, Raja of Nagpur, who was poisoned by his nephew, Apa Sahib, in 1816. Khan Bahadur Bakhshi Ghulam Haidar Khan opposed Apa Sahib's attempt against the English in 1817, and he was continued for twelve years in command of the Nagpur troops after the Raja was driven out. Three of his sons were also employed in the army. The eldest, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, succeeded him in the military command at Nagpur and left a son, Tafazzul Hussain Khan, afterwards Captain, who was in command of the local Cavalry Corps at Nagpur when, in May 1857, the news of the Delhi Mutiny reached that city. To his exertions was in a measure due the failure of the attempt made by his regiment to stir up a rebellion in that part of India. He was rewarded with a commission as Risaldar in the Mounted Police and the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1860 he was granted *biswedari* and *jagir* rights in Farukhnagar and Rewari in the Gurgaon District, yielding Rs. 6,000 annually, subject

to a *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 1,500. This grant was continued to his son, Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Haidar Khan, who succeeded him as head of the family and as a Divisional Darbari. In 1868 Muhammad Siraj-ud-din was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Farukhnagar, the registration powers being withdrawn in 1893 as there was no work. In 1877 he was given second class magisterial powers and also civil powers to hear cases up to a limit of Rs. 300. The latter powers were enhanced to Rs. 500 in 1884. He was also for a time President of the local Municipal Committee, but resigned this position in 1893. His extravagance unfortunately led the family into great monetary difficulties, and in 1886 his affairs were placed under the Court of Wards, and eventually the Government of India, in consideration of the services of his father and grandfather, sanctioned a loan at 4 per cent. of Rs. 42,000. This loan has been paid off, but the *jagirdar* is still said to be somewhat heavily in debt. Besides the money derived from the *jagir*, the family has no other source of income.

Muhammad Siraj-ud-din has three sons. The eldest, Ala-ud-din Haidar Khan, is Sarbarah Zaildar and helps his father in the management of his estate. The second, Nasir-ud-din Haidar Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and was appointed a Naib Tahsildar in 1902 in the Hissar District. Sarafaraz-ud-din Haidar, the third son, is a Judicial Muharrir at Palwal in this district. His name is entered in the Divisional list of candidates for the post of Naib Tahsildar.

Mauz-ud-din Hussain Khan, a member of this family, holds an appointment as "Mansabdar" under the Nizam's Government.

g a percentage deduction of Rs. 1,500. This grant was continued to his son, Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Haidar Khan, who succeeded him as head of the family and as a Divisional Darbari. In 1868 Muhammad Siraj-ud-din was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Serai Alamgir, the registration powers being withdrawn in 1893 as there was no work. In 1877 he was given second class magisterial powers and also civil powers to hear cases up to a limit of Rs. 300. The latter powers were enhanced to Rs. 500 in 1883. He was also for a time President of the local Municipal Committee, but resigned this position in 1898. His extravagance unfortunately led the family into great monetary difficulties, and in 1898 his affairs were placed under the Court of Wards, and eventually the Government of India, in consideration of the services of his father and grandfather, sanctioned a loan at 4 per cent. of Rs. 47,000. This loan has been paid off, but the jagirdar is still said to be somewhat heavily in debt. Besides the money derived from the jagir, the family has no other source of income.

Muhammad Siraj-ud-din has three sons. The eldest, Ala-ud-din Haidar Khan, is Sarbarah Zaildar and helps his father in the management of his estate. The second, Fazal-ud-din Haidar Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and was appointed a Naib Tahsildar in 1902 in the Hissar District. Samsam-ud-din Haidar, the third son, is a Judicial Muharrir at Kharian in this district. His name is entered in the Divisional list of candidates for the post of Naib Tahsildar.

Mauz-ud-din Hussain Khan, a member of this family, holds an appointment as "Mansabdar" under the Jammu Government.

MIRZA SURAYA JAH *alias* KAIWAN SHAH.

AZIM-USH-SHAN
(King of Delhi).
|
Humayun Bakht.
|
Mirza Izzat Afza
(= Nawab Umda-tuz-Zamani Nisa Begam,
daughter of Alamgir II,
King of Delhi).
|
Mirza Shujaat Afza
alias Mirza Bhuchu.
|
Mirza Hidayat Afza
alias Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh
(died 1878).

Mirza Suleman Shah (died 1890). | MIRZA SURAYA JAH *alias* Kaiwan Shah (born 1853. Recognized as representative of ex-Royal family of Delhi, 1890). | Mirza Ikbal Shah (died 1898).

Children of Mirza Suraya Jah: Mirza Jawan Bakht. | Mirza Muhammad Shah.

Mirza Suraya Jah *alias* Kaiwan Shah **takes the leading place on the list of Provincial** Darbaris of the Delhi District. He inherited position and fortune from his father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value; and he is connected with the Royal House of Delhi through Nawab Umda-tuz-Zamani Nisa Begam, daughter of Alamgir II. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh had considerable influence in the Palace through the friendship borne him by the Begam Zinat Mahal, favourite wife of Bahadur Shah, last King of Delhi. A daughter of the Mirza was married to the King's eldest son, Fateh-ul-Mulk Mirza Fakhru, who died shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh remained inside the city during the siege, and was able to furnish important intelligence of the movements of the rebels, and to assist and protect our agents. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of 50 Christians, who were cruelly massacred, ostensibly with the King's knowledge, within the Palace precincts, and materially assisted our military operations by cutting the bridge-of-boats over the Jumna, opposite the city, thus stopping the entry of supplies and rebel reinforce-

ments from the eastern side. Later on he brought about the peaceful surrender of the King, and helped Hodson in effecting the capture of the Princes Khizar Sultan and Abul Bakar, thus dealing the rebellion a death-blow by depriving the disaffected of their hereditary leaders. The Mirza's conduct was fully enquired into at close of the rebellion and suitably rewarded. Hereditary pensions, aggregating Rs. 22,830 per annum, with effect from 1st May 1857, were granted to him and his family in the following proportions :—

					Rs.
To the Mirza personally	...	...	...	...	9,550
„ his wives ...	...	...	...	...	4,530
„ his daughters	...	...	...	...	7,670
„ his other relatives	...	...	...	...	1,080

Further, in 1861, in lieu of an assignment enjoyed by him jointly with others before the Mutiny from the villages of Sampla and Asauda in the Rohtak District, the Government of India granted to the Mirza solely a perpetual *jagir* of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum, and in 1866 released to him and his family the revenues of certain villages in the Delhi and Meerut Districts yielding Rs. 2,226 annually. He was awarded Rs. 1,14,376 as compensation for loss of property incurred during the siege. In 1872 he was allowed to borrow Rs. 35,000 from Government. More than one-half of this sum was subsequently wiped out of the accounts as a matter of favour to the Mirza. An addition of Rs. 2,250 was made to his pension in 1877 on the occasion of the assumption by Her late Majesty of the title of Empress. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh died in 1878 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Suleman Shah, who died in 1890. In the same year Mirza Suraya Jah *alias* Kaiwan Shah was recognized as chief representative of the Mughals in place of his elder brother. The Mirza is exempt from personal appearance in the civil courts ; is an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, and is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Jama Masjid, the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Anglo-Arabic High School. The pension inherited by the Mirza and his family amounts to Rs. 2,090 per mensem, of which Rs. 876 are the Mirza's personal pension, the rest being divided among his relatives. When the Delhi College ceased to exist in 1877 the Mirza made great efforts to re-establish the institution, securing promises of subscription amounting to Rs. 72,000, but his exertions did not meet with success. He subsequently founded the Shahzada High School on the 9th November 1889. The expenditure on this school,

amounting to Rs. 300 per mensem, after deducting the grant-in-aid of Rs. 49 per mensem, is met by the Mirza from his own pocket. He has also given the building called "Chandni Mahal", rentable at Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per mensem, rent-free for the use of the school.

As a member of the Managing Committee of the Jama Masjid he superintended the expenditure of Rs. 1,55,000 given by the Nawab of Rampur for the repair of the masjid. He is a Haji and a Hafiz.

The Mirza married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan of Tonk. His mother, Nawab Abadi Begam Sahiba, was a grand-daughter of the Emperor Akbar Shah.

Through the Mirza's intercession the Government of India sanctioned pensions in 1891 for 50 females and 5 males, and in 1897 for 62 females and 40 males, of Mughal origin, on the ground of their poverty.

The following persons, of Mughal descent, also deserve mention :—

Mirza Farkhunda Jamal, son of Mirza Fateh-ul-Mulk, late heir-apparent to Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi, receives a pension of Rs. 161 per mensem through his grandfather, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh.

Khurshed Alam, also a son of Mirza Fateh-ul-Mulk, receives a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem from Government and of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Nizam's Government.

aggregate Rs. 600 per mensem, after deducting the grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 per mensem, is met by the Mirza from his own pocket. He has also given the building called "Chandni Mahal", rentable at Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per mensem, rent-free for the use of the school.

As a member of the Managing Committee of the Jama Masjid he superintended the expenditure of Rs. 1,55,000 given by the Nawab of Rampur for the repair of the masjid. He is a Hoji and a Hafiz.

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Through the Mirza's intercession the Government of India sanctioned pensions in 1894 for 50 females and 8 males, and in 1897 for 62 females and 40 males, of Moghal origin, on the ground of their poverty.

The following persons, of Moghal descent, also deserve mention :—

Mirza Fakhr-ul-Jamal, son of Mirza Fateh-ul-Mulk, late heir-apparent to Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi, receives a pension of Rs. 101 per mensem through his grandfather, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh.

Khurshed Alam, also a son of Mirza Fateh-ul-Mulk, receives a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem from Government and of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Nizam's Government.

THE KARNAL DISTRICT.

The interesting sketch which follows, of the modern history of Karnal, is from the pen of the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, at one time Settlement Officer of that District :—

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Delhi Empire was fast falling to decay, and the Sikhs rising to power. In 1709 Bunda, some time the chosen disciple of Guru Gobind Bairagi, raised his standard in these parts, and collecting an army of Sikhs, occupied the whole of the country west of the Jumna. He laid the whole neighbourhood waste, and especially the neighbourhood of Karnal, where he killed the Faujdar and massacred the inhabitants.

In 1738 Nadir Shah, enraged at not being recognised by the Delhi Court, invaded India. On 8th January, 1739, he reached Sirhind, where he learned that Muhammad Shah with an enormous army occupied a strongly fortified camp at Karnal. He marched on to Taraori, on which he had to turn his guns before it would open its gates to him. Here he learned from some prisoners that the approach to Karnal from the direction of Taraori was through dense jungle and exceedingly difficult; and that Muhammad Shah had no room to move in, being encamped in a small plain which was hardly sufficient for his camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods. He accordingly resolved to take the enemy in flank from the south-east. On the 15th January he left Taraori, and, marching round by the banks of the Jumna to the back of the city, advanced to a position close to the Delhi camp. Meanwhile he sent Prince Nisar-ullah Mirza with a considerable force to a spot north of the canal and close to Karnal. All this time Muhammad Shah was not even aware that Nadir Shah was in the neighbourhood. Just at this time a detachment which had been sent to oppose Saadat Khan, Viceroy of Oudh, who was marching from Panipat with reinforcements, came to close quarters with him. Nadir Shah and Prince Nisar-ullah at once marched to the support of their detachment, which was the first intimation the Imperial army had of their presence. The engagement which followed was not decisive. But the army of Muhammad Shah, which had already been encamped for three months at Karnal and had suffered greatly from want of supplies, was now cut off from the open country in the rear, and food became so scarce that a seer of flour could not be bought for four rupees. Thus Muhammad Shah was starved into submission, and on the 13th of February yielded to the invader, who led him in his train to Delhi. In 1748 Ahmad Shah was met at Panipat by the royal paraphernalia and the news of the death of Muhammad Shah, and there and then formally assumed the royal titles.

From this time to the establishment of English Rule, a time of horror followed, which is still vividly remembered by the people, and was fittingly ushered in by the greatest of all the battles of Panipat. In the rainy season of 1760, Sadasheo, the Mahratta Bhao, marched upon Kunjpura, an Afghan town close to Karnal, which was then strongly fortified and at which 20,000 Afghan troops were then encamped. He put the whole of them to the sword, and pillaged the country round. Ahmad Shah, who was in the Doab, was unable to cross the Jumna in time to prevent this disaster; but at length he forded the river near Bagpat and

advanced against the enemy, who retreated to Panipat. There the Mahrattas strongly fortified themselves. The Duranis encamped close in front of them, and for five months the two armies, numbering more than 400,000 souls remained engaged in fruitless negotiation and constant skirmishes. The Durani army had free access to their camp on all sides, while they gradually confined the Mahrattas more and more to their entrenchments. The latter had long ago consumed all the provisions obtainable at Panipat; at length supplies wholly failed; and on the 6th January 1761, the Bhao advanced to action. The Mahrattas were utterly routed, and many of them were driven into the town of Panipat, whence next morning the conqueror brought them out, distributed the women and children, and massacred the men in cold blood. The fugitives were followed all over the country, and killed wherever they were overtaken. It is said that 200,000 Mahrattas were slain in this battle.

No sooner had the Mahrattas temporarily disappeared than the Sikhs appeared on the scene. In 1763 they defeated Zain Khan, the Durani Governor of Sirhind, and took possession of the whole of Sirhind as far south as Panipat. Raja Gopal Singh on this occasion seized Jind, Safidon, Panipat and Karnal, though he was not yet strong enough to hold them; but in 1772 he was confirmed in his possessions up to within a few miles north of Panipat and west of Karnal, as a tributary of the Delhi Emperor. At the same time Raja Gurdit Singh seized Ladwa and Shamgarh up to within a few miles north of Karnal.

Recalled by these events, Ahmad Shah once more appeared for the last time in Hindustan in 1767, and, conquering the Sikhs in several battles, marched as far as Panipat; but as soon as he disappeared the Sikhs again resumed their hold of the country. In 1774 Rahim Dad Khan, Governor of Hansi, attacked Jind; but was defeated with heavy loss, while Gajpat Singh again seized Karnal. In 1777 Najaf Khan, the Imperial Wazir, marched in person to restore his authority. The Sikhs invited the aid of Zabita Khan, a Rohela Chief, who had rebelled; and, joining their force with him, encountered the Imperial army at Panipat, and fought a battle said to have been only less terrible than that of 1761. No marked advantage remained with either side; and by a treaty then concluded between the Rajas and the Emperor, the Sikhs relinquished their conquests in Karnal and its neighbourhood, excepting seven villages which Gajpat Singh was allowed to keep. But the treaty was not observed; and in 1779 a last attempt was made by the Delhi Court to recover its lost territory. In November of that year Prince Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majid-ud-daula marched out at the head of a large army, 20,000 strong, and met some of the minor Sikhs at Karnal. He made terms with these chieftains, who were jealous of the growing power of Patiala; and the combined forces marched upon that State. While negotiations were in progress, reinforcements advanced from Lahore, the Karnal contingent deserted, bribery was resorted to, and the Imperialists retired precipitately to Panipat. About this time Dharam Rao held the greater part of the tract on the part of the Mahrattas, and was temporarily on good terms with the petty Sikh Chiefs north of Karnal. In 1785 he marched, at the invitation of the Phulkian Chiefs, against Kaithal and Ambala; and after some successes, and after exacting the stipulated tribute, withdrew to his head-quarters at Karnal. In 1789 Scindia marched from Delhi to Thanesar and thence to Patiala, restored order more or less in the country west of the Jumna, and brought the Patiala Diwan back with him as far as Karnal as a hostage. In 1794 a large Mahratta force under Anta Rao crossed the Jumna. Jind and Kaithal tendered their homage; but the Patiala troops surprised the army in a night attack, and Anta Rao retired to Karnal. In 1795 the Mahrattas once again marched north, and defeating Raja Bhag Singh at Karnal, finally wrested that city from him and made it over to George Thomas, who took

part in the fight. He had, however, obtained the *jagir* of Jhajjar, and making himself master of Hissar, harried the neighbouring Sikh territories; meanwhile Raja Gurdit Singh, of Ladwa, obtained possession of Karnal. In 1798 Begum Samru was stationed with her forces at Panipat to protect the western frontier during the struggle with Jaipur. In 1799 Scindia sent General Perron, to whom the *pargana* of Panipat had been granted, to bring the Sikhs to order. He recruited at Karnal, where the Nawab of Kunjpura joined him; but matters were settled amicably. In 1801 Thomas made a foray through Karnal and Panipat, and then retreated to Hansi. The Sikhs asked the Mahrattas for help against him; and Scindia on the Sikhs promising to become his subsidiaries and pay him five lakhs of rupees, sent General Perron against him. In the battle that followed Thomas lost all his conquests, retired to British territory, and shortly afterwards died. Safidon and Dhatrat were then made over again to Jind by the Mahrattas.

On the 11th September, 1803, Lord Lake defeated the Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi; and on the 30th December, Daulat Rao Scindia, by the treaty of Sirji Anjangam, ceded his territories in the north of India to the allies; while the Partition Treaty of Poona, dated five months later, gave the provinces about Delhi, from that time known as the conquered provinces, to the English. Immediately after the battle of Delhi Begum Samru made her submission to General Lake; and the Rajas of Jind and Kaithal were hardly less prompt. Their advances were favourably received; and in January 1805 they joined their forces with ours. The other Sikh Chiefs, including Ladwa and Thanesar, had actually fought against us at Delhi, and for a whole year they constantly displayed active hostility, till they were finally routed by Colonel Burn at the end of 1804. In March 1805, an amnesty was proclaimed to all the Sikhs on condition of peaceable behaviour; but Raja Gurdit Singh of Ladwa was expressly excluded from this amnesty, and in April of the same year the English forces marched upon his fort of Karnal and captured it.

Meanwhile Lord Wellesley had returned to England, and Lord Cornwallis had been sent out expressly to reverse his policy. The leading feature of the new programme was the withdrawal from all the recently acquired territory west of the Jumna. And as that territory had to be disposed of, it was natural that the petty chieftains who had done us service in the late struggle even, if only by abstaining from or relinquishing opposition to us, should be rewarded. The whole tract was therefore parcelled out between them and others.

The sovereign powers of the Rajas of Jind, Kaithal, Ladwa, Thanesar and Shamgarh, and of the Nawab of Kunjpura, were confirmed; and they were continued in the lands held by them under treaty from the Mahrattas, except that Ladwa was deprived of Karnal as already mentioned. The Jind Raja was granted the *pargana* of Gohana, and he and the Raja of Kaithal had the *pargana* Barsat-Faridpur made over to them jointly. Eight villages were made over to the Nawab of Kunjpura. The Mandals, who held large *jagirs* in Muzaffarnagar, were induced to exchange them for so much of *pargana* Karnal as was left unallotted.

Begum Samru received considerable grants, including some villages of the tract, in addition to her original fief of Sardhana; and considerable grants were made to people who had done good service, and notably to Mirza Ashraf Beg and Mir Rustam Ali.

The policy which bade us abstain from interference west of the Jumna did not long stand the test of actual practice. In 1806 Ranjit Singh crossed the Sutlej with his army and marched to Thanesar; and it soon became apparent that either he or we must be master in the tract. The events and negotiations that followed, how the Sikh army marched about

within twenty miles of our lines at Karnal, and how we were compelled to insist upon Ranjit Singh's withdrawal beyond the Sutlej, are told in most interesting detail by Sir Lepel Griffin in his *Punjab Rajas*. The Treaty of Lahore, dated 25th April, 1809, and the Proclamation of the 3rd of May following, finally included the country to the west of the Jumna in our Indian Empire; and with this event ended the political history proper of the Tract.

It will be useful to note the dates of a few events subsequent to the treaty of 1809. About 1810 the *jagir* grants which had been made in 1805-06 were declared grants for life only, and were taken under our police supervision. They were gradually resumed on the death of the holders. Bhai Lal Singh died in 1816, and Raja Bhag Singh in 1819; and these two, with the Mandals, held the greater portion of the Tract. *Pargana* Karnal was continued to the Mandals in perpetuity on a fixed quit-rent in 1806. In 1834 part of Jind and in 1843 the whole of Kaithal, lapsed to us on the failure of the reigning line. In the latter year parts of Safidon and Asandh were acquired from Jind by exchange. In 1845 we confiscated the Ladwa estates bordering on the tract as a punishment for treason in the Sikh War. And in the same year the Sardars of Thanesar, Kunjpura and Shamgarh were deprived of sovereign power, and reduced to the position of simple *jagirdars*. In 1850 the whole of Thanesar lapsed on the death of the widow of Fateh Singh, the last Chief of Thanesar.

NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF KUNJPURA.

- NAWAB NAJABAT KHAN (died 1760).
  - Nawab Daler Khan (died 1773).
    - Nawab Gulsher Khan (died 1801).
      - Nawab Rahmat Khan (died 1822).
        - Nawab Bahadur Jang Khan (died 1829).
          - Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1849).
            - Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1886).
              - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1872).
              - Ahmad Ali Khan (dead).
              - NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN (BORN 1879).
                - FazlAli Khan (born 1904).
              - Ikram-ullah Khan (dead).
              - Ahsan-ullah Khan (born 1880).
                - Muhammad Ashan Ali Khan (born 1900).
              - Burhan-ullah Khan (died 1891).
              - Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan (born 1884).
              - Muhammad Ismail Khan (dead).
            - Hasham Ali Khan.
            - Two sons.
              - Two generations.
      - Ghulam Rasul Khan (died 1876).
        - One generation.
      - Sher Ali Khan (died 1867).
        - Three generations.
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
        - Two generations.
      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan (died 1841).
        - Azad Yar Khan.
        - Muhammad Yar Khan (died 1882).
          - Ahmad Hussain Khan (died 1860).
          - Ahmad Hassan Khan.
            - Nasir Ahmad Khan.
          - Muhammad Hassan Khan.
            - Asfandyar Khan.
            - Shadi Khan.
        - Ahmad Yar Khan.
    - Karam Sher Khan (died 1844).
      - Five generations.
    - Nasir Khan.
      - Two generations.
    - Ghulam Yahiya Khan.
      - Three generations.
    - Sad-ullah Khan
      - Three generations.
  - Ikhtiar Khan (died 1789).
    - Five generations.

The Kunjpurias are amongst the best known of the Muhammadan families in the Delhi Division. The head of the house enjoys the title of Nawab, and their jurisdiction as semi-independent Chiefs was only lost to them under the operation of Lord Hardinge's order, dated 17th November 1846, affecting all but nine of the petty rulers in the plains south and east of the Sutlej. They are Rohilas of Yusafzai origin, and class themselves with other Pathans settled in the Panipat Tahsil as Zakka Khels, though their identity with any existing tribe on the Peshawar Frontier has long since been lost. They marry amongst themselves, and all their social observances assimilate with those of their Pathan neighbours, classed generally as "Hindustanis." Yet it may be mentioned, as tending to prove the undoubted Trans-Indus connection at some remote period and as showing the desire of the Kunjpurias to be esteemed as genuine Yusafzais, that even to the present day they are visited at uncertain intervals by men of the clan from Attock and Peshawar, whom they receive with honour as "cousins," and who, no doubt, find the occasional pilgrimage to Karnal one of profit as well as of pleasure. The Kunjpurias are credited in the earlier Government records as having come from "Gurgusht in the Sind country." By Sind is probably intended in this case the country of the Upper Indus, for the large village of Gurgushti in the Attock District is close to the Indus or Sind River, in the Chach plain north-east of Attock; and the Pathans of Gurgushti are especially given to claiming kinship with the Kunjpura Chiefs. Thus in 1886, on the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, a Gurgushti deputation duly appeared at Karnal to offer condolences, and to take back with them the presents such attention was bound to secure. But here the connection always ends, and there are no modern instances of Kunjpurias having secured Gurgushtian ladies as brides. The border Pathans would probably smile were such a request preferred by their brethren of the Lower Punjab.

Nothing certain is known regarding the settling of the Gurgushtis in India. They were classed as Rohila Pathans, and received employment about the Delhi Court in the early days of the Muhammadan conquests. But they were of small account until one of their number, Najabat Khan, founded the fortunes of the family by his own pluck and energy. He flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, and after serving as a Captain in the Imperial Forces, secured for himself a considerable tract of fertile land along an arm of the Jumna

as it then flowed in a channel, now dry, known as the Puran, in the present Pipli Tahsil of the Karnal District. He plundered the Bazidpur villages in the Bidauli Pargana of Saharanpur, and built for himself in the Jumna marshes a strong tower which he named Kunjpura, or the Heron's Nest. His sons re-named it Najabat Nagar in his honour; but their children have ever since been known as Kunjpurias. Najabat Khan was not allowed peaceful possession of his acquisitions. The old Bazidpur owners complained to Izat Khan, the Chakladar of Saharanpur, who advanced against the freebooter with such forces as he had at his command; but Najabat held his own and slew the Imperial agent. This was more than even the effete Muhammadan Government of that day could stand. Mul Raj, Governor of Panipat, was ordered to seize the person of the rebel and produce him before the Emperor at Delhi. But he was released in a few years, after the manner of the age, upon promise of paying a fine, which was never redeemed.

Najabat Khan sided with Nadir Shah in his conquest of Delhi in 1739, and was recognised by the new power as rightful owner of the Kunjpura lands. Kunjpura itself was regarded as a post of strategical importance, covering the Begi Ferry on the road from Saharanpur to Delhi, and commanding the Imperial bridge over the canal between Karnal and the fortified *sarai* at Gharaunda, in the direction of Panipat. It was the scene of many a struggle between the Imperialists and the Mahrattas in the middle of the eighteenth century. In one of these castles, in 1760, Najabat Khan met with his death, defending the stronghold in the interests of the Abdalis against a sudden attack made by the Mahratta General, Sada Sheo, who put the garrison to the sword and levelled the place with the ground, burning most of the villages in the neighbourhood. Najabat's eldest son, Daler Khan, succeeded in escaping across the Jumna, and had his revenge in the following year by taking part in the battle of Panipat, when the Mahrattas suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Duranis.

Daler Khan's assistance to the Duranis was evidently of considerable value, for the family possess sanads bearing the seal of Ahmad Shah, reciting his services and those of his father to "this God-given Government," and confirming him in the rule and revenues of Kunjpura, Indri and Azimabad. The grant extended over 150 villages in the modern divisions of Karnal, Indri, Thanesar, Shah-

abad and Badauli. The Chief was bound to render active assistance in times of trouble, and he was made to keep up a large force of horse and foot for the Imperial services. The *mahals* of Karnal and Safidon were afterwards bestowed in lieu of certain other villages resumed. Upon Daler Khan personally was conferred about this period the title of Bakhshi and Arjamand. But he lost much of his property shortly before his death in 1773, owing to the incursions of Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind and the other Sikh Chiefs, who were now busily feeling their way towards Delhi. His successor, Gulsher Khan, was unable to resist this forward movement, and gradually lost what remained of the family estates west of the Jumna. But the fortunes of the Kunjpurias revived about the year 1787, when Scindia checked the growing power of Patiala and expelled the Jind Raja, Bhag Singh, from Karnal. Ten years later we find Gulsher recognised by General Perron as Nawab of Kunjpura for help rendered in chastising George Thomas and the Jind and Ladwa Chiefs, whose successful adventures had begun to awaken the fears of the Mahrattas for the safety of their north-western border. Thus Rahmat Khan, who succeeded his father Gulsher as Nawab in 1801, was a personage of importance, whose alliance Lord Lake was glad to secure when gathering strength early in the century to crush Holkar and the combination of Sikh States headed by the Ladwa Chief. His son, Bahadur Jang Khan, was awarded a *jagir* on life tenure in seven villages of the Karnal Pargana under a *farman* signed by Lord Lake in 1806, afterwards confirmed by a sanad of Lord Minto, Governor-General. We find by a return prepared in 1809 that the Kunjpura Chief Rahmat Khan with his brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan and their uncle Karam Sher Khan were then possessed of 120 villages in the *parganas* of Karnal, Indri and Badauli, yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 90,000. Their holdings were subject to the condition of furnishing a contingent of 20 horse and 600 foot. Rahmat Khan's estates in the Indri-Thanesar tract, yielding Rs. 72,000 per annum, were, under the Governor-General's Proclamation, dated 22nd August 1811, confirmed to him as an independent and protected Chief. His son's *jagir* was situated in the Delhi territory, and was valued at Rs. 2,900 per annum. The Saharanpur lands were held on *zamindari* tenure. By an *Itillanama* issued in 1809 the Kunjpura Chiefs were estopped from levying tolls and customs duties upon goods crossing the Jumna in the neighbourhood of their estates. This curtailment of their privileges

appears to have been the subject of a remonstrance on the part of the Nawabs, for various sums were paid to them from year to year after 1813 by way of compensation for loss of revenue ; and they continued to levy *chungi* upon articles consumed within the limits of the estate until 1843, when it was abolished under an order of Sir Henry Lawrence, then Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. Since 1852 the Nawabs have been allowed a fixed sum of Rs. 3,210 annually in lieu of all claims to tolls and customs dues of every description. As already mentioned, the Nawabs lost their independent status in 1846 ; and three years later Lord Hardinge's action was confirmed by Lord Dalhiouse, who, under a Proclamation of June 1849, declared that, with the exception of nine States specified, "all the Chiefs would cease to hold sovereign powers, would lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdictions, and would be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in possession of certain exceptional privileges." Henceforth the Nawabs of Kunjpura were mere *jagirdars*, occasionally exercising judicial powers specially conferred.

Much of the legitimate power and influence which this family might reasonably have exercised had been lost by the unhappy relations of different members who have quarrelled with each other, and especially with the head of the house, for their own individual objects.

As far back as 1806 the differences between Rahmat Khan and his brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, regarding the succession to the patrimony, terminated in an open rupture. Their armed retainers came to blows, and antiquated pieces of cannon were used by the combatants within hearing of the cantonment of Karnal. The Kunjpura people were described in an official report of those days as "turbulent and unruly beyond any other race in India, given to habits of aggression, violence and contempt of all order and authority." The aim of the younger brother, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was to dismember the inheritance on the strength of an alleged custom, under which the sons of the Chief by his first wife were said to have the right to share the patrimony between them. Being unable to prove this allegation, he repeated his demand in another form, requiring the assignment of a number of villages, equal almost to one-half of the estate, for his separate maintenance. After much squabbling and not a little bloodshed the parties referred their quarrel to arbitration, and formally agreed to abide by the finding

in presence of Mr. Metcalfe, Agent, and his Assistant Mr. W. Fraser. Hereunder certain villages were assigned to Ghulam Muhi-ud-din for the purpose of providing him with a proper maintenance, and not with the object of giving him a separate share or splitting up his father's property. The grantee was in 1822 held free from liability to contribute towards the support of his younger brother, whose maintenance became a charge upon the possessions of the Nawab. In reporting this decision the position of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was explained by Sir C. T. Metcalfe in the following terms:—" Had the question then been as to the right of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to a portion as one of several younger brothers, he must, I conceive, have received a smaller provision than he obtained. But that was not the question, nor was the matter settled on any ground of right. The adjustment was simply an agreement between the parties, both yielding to the opinions of the arbitrators. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan was more in the character of a rival than of a younger brother. His pretensions arose out of circumstances antecedent to our rule. We had strictly refrained from interference in the affairs of the petty States on our frontier. The two brothers were at war, and if the scene of action had not been within a few miles, or perhaps within sight, of one of our cantonments, they would have been left to fight it out, and would probably have destroyed each other, or would have fallen under the domination of some superior State. The arrangement concluded between them was considered by me more as a treaty of peace between contending parties than as a legal settlement of mutual rights."

Nawab Rahmat Khan died in 1822, and was followed by his son Bahadur Jang, who held the estate for six years. On his death the life-*jagir* in Pargana Karnal lapsed to Government under the terms of the Sanad of 1806. He was succeeded in default of male issue by his next brother Ghulam Ali Khan, who was duly recognised by the Governor-General as " rightful successor to the principality of Kunjpura." Ghulam Ali's younger brothers lost no time in following their uncle's example, and in 1834 one of them, Shahbaz Khan, put forward a claim to ownership in one-third of the estate. This was rejected by Sir George Clerk, Political Agent at Ambala, who, in reporting the case to the Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, remarked:— " If the Kunjpura lands are to be regarded as private property, no time should be lost in subjecting this inheritance to the rules of *Shara*. But if it be deemed expedient to maintain the Chief in respectability and authority, the pro-

vision of *guzara* for his brother should be left in a measure to the Nawab's discretion." Sir Charles Metcalfe in reply (dated 12th December 1836) laid down on the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, that "Kunjpura must be regarded as a principality, and the younger branches must depend upon the older for support; the amount of this provision being regulated by the custom of the family."

On the death of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din in 1841 his assigned villages reverted to Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan, with the exception of the one village of Biana and the lands of seven wells in Kunjpura, which were apportioned for the maintenance of Muhammad Yar Khan, son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.

In 1843 the Nawab had an opportunity of proving his loyalty by furnishing a party of 50 sowars to assist in suppressing the disturbances at Kaithal, described in another chapter, brought about by the decision of Government to treat the estate as an escheat on the death without issue of Bhai Udai Singh. The men remained at the disposition of Sir Henry Lawrence for two months, and their services were duly acknowledged in a letter of thanks to the Nawab. He was again forward in assisting during the First Sikh War with carriage and supplies.

Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Ali Khan. His latter years had been embittered by violent family quarrels, instigated by Ghulam Muhi-ud-din's son Muhammad Yar Khan of Biana. These unfortunate dissensions, adverse to the best interests of the family, brought the estate to the verge of ruin, and paralyzed all attempts at vigorous action during the crisis of 1849, when a display of active loyalty would have for ever secured the Kunjpurias a high place in the esteem of the Paramount Power. Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan was only 20 years of age when his father died. He was beset with troubles from the commencement, due to the active opposition and underhand intrigues of his uncles, Shahbaz Khan and Janbaz, who were leagued with their cousin, Muhammad Yar Khan of Biana, to bring the head of the house to ruin, and thus secure a partition of the property amongst all the cousins. They accused the Nawab, through his step-mother, of having poisoned his elder brother in order to secure his own succession. But the charge was declared after investigation to be unfounded.

His next trouble was concerning the succession to the estate of his cousin, Tafazzul Hussain, who died in 1851, and whose grandfather,

Karam Sher Khan, had been assigned lands for his maintenance in Ghir and portions of Kunjpura Proper. These duly passed to Tafazzul Hussain, and his widow now set up Barkat Ali, the son of a slave girl, as his rightful successor. The decision of Government was in favour of direct heirs of Karam Sher Khan, excluding illegitimate offspring. With regard to the Nawab, it was held that his rights were only reversionary on the failure of all Karam Sher's immediate heirs.

Meanwhile the Biana branch had not been idle. Muhammad Yar Khan continued to press his suit, reducing the demand to one-fourth of the whole estate; but this was finally rejected, in 1851, by the Commissioner of Ambala. A fight next took place over the Nawab's reversionary rights in Muhammad Yar's Biana holdings, which dragged through the courts for many years. The Financial Commissioner ruled, in 1857, that Muhammad Yar was merely a life-tenant, as his father Ghulam Muhi-ud-din had never been acknowledged owner of a separate estate.

In 1857 Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan responded to the call of the Commissioner and placed the whole of his horse and footmen at the disposal of Government. They were stationed at Thanesar, and assisted in preserving order and in supporting the executive authority. The Nawab's service commutation payment was remitted for one year, and the demand was permanently reduced by one-half. The family quarrels, which had been allowed to pend during the Mutiny, broke out afresh in 1859. Amongst other enormities the Nawab was charged with attempting to assassinate one of his kinsmen. This accusation of course fell to the ground. He was next reported as being in league with the Wahabis of Satana. The matter was enquired into, and the result was communicated to the Nawab in a letter from Government to the Commissioner, in which the following paragraph is deserving of record:—"The Lieutenant-Governor requests you will inform the Nawab that in the opinion of the Government, so far from the accusations made by informers having brought any discredit on him, the enquiries made have resulted highly to his honour as tending to show that, although efforts were made to implicate him by sending the messenger of the fanatics to him on the ostensible plea of obtaining charity from him, these efforts proved wholly unsuccessful."

Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan's life was spent to the last in defending himself against a series of wholly groundless attacks made by his numerous

relatives. It will serve no purpose to describe them here, and a mere list of the disputes would be of no value to those who have access to the fuller records of the public offices. But in the course of these disputes, settled either judicially or by interference of the executive, certain matters were decided which deserve a short notice. The sons of Sher Ali Khan, granduncle of the Nawab, were, in 1875, awarded a joint maintenance of Rs. 666 per annum by the Nawab, voluntarily at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Delhi. Next Faiz Muhammad Khan, son of the Nawab's granduncle Ghulam Rasul, who died in 1876, claimed to retain three wells in Kunjpura and an annuity of Rs. 167 as his hereditary right. The case dragged on until 1884, when Sir Charles Aitchison consented to act as arbitrator. His Honour found that as Faiz Muhammad Khan refused compliance with the conditions as to service and obedience to the Nawab, which are usual in the family on the part of those who receive maintenance, he was not entitled to the same amount as had been granted to others in the same degree of relationship, and that Rs. 293-7-0 a year was a proper sum for his maintenance.

A third dispute arose after the death of Muhammad Yar Khan in 1882 on the application of his son Ahmad Hassan to be recorded as *Jagirdar* of Biana and owner of sundry plots in that estate and in Kunjpura. He gained his suit in so far as he was permitted to retain possession of the so-called fort in Biana with a few acres of land in the neighbourhood, but the assigned revenue was declared to have reverted to the Nawab. In addition the Nawab's estate has been charged with a life provision of Rs. 1,200 per annum for the support of his cousin Ahmad Hassan. Finally, Nazar Muhammad, son of the Nawab's uncle Janbaz Khan, put in a claim for continuance to him of his deceased father's maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor was communicated in a letter to the Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 2nd July 1888, in which His Honour recorded his opinion that, according to precedents, " the allowance granted to the son of a Nawab of Kunjpura is reducible when he dies, unless there is some special agreement or order of Government or of the courts to the contrary in any particular case." The claimant was accordingly awarded a life allowance of Rs. 900 per annum, subject to deduction of commutation and income tax, and to acquiescence in certain

conditions which may be summarized as follows :—That the grantee bring no suit against the Nawab, nor attempt to alienate or pledge his allowances, and that he acknowledge the grant as strictly limited for the period of his own lifetime, his heirs having no claim whatever upon the estate.

Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan died in 1886. His name stood third on the list of Provincial Darbaris in the Delhi Division. He had exercised powers as a Magistrate and Civil Judge since 1860 within the limits of his estate. The present Nawab, Ibrahim Ali Khan, his eldest surviving son, was educated at the Aitchison College, and the estate was managed by the Court of Wards during his minority. He has succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. The late Nawab had arranged for the maintenance of his younger sons by assigning them certain lands acquired for this purpose some time before his death, but the only two of them who are still alive, Ahsan-ullah Khan and Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan, lately brought a suit against their half brother, the present Nawab, for a four-fifth share in all the *jagir* and other property left by their father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. The Chief Court has decreed the claim with regard to all property acquired by the late Nawab after 1849. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan has now decided to take the case up to the Privy Council.

The Kunjpura estate consists of *jagir* and revenue-paying lands near Indri in the Karnal district and in the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur, as well as of numerous houses in Karnal, Kunjpura, Indri and Taraori. At the last-named place the Nawab is owner of the ancient Imperial *Sarai*, a building of considerable architectural interest. The land revenue assignments after deducting one-sixteenth as service commutation are assessed at about Rs. 32,000 per annum, derived from 38 villages, mainly in the Khadar portion of the Indri *Pargana.* In some of these villages the revenue is shared with Sikh *Jagirdars.* In Taraori, for instance, the Sardar of Shamgarh takes two-fifths of the demand. The proprietary holdings comprise 12 entire villages and portions of 46 villages. These yield a rental of Rs. 23,130 annually while about Rs. 14,000 are received in the form of house-rent, garden income and miscellaneous revenue.

Further mention may be made of the Ghir Branch, now represented by Ahmad Hassan Khan, grandnephew of Ghulam Nabi, the eldest son of Karam Sher Khan, and his nephews Hamid Hussain Khan and Hamid

Hassan Khan. A portion of the Ghir lands had been held by Jamiat Singh of Thanesar. The remainder was so badly managed by Ghulam Nabi Khan that in 1837, on the complaint of the cultivators, his judicial powers were cancelled, and in 1860, in lieu of *jagir* rights, his nephews were awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 4,000 per annum. This is still paid from the district treasury to Hamid Hussain Khan and Hamid Hassan Khan, although they persist in styling themselves *Jagirdars.* The existing arrangement is distinctly to their benefit, inasmuch as the assessment of their old holding under the settlement is considerably less than the pension they are permitted to enjoy. Hamid Hussain Khan is a Divisional Darbari.

The branches of the Kunjpura family are so numerous and their members so scattered that it is a matter of difficulty to trace every individual. Many of Najabat Khan's descendants have disappeared for years past from the parent home, and have permanently severed their connection with the head of the house. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Game Khan, quarrelled with the Chief, after the manner of his kinsmen, and settled at Panipat. His children have married there and acquired lands. The line of Ikhtiar Khan claims a distinguished representative in Ghulam Ahmad Khan of Gwalior, formerly a member of the Council of Regency and author of many Urdu works of great literary merit. His sons received their education at the Aligarh College, and one of them, Sultan Ahmad Khan, is now a Sessions Judge in the Gwalior State.

With two or three exceptions, no other member of the family appears to have attempted to make a career for himself, the system of splitting up allowances into equal shares having seemingly extinguished in the holders all natural desire to rise above the level of petty pensioners.

BHAI SHAMSHER SINGH OF ARNAULI.

- DAYAL SINGH.
  - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1760).
    - Budha Singh.
    - Dhana Singh.
      - Karam Singh.
      - Charat Singh.
    - Gurudas Singh.
    - Desa Singh (died 1781).
      - Bahal Singh.
      - Lal Singh.
        - Partab Singh (died 1823).
        - Udai Singh (died 1843).
    - Takht Singh.
      - Dal Singh.
    - Sukha Singh.
      - Gurdit Singh.
      - Basawa Singh (died 1823).
        - Bahadur Singh.
        - Punjab Singh.
        - Gulab Singh (died 1845).
          - Bhai Jasmir Singh (died 1897).
            - BHAI SHAMSHER SINGH (BORN 1890).
            - Ranjit Singh (born 1894).
          - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1861).
        - Kahan Singh.
        - Sangat Singh (died 1849).
          - Anokh Singh (died 1894).
            - Bhai Zabarjang Singh (born 1888).

The Bhais of Kaithal are an important family, whose past history is much interwoven with that of Patiala and the net-work of minor chiefships which was spread out between the Jumna and the Sutlej when Lord Lake first established himself at Delhi. They are of the same original stock as the Phulkians, going back to the celebrated Rajput Jaisal, whose appearance is a matter almost of obligation in the pedigree table of a respectable Malwai Jat. Dhar, son of Sidhu, was the immediate ancestor of the Kaithal family, as well as of the houses of Sadhwal, Jhumba and Arnauli. He settled at Bhatinda about the middle of the fourteenth century; and his son Manak Chand founded the existing village of Bhuler and acquired many others around Bhatinda. Manak's grandson Bhagtu was a disciple of Guru Arjun and was called *Bhai*, a title still used by the family, which has had a semi-religious status ever since the days of Bhagtu. The next man of note was Gurbakhsh Singh, who flourished in the time of the Patiala Raja Ala Singh and was his fast friend. He was a fine soldier, with very little of the saintly *Bhai* about him. He and Ala

Singh joined forces and went on many expeditions together, annexing villages on all sides and sharing the spoils. On the death of Gurbakhsh Singh in 1760, his possessions passed to his six sons, of whom Budha Singh, the eldest, became a great warrior, seizing the districts of Thanesar and Pihowah, and building himself a strong fort at Kahod, which he made his head-quarters. His brother, Bhai Desa Singh, captured Kaithal from the Afghan owners, Bikh Bakhsh and Niamat Khan, and he stripped the Sayads of their Pundri lands. The brothers were afterwards attacked by the celebrated Thanesar Sardar Bhanga Singh, the fiercest and most feared of all the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs of his time. Bhanga Singh made a sudden descent upon Thanesar, in which were two forts, held respectively by Budha Singh and by a Rajput Chief named Nathe Khan. The latter surrendered after a weak attempt at resistance; but the Bhais held out, and their stronghold was only won by a stratagem some years later. The Sadhwal Sardars were finally driven out of the Thanesar district in the time of Desa Singh's son Lal Singh. This latter Chief had been for some years on bad terms with his father, who had placed him in confinement, being anxious that the estates should pass to the elder brother Bahal Singh. But Lal Singh managed to get free, and after killing Bahal Singh secured the whole patrimony for himself. He proved the greatest of all the Sadhwal Chiefs, and was regarded as the most powerful of the Cis-Sutlej Sardars, after the Raja of Patiala, at the time of the British advance northwards in 1809. He is described as having been a very able man, though utterly untrustworthy, and so violent and unscrupulous that the English authorities had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to preserve order in his territories. He acquired immense tracts of country by plundering his neighbours on all sides, and he succeeded in regaining possession of much-coveted Thanesar after he had been kept out of possession for many years by his old enemy Bhanga Singh. He waited upon General Ochterlony and, having offered his assistance in the Gurkha War, was liberally treated, and was allowed to retain the *ilakas* of Chausatha and Gohana, under condition of furnishing 500 sowars, for whose support eight additional villages were set apart. He joined the British in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Sutlej border, and received a sanad acknowledging his services in connection with the treaty made on that occasion with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1819 he was allowed to

succeed to the share of the family estate held by a childless widow of his cousin Karam Singh, which under the rules was justly an escheat to the Government. He had been a firm ally all his life of the Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, and on more than one occasion had come to his assistance in repelling the attacks of George Thomas, the celebrated Hansi adventurer.

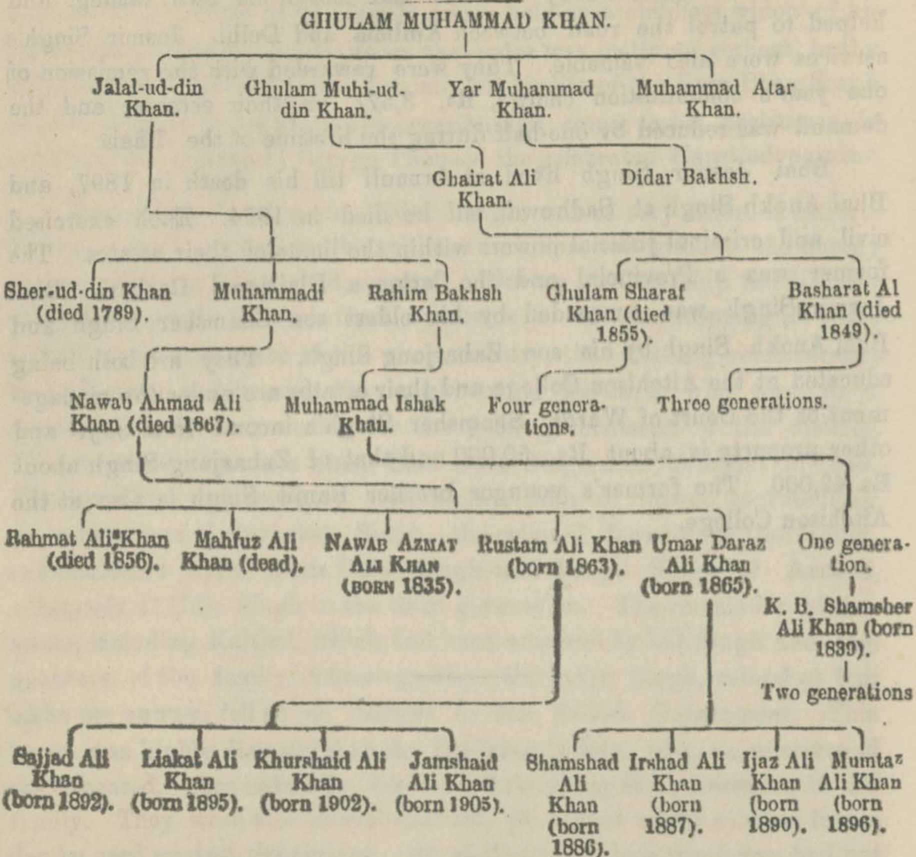
Sardar Lal Singh's son, Udai Singh, was of very different calibre. He was a weak-minded youth, without ambition, and without the energy to keep what his father had acquired. During his Chiefship the disorder and affrays on the Kaithal frontier became so serious, stopping all trade and disturbing the peace of the whole country, that a strong remonstrance was addressed to him and the neighbouring Sardars, who were in a measure jointly responsible for the good government of the district. Things were in this state when Bhai Udai Singh died childless in 1843. The Chiefship, with territory yielding one lakh of rupees, representing the acquisitions of Gurbaksh Singh, the original founder of the family, was conferred upon Bhais Gulab Singh and Sangat Singh of Arnauli, collaterals of Udai Singh in the third generation. The remainder of the estate, including Kaithal, which had been acquired by Lal Singh and other members of the family following Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, valued at four lakhs per annum, fell as an escheat to the British Government. This lapse was highly distasteful to the Phulkian Chiefs, who, as relatives of the deceased, were naturally desirous of retaining the possessions in the family. They were also fearful that the precedent might at some future day be used against themselves ; for at that time their dominions had not been guaranteed to them by sanads in the event of failure of heirs. The Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha accordingly sent special agents to Kaithal for the purpose of protesting before Mr. Greathed, specially deputed to carry out the Government orders, against the alleged act of spoliation. They were, however, ultimately recalled, and nothing was left to the Kaithal Council but to submit to the Paramount Power. But knowing that they had with them the sympathies of the Sikh Chiefs, and instigated probably by secret intrigue, the people of Kaithal broke out into insurrection while the matter of taking possession was still pending, and the town and fort had to be captured at the point of the bayonet.

Bhai Jasmir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, and Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Sangat Singh, behaved loyally in the two Sikh Wars and again in

the Mutiny of 1857. Bhai Anokh Singh in this latter crisis placed himself at the head of a body of horse and foot of his own raising, and helped to patrol the road between Ambala and Delhi. Jasmir Singh's services were also valuable. They were rewarded with the remission of one year's commutation charge, Rs. 3,577, on their estates; and the demand was reduced by one-half during the lifetime of the Bhais.

Bhai Jasmir Singh lived at Arnauli till his death in 1897, and Bhai Anokh Singh at Sadhowal till he died in 1894. Each exercised civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of their estates. The former was a Provincial and the latter a Divisional Darbari. Bhai Jasmir Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Shamsher Singh and Bhai Anokh Singh by his son Zabarjang Singh. They are both being educated at the Aitchison College and their estates are under the management of the Court of Wards. Shamsher Singh's income from *jagir* and other property is about Rs. 50,000 and that of Zabarjang Singh about Rs. 42,000. The former's younger brother Ranjit Singh is also at the Aitchison College.

NAWAB AZMAT ALI KHAN, MANDAL



Nawab Bahadur Azmat Ali Khan, titular Nawab of Karnal, is the head of that section of thq Mandals which was found by Lord Lake, in 1804, established on the eastern bank of the Jumna in certain tracts included in the modern districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar.

The Mandals of the Jumna Doab are described in the early British records as Pathans, and are usually so classed in official documents to the present day; but Sir Denzil Ibbetson, a high authority, considered that they are of Jat origin. They came, it is said, from the ancient town of Samana in Patiala, where several branches of the clan are still living; and the leading members still hold considerable grants from the Patiala Chiefs, under whom they have freely taken service. Samana was a place of importance in the fifteenth century, and its rulers appear for a time to

have asserted their independence of the Lodi Kings, and even to have held the southern country up to the walls of Panipat.

The traditions of the Kaithal border suggest that in the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowah, on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowah and Thanesar. From the Thanesar tract they appear to have been dislodged by the Sikh *misals*, and in 1805 we find them settled in the Saharanpur District, having for neighbour Raja Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. In 1804 the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British forces in the field, was finally broken; and in March 1805 a conditional amnesty was proclaimed for all but the Ladwa Chief, followed by steps for transplanting to the right or western bank of the Jumna those troublesome bands whose presence in the Delhi Province was deemed undesirable on political grounds. The Mandals were included in the list for deportation on the recommendation of Lord Lake, who, in April 1806, reported that they had agreed to give up their *jaidad* lands in the Jumna Doab in exchange for the *pargana* of Karnal, which would be held by the present heads of the family in *jagir*, and by their descendants on *istamrari* tenure. The *jaidad* or military fief referred to was claimed under a grant which Sher-ud-din Khan, Mandal, obtained in 1779, from Farkhunda Bakht of Delhi, when that Prince vainly attempted to arouse the patriotism of the Muhammadan Chiefs of the Jumna Provinces in opposing the advancing Mahratta hordes. The *sanad* under which they hold is said to bear the seal of the Imperial Minister, Nawab Majid-ud-daula Abdul Ahad; but the title was regarded at the time as of doubtful value, and from Sir David Ochterlony's correspondence there appears to have been a desire to ignore it and hand over the Karnal *Pargana*, on the expulsion of the Ladwa force, to Raja Bhag Singh of Jind. The Mandals were, however, finally recognised as owners of the *parganas* of Muzaffarnagar, Shoran and Chitrawal, which on the death in 1789 of Sher-ud-din, the original grantee, were given to his brother Muhammadi Khan by Daulat Rao Scindia on condition of maintaining a body of 200 horsemen for military service. When the transfer was arranged by Lord Lake, the Mandals in possession were Muhammadi Khan, his nephew Muhammad Ishak Khan, and his cousin Ghairat Ali 8 Khan. The 6

villages thus assigned them in the Karnal Pargana were estimated to yield Rs. 48,000 per annum; and in order to induce them to accept the exchange the more readily, they were allowed to hold such portions of the *pargana* as had not already been given to other settlers. Muhammadi Khan was further allowed to retain a small *jagir* in Muzaffarnagar which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered. It was on the express application of the Mandals that Government accorded the additional privilege, by order dated 9th April 1806, of allowing the heirs of the three Chiefs to continue to hold on an *istamrari* tenure, subject "to payment of an annual rent of Rs. 15,000 of the current coin."

Violent quarrels broke out amongst the three assignees shortly after they had been put in possession of the grant; and this led in 1807 to a partition of the villages, under a deed attested by the Resident of Delhi according to the following estimated annual value:—

	Rs.
Muhammadi Khan	15,000
Ghairat Ali	13,000
Ishak Khan	12,000

The city of Karnal and one or two other estates were still held jointly.

The Karnal Fort was taken from the Mandals in 1809 under Lord Lake's order; a compensation payment of Rs. 4,000 having been made for disturbance of possession. It was used for military purposes until the cantonment was abandoned, and it then passed under the civil control, and was assigned to the Department of Education for the accommodation of a school. In 1886 it again changed hands, and is now occupied as a tahsil.

In 1844 the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces marched through what was then known as the Mandal *Pargana*, and was so impressed with the state of disorder, arising out of the perpetual struggles between the owners and the cultivators, that he deputed Mr. Gubbins to effect a settlement, which was completed in 1847, and sanctioned for a period of five years. At the end of this term heavy arrears had accumulated, and Mr. J. G. Ross was appointed to revise the assessments. His final proposals were ready in 1856, but the events of the following year prevented the passing of orders, and soon afterwards the *pargana* became a portion of the Punjab. Mr. Ross's assessment was thus not sanctioned until 1860. The Government of the Punjab in accepting his settlement took occasion to record that the Mandals were

merely assignees of the revenue; and their rights did not extend to the management of the land, except in those estates, 24 in number, in which they had acquired entire ownership.

The following note by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, formerly Settlement Officer, shows how the fortunes of the Mandals have fallen since their removal to Karnal in furtherance of the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of our rights beyond the Jumna to a number of petty Chiefs who were to be entrusted with the keeping of the North-West border. However advantageous such a policy may have proved to the Paramount Power, it has evidently in no way bettered the position of Sher-ud-din's successors. "The constant and bitter disputes which have been rife among the Mandals ever since their first settlement in Karnal have had the effect which might have been expected upon their position as a family. Other causes, too, have contributed to their decay. As each generation increased the number of the family, the sons, all sharing in the inheritance of the father, not only were relieved from the necessity of earning their livelihood, but also felt it incumbent upon them to keep as far as possible the style which was traditional in the family on a reduced income which was quite insufficient for the purpose. Being almost without exception uneducated, they fell wholly into the hands of an unscrupulous band of rapacious stewards, who found their interest in introducing them to money-lenders as unscrupulous as themselves." The decadence of the family began early. In 1817 Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote:—

"They have suffered much since they were established in Karnal; and the period of their transfer from the Doab was the commencement of the decline of their prosperity. Their respectability, in all external appearances, has been dwindling away before my eyes in the course of the last ten years. It may be said with justice that their decline is in some measure owing to their own mismanagement as they received an extensive district capable of great improvement. It must, however, be admitted that something unfavorable in the change must also have operated; otherwise why did not their mismanagement ruin them in the Doab, where I remember meeting them in 1805, equipped in a style of considerable pomp and splendour? Their present appearance is very different; and their tone to me, since 1806, has invariably been that of complaint."

Of course the position of a *jagirdar* was, as pointed out by Mr. Fraser, very different under Native and British rule; and this difference would

have been felt even if the Mandals had remained in the Doab. In point of mere income they benefited considerably, the revenue of the *pargana* in 1890 being Rs. 65,265, as against Rs. 25,000 (after deducting *nazarana*), when the estates were made over to the family in 1806.

The late head of the Mandal house, Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, rendered loyal services in 1857, and these were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the following terms:—"His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable, as testified by all officers, both Civil and Military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government, and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition. The Governor-General, therefore, is pleased to direct that the quit-rent of Rs. 5,000 now paid by him be remitted to the Nawab and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, and that a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 be conferred upon him in as public and honourable a manner as possible. His Lordship also requests that you will deliver to the Nawab the accompanying sanad, acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct and the value of the service performed by him in placing his resources at the disposal of the British Government." In 1860 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal District, and he exercised revenue and magisterial powers up to the time of his decease. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, the present head of the family. Besides the present Nawab there are two sons, Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan, by a lady known as Lali Begam, who, in 1872, claimed a share for her children and herself in the property and emoluments of the late Nawab. It was then held by the Chief Court that there existed a custom excluding widows from inheritance, but that there was none excluding younger sons from inheritance, or reducing their share below that of their elder brothers. It was further held that sons of concubines legitimatised by acknowledgment, although the marriage of their mothers might not be proved, were entitled to inherit under the

grants of 1806 and of 1858. Under orders of the Chief Court a Manager was appointed for receiving the share decreed to the half-brothers in the person of Kazi Ahmad Shah, a Sayad of Taraori, in the Karnal District, since deceased.

The *jagir* and private property of the Nawab in the Karnal District were divided by a quasi-official proceeding in 1884. The same partition dealt with the property held by him in proprietary right in the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, as well as sundry rights in lands and houses in Delhi. The income of the three brothers is understood to stand at present as follows:—

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan—

Jagir in Karnal	Rs.	6,207	per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	,,	9,884	,,
Proprietary rights in land	,,	52,535	,,
Rent from houses	,,	9,504	,,

Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan—

Jagir in Karnal	Rs.	12,379	per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	,,	3,000	,,
Proprietary rights in land	,,	1,54,994	,,
Rent from houses	,,	2,658	,,

In 1891 Nawab Azmat Ali Khan was granted the title of Nawab Bahadur, and both he and his half brothers, Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan, are Provincial Darbaris, the last named being Honorary Magistrate.

The representative of Muhammad Ishak Khan is Shamsher Ali Khan, born in 1839. His *jagir* holdings under the recent assessments yield Rs. 11,219 per annum. He is also owner of two entire villages and of portions of eight others worth about Rs. 10,600 per annum. He was elected Chairman of the Local Board of Karnal in 1885, and was nominated President of the Municipal Committee in 1884, being re-elected in 1889; but is now no longer a member of either the Board or the Committee, though still an Honorary Magistrate. He has on different occasions received official acknowledgment of services rendered in matters of local improvement, such as vaccination and education, and he was invested with a *khilat* in general recognition of his services at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Delhi in 1888. He is a Divisional Darbari, and in 1892 was granted the title of Khan Bahadur. Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Mehr Ali Khan, was a Provincial Darbari.

On his death, without issue, his *jagir* devolved on his uncle Karam Ilahi Khan, who was a Provincial Darbari, and on Karam Ilahi Khan's death, shortly after, Shamsher Ali Khan inherited both shares of the *jagir* valued at Rs. 4,779 per annum.

Another scion of the same branch as Shamsher Ali Khan, Azam Ali Khan, succeeded his father Ghulam Rasul Khan in 1880, and enjoyed a *jagir* of Rs. 9,106 spread over 17 villages. He was reported to have no proprietary holdings. Ghulam Rasul Khan left heavy encumbrances on his estate, the bulk of which were notoriously based on very inadequate consideration. Azam Ali Khan contested his liability for these debts, and after litigation, which lasted for several years, a decision was given by the Chief Court of the Punjab in his favour. He died in 1903, and his son Zafar Hussain Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari, has inherited his father's *jagir* worth about Rs. 9,060.

The Chief Court's decision in the case brought by Azam Ali Khan to contest his liability for his father's debts is one of the deepest importance for the whole Mandal family; and it has now been definitely settled—

(*i*) that the Mandal grant is essentially a *jagir*, and that the term *istamrar* refers only to certain special incidents, notably the continuing character of the assignment and the condition of a fixed amount, by way of fee or quit-rent, payable to the State by the assignee;

(*ii*) that each descendant of the original grantees on succeeding to a share takes a fresh estate through, but not from, the preceding holder; in other words, that each fresh sharer takes from the Crown and not from his immediate predecessor in the *jagir*;

(*iii*) that the power of sharers to deal with their holdings beyond the term of their proper lives depends strictly on the terms of the sanads of 1806, and not on those of any regulations which may have been in force in the Karnal *Pargana* in the year in question;

(*iv*) that a sharer in the *jagir* is not competent to create a valid charge thereon so as to encumber the income beyond the period of his individual lifetime.

Faiz Ali Khan, a descendant of Ghairat Ali Khan, who was a Divisional Darbari, is at the head of the third or youngest branch of the family. His *jagir* income is Rs. 5,275 per annum. He holds seven entire

villages and shares in three others, all in the Karnal Tahsil, subject to a commutation payment of Rs. 1,250 per annum. He also owns portions of the villages of Goli and Waisri in Panipat, but resides at Delhi.

Faiz Ali Khan's branch of the family also holds a feudal grant from the Patiala State, in the original Samana tract, valued at Rs. 6,000 per annum.

During 1857 Kutab-ud-din Khan, grandfather of Faiz Ali Khan, was prompt in complying with the requisitions of the Civil authorities at Karnal and Panipat for supplies and carriage, and he furnished sowars for patrolling duty on the Trunk Road near Larsauli, and in other ways proved actively loyal. Ten of his sowars were employed under Government until April 1858.

Of the remaining grandsons Ghairat Ali Khan, Najabat Ali Khan and Akbar Khan are dead. Najabat Ali's *jagir* worth Rs. 4,875 has been equally divided amongst his four sons, and that of Akbar Khan has been inherited by his brother Kamar-ud-din Khan, Ghairat Ali Khan's only surviving grandson, whose *jagir* income now amounts to Rs. 7;327. Kamar-ud-din Khan is a Divisional Darbari and both he and his nephews are heavily in debt.

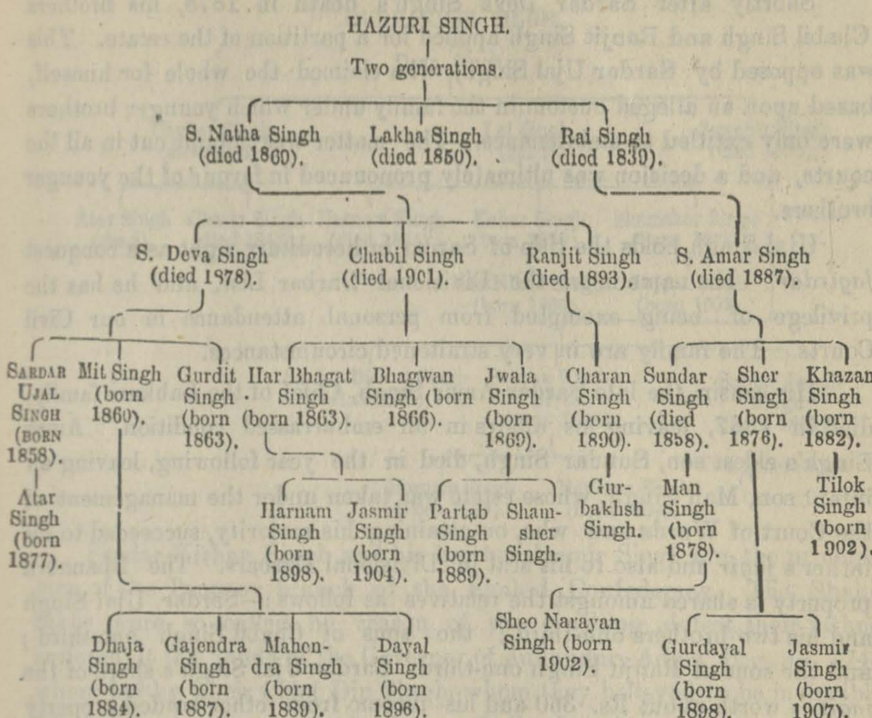
SARDAR SHEO NARAYAN SINGH OF SHAHABAD.

- HIMAT SINGH (died 1771).
  - Sardar Karam Singh (died 1808).
    - Ranjit Singh.
      - Dharam Singh (died 1879).
        - SARDAR SHEO NARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1877).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1880).
        - Bachitar Singh (died 1898).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1896).
          - Harendra Singh (born 1898).
    - Sher Singh.
      - Kesar Singh (died 1863).
    - Kharak Singh (died 1881).
    - Kahan Singh (died 1836).
      - Partab Singh (died 1878).
        - Ram Narayan Singh (died 1892).

The Shahabad Sardars are a branch of the Nishanwala Misal. Their ancestor was Lal Singh, a successful adventurer from the Manja. His cousin Himat Singh pushed on his conquests in 1763 so as to embrace the whole of the Shahabad District, a large portion of which he shared with his followers Bhagwan Singh and Diwan Singh. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his nephew Karam Singh, whom he had adopted. He was friendly with the Mughal Governors, and received from Ahmad Shah a *jagir* in the Shikarpur *Taluka* and the title of Sardar for services rendered. Most of his lands were, however, wrested from his sons shortly after his death.

In 1864 the joint holdings of the cousins Partab Singh, Kishan Singh and Dharam Singh in the Karnal District were assessed at Rs. 5,800 per annum, subject to a service commutation charge of Rs. 618. The family behaved well both in the Sutlej Campaigns and in the rebellion of 1857. The present representative is Sardar Sheo Narayan Singh, who is a Provincial Darbari. His *jagir* is worth about Rs. 3,000 and he holds private property bringing in about another Rs. 4,000.

SARDAR UJAL SINGH OF DHANAURA.



Sardar Ujal Singh is at the head of the Dhanaura family in succession to his father Deva Singh. His ancestor, Hazuri Singh, an Upal Khatri of the Karora Singhia Misal, lived at Panjgarh in Amritsar, and was one of the first of the Manjha people to adopt Sikhism. His son Sada Singh came south and took military service under Raja Amar Singh of Patiala in 1770, receiving as his reward a quarter share in 48 villages in the neighbourhood of Dhanaura. He afterwards conquered 7 villages on his own account, and established his head-quarters at Dhanaura. He was succeeded by his nephew Sahib Singh. On the latter's death in 1842 there was a dispute amongst his surviving sons and his grandson regarding the succession ; and the estate was divided equally under Government orders passed in 1848. The family behaved loyally in the Sikh wars and again in the Mutiny. Sardars Natha Singh and Amar Singh placed themselves, in 1857, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner with a body of horse of their

own raising, and in reward one-half of their commutation charge was remitted for ever.

Shortly after Sardar Deva Singh's death in 1878, his brothers Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh applied for a partition of the estate. This was opposed by Sardar Ujal Singh, who claimed the whole for himself, based upon an alleged custom in the family under which younger brothers were only entitled to maintenance. The matter was fought out in all the courts, and a decision was ultimately pronounced in favour of the younger brothers.

Ujal Singh holds the title of Sardar in hereditary right as a conquest *jagirdar*. His name is on the Divisional Darbar List, and he has the privilege of being exempted from personal attendance in our Civil Courts. The family are in very straitened circumstances.

His cousin, the late Sardar Amar Singh, Chief of the Labkari family, died in 1887, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. Amar Singh's eldest son, Sundar Singh, died in the year following, leaving an infant son, Man Singh, whose estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards and who, on attaining his majority, succeeded to his father's *jagir* and also to his seat in Divisional Darbars. The Dhanaura property is shared amongst the relatives as follows:—Sardar Ujal Singh and his two brothers one-third; the sons of Chabil Singh one-third; and the sons of Ranjit Singh one-third. Sardar Ujal Singh's share of the *jagir* is worth about Rs. 360 and his income from other landed property is about Rs. 300 per annum. The joint family estate consists of five entire villages and two-thirds of Dhanaura. The remaining one-third of Dhanaura, with Labkari and two other villages, belong to the children of Sardar Amar Singh, the value of whose *jagir* is Rs. 2,985 per annum. For services rendered in 1857 the Sardar and his uncle Natha Singh were awarded the remission of their commutation tax at Rs. 925 for one year, and the charge was permanently reduced by one-half.

Khazan Singh, one of the sons of Sardar Amar Singh, is an accepted candidate for the post of naib-tahsildar.

SARDAR KISHAN SINGH OF TANGAUR.

- GURBAKHSH SINGH.
  - Daya Singh.
    - Chuhar Singh (died 1823).
      - Atar Singh (dead).
      - Chatar Singh (died 1847).
    - Lal Singh (dead).
      - Harnam Singh (died 1844).
      - Kehar Singh (born 1870).
        - Nao Nihal Singh. (born 1894).
      - Shamsher Singh (born 1872).
        - Tejpal Singh (born 1902).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1855).
      - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1866).
      - SARDAR KISHAN SINGH (BORN 1848).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1888).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1904).
      - Sardar Jasmir Singh (born 1851).
        - Two generations.

Sardar Kishan Singh and his brother Jasmir Singh are the principal men of the Tangaur branch of the Shahid Confederacy. The Shahid Sikhs were so called by reason of the crushing defeat their fathers suffered at the hands of the Governor of Jullundur, Adina Beg, in 1743, when led by their Chief Dip Singh, whom they believed to be invincible. Dip Singh was the *mahant* in charge of the *Damdama Sahib* or temple near Talwandi in the Sirsa District, where, in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind Singh once took refuge from the fury of the Muhammadans, with whom he was constantly at feud. Dip Singh is said to have had his head severed from his body early in the fight; but he nevertheless remained on his horse, and for several hours after rushed madly over the battle-field, cutting and hacking at the foe, and dealing out death at every stroke. Yet, in spite of this supernatural help, his followers were slain almost to a man; and the few who survived to tell the tale, as well as the children of those who fell, have ever since been known as *Shahids* or martyrs.

The Tangaur branch is included among the leading houses of the Cis-Sutlej Districts. Gurbakhsh Singh, ancestor of Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmir Singh, came from Gaggobua, a village in the Tarn Taran Tahsil of Amritsar, where many members of the family still live. He was a wor-

shipper at the *Damdama* Temple, and became a recognized leader of the Shahid Confederacy with Dharam Singh and Karam Singh, ancestors of the Shahzadpuria Sardar. They started on a career of conquest South of the Sutlej, and of the spoils Gurbakhsh Singh received many rich villages in the *bet* tracts of the Markanda River. On the death of Daya Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the estate was divided amongst his two sons and one grandson Chatar Singh. Lal Singh, one of the sons, was dispossessed in 1839 for the murder of his brother's wife. Two of his villages were made over to his nephew Chatar Singh, and the remainder were allowed to pass to his son Harnam Singh, on whose death, in 1844, Lal Singh was reinstated. The two villages which Chatar Singh had received as blood-money were resumed by Government on his death in 1847, and his other possessions ell to his uncle Jawahir Singh. These are now held, together with their father's own share by Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmir Singh. Their own *jagir* is valued at Rs. 7,700 after deducting the usual commutation charge of two annas per rupee of the assessed revenue. On Lal Singh's death his sons Kehar Singh and Shamsher Singh were allowed to succeed to their father's *jagir*. The family behaved well in the Sikh wars; and during the rebellion of 1857 they were forward in the supply of carriage and provision for the troops at Delhi. Their sowars were posted in charge of the Police Stations of Rajanaoh and Asandh-Salwan within the limits of their estates. Of Sardar Jasmir Singh's sons, Sheo Narayan Singh is in the Police, and the youngest, Har Narayan Singh, is at the Aitchison College with his nephew Pritam Singh. Both Kishan Singh and Jasmir Singh are Provincial Darbaris.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR JWALA SINGH OF JHARAULI.

- SARDAR CHUHAR SINGH.
  - Karam Singh (died 1808).
  - Sardar Mohar Singh (died 1845).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1857).
      - Santokh Singh.
        - Kishan Singh (born 1864).
          - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1901).
          - Pritam Singh (born 1896).
    - Sardar Jit Singh (died 1852).
      - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR JWALA SINGH (BORN 1839).
        - Davendra Singh (died 1905).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1892).
        - Mahendra Singh (died 1904).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1869).
    - Ugar Singh (died 1851).
      - Har Bhagat Singh (died [illegible]).
        - Gajendr Singh (born 1874).
          - Kichpal Singh (born 1890).
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1894).

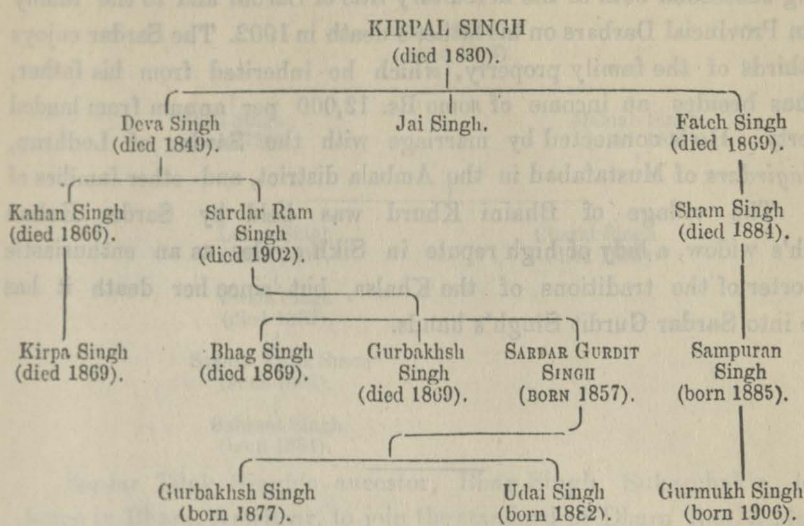
Sardar Jwala Singh's best known ancestor was Chuhar Singh of Chang near Kasur. He was a near relative of Sardar Rai Singh Bhangi, the conqueror of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, and a prominent member of the Shahid Misal. He received the Jharauli *Ilaka* as his share of the spoils after the sack of Sirhind in 1763. He retained ten villages for himself, giving the others to his lieutenants, and returned to Amritsar, where he held charge of the Shahid Bunga for many years. He acquired much land on either side of the Ravi, and was considered one of the most powerful Sardars of his day. He placed his younger son Mohar Singh in charge of the Jharauli villages, while Karam Singh, the elder, subsequently succeeded to the family estates north of the Sutlej. These were appropriated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Karam Singh's death, sonless, in 1808. In the meanwhile Mohar Singh was faring almost as badly at Jharauli; for Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar took advantage of his being a minor to wrest most of his patrimony from him, leaving him only with Jharauli, Fatehgarh Atari and Ajrana, yielding about Rs. 10,000 revenue. Mohar

Singh gladly acquiesced in the arrangements which brought his property under the protection of the British Government in 1809. Since then his family have enjoyed a comparatively peaceful existence. Just before his death in 1845, Sardar Mohar Singh made a will, giving three out of ten shares of his estate to each of his three sons, and one-tenth in addition to the second, Jit Singh, whom he desired to appoint as his successor in the chiefship. Sardar Jit Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Jwala Singh, who is now at the head of the family. The latter's brother Bishan Singh died without issue in 1869.

The family has on all occasions proved loyal to the British Government. Sardar Jwala Singh holds the village of Fatehgarh Atari in his sole possession as head of the house. The title of Sardar is hereditary in the family and has descended to him, and he holds a seat in Provincial Darbars. In 1892 he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate. His *jagir* income is about Rs. 1,200 and he derives about Rs. 4,800 per annum from his private landed property. His grandsons Rajendra Singh and Harbans Singh are being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Jwala Singh having accepted the rule of primogeniture in his branch of the family, his estate will descend to Rajendra Singh, and Harbans Singh will only be entitled to maintenance. The remaining villages of Jharauli and Ajrana are shared equally by the three branches of Mohar Singh's family. The other two branches are represented by Sardars Kishan Singh and Gajendra Singh. Their separate *jagir* income is Rs. 1,600 and they also receive about Rs. 800 from landed property. The total income of each is thus about Rs. 1,200 per annum.

Gajendra Singh was educated at the Ambala Government School. He married a daughter of Sardar Narayan Singh, *Jagirdar* of Khamanun.

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH OF SHAMGARH.



The ancestor of the family, Sardar Kirpal Singh, came from the neighbourhood of Batinda in 1770, and received the village of Shamgarh from Sahib Singh, Sardar of Ladwa, who had married his sister. He joined Sahib Singh in most of his expeditions, and received a share of whatever plunder was taken. His daughter Bhag Bhari married Kunwar Partab Singh of Jind, who gave her the villages of Asand and Salwan in dowry. Kirpal Singh was on the occasion presented with five villages in the Jind District of Safidon; but these were afterwards resumed by Raja Sarup Singh. He died in 1830, leaving three sons, Deva Singh, Jai Singh and Fateh Singh.

Fateh Singh's daughter married Shahzada Sheo Dev Singh, son of the late Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore, who resided in Bareilly. Sheo Dev Singh received with his wife the villages of Saga, Kurak and Jatpura; and his descendant Sampuran Singh is the present *jagirdar* of Saga. On the death in 1869 of Kirpa Singh, son of Kahan Singh, the whole of the rest of the Shamgarh estate passed to Sardar Ram Singh, only surviving son of Deva Singh. His estates consisted of six entire villages and two-fifths of Mauza Taraori, yielding an income of Rs. 3,450, subject to a commutation charge of Rs. 426 in lieu of service. He and his brother Kahan Singh had done good service in the Mutiny, and were allowed a remission of the commutation for one year. Gurdit Singh, son of Sardar Ram Singh, is

an Honorary Magistrate, and is at present the head of the Shamgarh family, having succeeded both to the hereditary title of Sardar and to the family seat in Provincial Darbars on his father's death in 1902. The Sardar enjoys two-thirds of the family property, which he inherited from his father, and has besides an income of some Rs. 12,000 per annum from landed property. He is connected by marriage with the Sardar of Lodhran, the *jagirdars* of Mustafabad in the Ambala district, and other families of note. The village of Bhaini Khurd was held by Sardar Kahan Singh's widow, a lady of high repute in Sikh circles as an enthusiastic supporter of the traditions of the Khalsa, but since her death it has come into Sardar Gurdit Singh's hands.

SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF SIKRI.

BHAG SINGH.
(died 1807).

- Bhup Singh (died 1794).
- Mahtab Singh (died 1837).
  - Lehna Singh (died 1869).
    - Jwala Singh (died 1882).
      - SARDAR TILOK SINGH (BORN 1868).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1884).
  - Charat Singh (died 1833).

Sardar Tilok Singh's ancestor, Bhag Singh, Sukarchakia, left his home in Bhara, Amritsar, to join the standard of Dhara Rao, a Mahratta adventurer, who towards the close of the eighteenth century had gathered around him some of the best blood of the Manjha, and dominated the country between Delhi and Patiala. It was this Dhara Rao who sold his services to the celebrated Diwan Nanu Mal of Patiala, and in concert with Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, was the means of restoring the exiled Diwan and with him his young master, Raja Sahib Singh, to power in Patiala. Dhara Rao rewarded Bhag Singh's services with the grant of the Sikri *Ilaka*, consisting of six villages, taken from Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. Bhag Singh afterwards acted as agent for the Cis-Sutlej chiefs at Agra. He rendered himself useful to the British officials in the early days, and the revenues of three villages in the Delhi *Pargana* were assigned to him on a life-tenure in acknowledgment of his services. On his death in 1807, a life pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum was sanctioned for his son Mahtab Singh. Sardar Lehna Singh was at the head of the family during the Mutiny. He behaved loyally, and his services were recognized at the time. The present Sardar Tilok Singh is a Divisional Darbari. His *jagir* income is about Rs. 3,000 per annum and he derives another Rs. 3,000 from land in the Karnal and Amritsar Districts.

NASIR AHMAD KHAN OF PANIPAT.

ABD-UR-RAZAK.

Two generations.

Hafiz-ullah Khan.

Izat-ullah Khan (died 1802).

Nasir Ali Khan.

Ali Raza Khan (descendants living at Patna).

Nawab Bakar Ali Khan (died 1837).

Nawab Jafar Ali Khan (died 1832).

Latif-ullah Khan, II.

Mumtaz Ahmad Khan (born 1868).

A son. (born 1906).

Shakar-ullah Khan.

Nasir Ahmad Khan (dead).

Ahsan-ullah Khan.

Abdul Majid Khan (descendants living at Patna) (died 1888).

Ibrahim Khan (lives at Patna).

Nawab Aman-ullah Khan (died 1889).

Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan (died 1890).

NASIR AHMAD KHAN. (born 1860).

Fakir Ahmad Khan (born 1864).

Laik Ahmad Khan (born 1900).

Shakur Ahmad Khan (born 1879).

Nazir Ahmad Khan.

3 sons.

Nawab Babhu (died at Patna).

Mehdi Ali Khan.

Fazl Hussain Khan (died in Patna).

Nasir Ahmad Khan of Panipat, succeeded his father Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan in 1890. His grandfather Nawab Aman-ullah Khan, who died at the age of 81 years, was one of the leading Muhammadans in the Karnal District, and was widely known and respected. He had acted for many years as an Honorary Magistrate and member of the local Municipal Committee. He was forward on all occasions in offers of assistance to the District authorities, and during the Mutiny he was actively loyal, helping to the best of his ability in preserving order in his native town and in furnishing supplies for the troops before Delhi. He was the recognised head of the Panipat Ansaris, or Helpers of the Prophet, who trace their descent from Khwaja Abdullah Pir of Herat, one of whose children, Khwaja Malak Ali, in the reign of Sultan Ala-ud-din Masud, grandson of Shamas ud-din Altamash, migrated to Delhi and finally fixed his abode at Panipat. The family is undoubtedly of great respectability, being one of the very

few in the Province able to prove beyond dispute that the highest offices in the old Muhammadan Empire were held by their ancestors for several generations. Khwaja Nasir, son of Malak Ali, obtained the hand of Firdausa, only daughter of Jalal-ud-din, head of the locally celebrated family of Makhdumzadas, with whom the Ansaris still intermarry; and with her he secured a portion of the Panipat lands ever since owned by the family. Twelve generations after Khwaja Nasir we find Abd-ur-Razak holding a high military command under Shah Alamgir. One of his sons, Muayan-ud-daula Dalerdil Khan, was for some years Viceroy of the Kabul Provinces; another son, Zakaria, was Governor of Lahore at the time of Nadir Shah's invasion; and a third, Lutf-ullah, held at different times the offices of tutor to Azim Shah, Warden of the Fort of Delhi, and Diwan to three successive Emperors. Muhammad Shah appointed him a *Shash Hazari* with the title of *Shamas-ud-daula* and he became Subadar of Multan, eventually succeeding his brother as Governor in Kabul. He spent considerable sums in the embellishment of his native town of Panipat, building the Lahori Gate and several mosques which are still in existence.

Shakar-ullah, second son of Abd-ur-Razak, was Governor of Malwa during the regin of Bahadur Shah, with the rank of *Shash Hazari* and a salary of 2½ lakhs per annum. Inayat Khan, son of Lutf-ullah, was a *Bakhshi* and *Naib Khansaman* under Muhammad Shah. He enjoyed the title of *Rasikh-ul-Itikad* and with it a salary of Rs. 84,000 per annum. His son Izat-ullah Khan drew the same pay as in charge of the elephant establishments, and ultimately retired from public life in order to look after his *jagir* estates in Shahjahanabad and Benares. These were seized later on by Aliwardi Khan, who, however, afterwards released 100 villages in his favour in the Behar Province. Izat-ullah Khan died at Patna in 1802, thirty-seven years after the authority had passed into the hands of the English Company, and was succeeded by his third son Nawab Bakar Ali Khan, who returned to the parent home at Panipat and distinguished himself by loyally assisting the British when Delhi and the surrounding territory was first brought under our rule. He was followed in 1837 by Nawab Aman-ullah Khan, of whom mention has already been made.

On Aman-ullah Khan's death in 1889 he was succeeded by his son, Fazl Ahmad Khan, who was well known to the authorities for many years as he acted for his father, who, by reason of chronic illness, was personally unable

to occupy the position his rank and reputation had secured him. Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan was President of the Panipat Municipal Committee and a member of the Local and District Boards. He actively interested himself in several local charities, including the Islamia Free School, with which he was unofficially associated. He owned a large *zamindari* property at Mor Manorat, and enjoyed free of revenue estates, in Mor Gobardhan and Bakhtiarpur, all in the Patna District. He also held *istamrari* rights in lands in the Panipat and Sonepat Tehsils. He died in 1890, and his son Nasir Ahmad Khan is now the representative head of the family. He is a Zaildar in Panipat, a Lambardar and a Provincial Darbari. His income from *muafi*, house and landed property is about Rs. 2,000 per annum, including about Rs. 60 as his share of the Patna estate. Most of the latter has passed to his collateral relations.

There are numerous branches of the Ansari Shaikhs settled at Panipat in the present day. Many of the family are in service, especially in the States of Central and Southern India. But the minute sub-division of their holdings under the Muhammadan law of inheritance and the disputes constantly arising in connection with the rights of the purdah ladies have brought most of the members down to a common level of genteel poverty, threatening a serious struggle for existence in the near future. The Ansaris who settled at Patna are reported to be little better off than their cousins in the Punjab, though some of them have accepted employment under the British Government. Taffazul Hussain of Patna was for some years a Munsif in Bengal.

The family intermarry only with the Pirzadas or Makhdumzadas of Panipat and the Sayads of Barsat and Sonepat.

THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Kensington, at one time Settlement Officer, prepared the note which follows, sketching the position of the leading families in Ambala:—

The first essential feature to be grasped is that by its geographical position the present Ambala district was long destined to feel the effects of every important campaign in Northern India. Hemmed in on one side by the hills and on the other by the great jungle tracts bordering on the Rajputana desert, Ambala was the central spot through or near which every horde of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battle-ground of India at Panipat, with Delhi as its ultimate goal. This main fact is still reflected in the character of the village population. Placed in the direct track of successive invasions, they appear to have been ground down till they lost all power of resistance to difficulty, and the inherited attitude of submission to the inevitable has left effects which can be still traced even under the altered conditions of British rule. It is necessary to realise this to understand how the district fell, almost without a blow, into the hands of the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs in 1763.

The first direct experience of the Sikhs was in the time of Guru Tegh Bahadur, who roamed the country from Hansi to the Sutlej, and subsisted by plunder from 1664 to 1673. Under his successor Guru Gobind Singh a chain of forts was established at Anandpur in the Hoshiarpur district, a few miles north of the Sutlej, at Chamkor in the Rupar Tahsil, and at Nahan in the hills, commanding the whole eastern portion of Ambala. For the first half of the eighteenth century there was no recognised leader of the Sikhs, who were, however, engaged in frequent struggles with the Delhi Empire, and were rapidly forming into great confederacies or misals. The storm burst at last in 1763. The Sikhs of the Manjha country of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore combined their forces at Sirhind, routed and killed the Afghan Governor Zain Khan and pouring across the Sutlej occupied the whole country to the Jumna without further opposition. "Tradition still describes how the Sikhs dispersed as soon as the battle was won, and how, riding day and night, each horseman would throw his belt and scabbard, his articles of dress and accoutrement, until he was almost naked, into successive villages, to mark them as his."* It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the portion of the Doab among the different confederacies. It is enough to say that, with few exceptions, the leading families of to-day are the direct descendants of the conquerors of 1763, an aristocracy with no tradition but that of plunder, with no claims to respect as the scions of an ancient line, aliens and foreigners still, and with no sympathy for the people whose revenues are now guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

The history of the next forty years is made up of the endless petty warfare of these independent Sikh Chiefs among themselves, except when a common danger banded them to resist the encroachments of the more powerful States of Patiala and Manimajra on the north, and Ladwa, Kaithal and Thanesar on the south. Each separate family, and each group of feudatories strong enough to stand alone, built itself a strong fort as a centre from which it could harry the whole neighbourhood. Many of these are still in existence and a marked feature of the district, recalling the extraordinary lawlessness of a period when

* Cunningham's *History of the Sikhs.*

literally every man's hand was turned against his brother. No attention was paid to the country by the British Government which had fixed the Jumna as the furthest limit for political enterprise, and it is believed that the profoundest ignorance prevailed both as to the constitution, the rights and the political strength of the supposed rulers. From 1806 to 1808 the position rapidly changed. On the one hand, the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs themselves were panic-struck at the sudden danger threatened to them by the rise of Ranjit Singh's power from beyond the Sutlej. In the three successive years 1806 to 1811 raids were made by Ranjit Singh in person to Ludhiana, to Narayangarh and to Ambala. It was openly announced by him that he intended swallowing up the whole country to the Jumna, and it was realised that one power and one only could prevent his immediate success. On the other hand, the British Government feared a new danger from the north by a combined invasion of the French, the Turks and the Persians, and it was hastily decided to give up the Jumna as the boundary and to trust to the new principle of alliance with a strong buffer State at Lahore. At the same time it was recognised that Ranjit Singh was himself a source of danger not to be despised, and, with the Government in this mood in 1808, an impulse was easily given to the policy of active interference by the arrival at Delhi of a deputation represented by Jind, Patiala and Kaithal, to invoke assistance for the Cis-Sutlej States. Some help had been given to the British by Jind, Kaithal and Thanesar in the struggle with the Mahratas five years before. It was apparently assumed that the whole territory to the Sutlej was parcelled out among a few leading States of the same character through whom the country could be strongly governed, and the efforts of the authorities were aimed at the two-fold object of, on the one hand, securing an effective alliance with Ranjit Singh, and on the other extending British protection to these lesser States ranging from the Jumna to the Sutlej.

The overtures were eventually successful. and a definite treaty was made with Ranjit Singh on the 25th April 1809, by which he surrendered his new acquisitions south of the Sutlej, and bound himself to abstain from further encroachments on the left bank of that river. The treaty was followed up in May 1809, by the celebrated proclamation of Colonel Ochterlony, on behalf of the British Government, to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs. This proclamation, beginning with the quaint wording that it was "clearer than the sun and better proved than the existence of yesterday" that the British action was prompted by the chiefs themselves, is given in full in *Cunningham's History*. It may be referred to by any one interested in studying the main charter by which the leading families of Ambala still hold their rights. It includes seven short articles only, of which Nos. 1 to 5 are important; Nos. 1 to 3 limit Ranjit Singh's power and declare the Cis-Sutlej chiefs sole owners of their possessions free of money tribute to the British ; while Nos. 4 and 5 require them in return on their side to furnish supplies for the army, and to assist the British by arms against enemies from any quarter as occasion might hereafter rise. The whole document is, however, so short and so full of interest as the foundation of future difficulties that it will well repay perusal by any one wishing to understand what, read in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been almost unaccountable blindness in the agents of the Government of the day.

It is indeed impossible to read history of these transactions without seeing that the Government were in reality taking a most important step almost in the dark. Instead of finding the Ambala territory under the control of a few central States, they soon realised that they had given it over for ever to hordes of adventurers with no powers of cohesion, who aimed only at mutual aggression, and whose sole idea of government was to grind down the people of the

country to the utmost limit of oppression. The first point was easily settled by a sharp reminder given in a supplementary proclamation of 1811, that every man would have to be content with what he held in 1809, and that the British Government would tolerate no fighting among themselves. The golden opportunity for securing the welfare of the district was, however, gone, and the pledges hastily given in 1809 were soon found to be a constant source of difficulty and misrule, which have continued, with more or less gravity, almost to the present day. It was found that as a fact the so-called Cis-Sutlej Sovereign States were represented as far as Ambala was concerned, by some thirty petty rulers with estates ranging from twenty to over one hundred villages, and by a host of small fraternities comprising many hundreds of the rank and file among the followers of the original conquerors, who had been quartered over the country with separate villages for their maintenance, and who were all alike now vested with authority as independent rulers by the vague terms of the proclamation of 1809. Published works have no where very clearly recognised how sorely the Government repented of its mistake ; but there seems no doubt as to the facts ; and it is not to be wondered at that Sir David Ochterlony should have privately admitted to the Governor-General in 1818 that the proclamation of 1809 had been based on an erroneous idea. *

From 1809 to 1847, persistent efforts were made to enforce good government through the Political Agency at Ambala among the endless semi-independent States. The records of the time bear witness to the hopeless nature of the undertaking. They teem with references to the difficult enquiries necessitated by the frequent disputes among the principalities by their preposterous attempts to evade control, and by acts of extortion and violent crime in their dealings with the villages. Year by year Government was driven in self-defence to tighten the rein and every opportunity was taken to strengthen its hold on the country by enforcing its claims to lapse by escheat on the death without lineal heirs of the possessors of 1809 or their descendants. It was thus that the British district of Ambala gradually grew up, each successive lapse being made the occasion for regular settlements of the village revenues and the introduction of direct British rule.

Up to 1843, the Government had done its best to carry out strictly the unfortunate engagements of 1809, and till then little necessity had arisen for testing the gratitude of the States and seeing how far they were prepared on their part to carry out their promises to furnish supplies for troops and military assistance when called on. In 1844 and 1845, the conditions again changed with the disastrous campaign in Afghanistan and the increasing signs of restlessness among the Sikhs of the Punjab. In the words of Sir Lepel Griffin " The Cis-Sutlej chiefs had abundant leisure to observe the signs of the time. * * * Seeing that their resources in money and supplies were required for the English armies, they began to think that they were necessary to the existence of the British power, not that it was essential to their own. All fear of the Lahore monarchy was now over ; there was no longer a strong and sagacious ruler like Ranjit Singh, who made British protection sound pleasantly in the ears of neighbouring Princes ; and this protection now seemed little more than a restraint, without which each chief fancied that he himself might play the part which, under similar circumstances, the Raja of Lahore had played with so much brilliancy and success. " † The result was, that when called on to help in the First Sikh War the States were for the most part passively obstructive, even where they did not venture to show open hostility. " Their prosperity had been so great, the benefits which British protection had conferred on them were so

* *Cunningham*, page 152 and note.

† *Punjab Rajas*, pages 183, 184, 189, 190

undeniable, and ingratitude for benefits conferred is so certain, that it is no matter for surprise when at the first opportunity certain Chiefs turned against the power which had befriended them, and openly or secretly joined the ranks of its enemies." The more serious offenders were visited with signal punishment. Their possessions were confiscated to Government, and in some cases they were themselves removed as prisoners from the Province. One hundred and seventeen villages were in this way added to the British district in Pipli by confiscation from the Raja of Ladwa; one hundred and six in Rupar and Kharar from the Sardar of Rupar; seventy-two in the same Tahsils from the Sodhis of Anandpur, and eighty-nine in Narayangarh from the Raja of Kapurthala. As regards minor chiefs, less severe measures were considered sufficient, though the majority "had not shown their loyalty in 1845 in any more conspicuous way than in not joining the enemy. Gratitude they did not understand, and to show them any special consideration at the close of the campaign was unnecessary. Several most important measures were then adopted by the Government. The first was the abolition of all police jurisdiction in most of the States; for the existing system was so favourable to crime that, in the midst of half a hundred conflicting authorities, the capture of a criminal was well nigh impossible. The second measure was the abolition of transit and custom duties, which were as injurious to trade as the police system was fatal to justice; and the last was to accept a commutation for the personal service of the chief and his contingent."

These changes were not made before they were forced upon the Government by open disaffection or neglect on the part of the chiefs to obey orders which they were lawfully bound to fulfil. It was, however, soon found impossible to go so far without still further important steps. Hitherto the chiefs had levied revenue from their allotted villages in kind: an arrangement which left them free to rack-rent the land without any sort of restriction other than that imposed by the necessity for keeping the villagers from actually flying the country. The regular settlement of the British portions of the district began in 1847; and it was soon strongly urged by the district officials that the opportunity should be taken of once for all removing the grievances of the villagers by extending the benefits of a fixed money demand to the village still subject to the remaining States. The proposal was vehemently resisted by the chiefs themselves, and for some years they managed to delay the decisive step; but eventually they were brought to see that their own interests were concerned as well as those of the people for the very significant reason that they found themselves unable to collect their revenue when once their police jurisdiction was gone. Partly for this reason but still more because the existing dual system of cash revenues in British villages, side by side with collections in kind under the chiefs, was rapidly proving itself intolerable. The Government at last, in 1852, consented to finally break the power of the chiefs by enforcing the revenue settlement throughout the district, and reducing the so-called chiefs to the position of *jagirdars*. "With this decision of the British Government fell, for ever, the power of the petty Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, who had too long been permitted to play at independence, which for them had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."*

This practically ends the history of the leading families. Their position as *jagirdars* has been defined and recorded with the greatest care. Pedigrees have been drawn out both for the leading Sardars and for the minor fraternities, whose descendants were even then counted by the thousand, tracing the descent in each case from the common ancestor of the year 1809 or

* *Punjab Rajas*, page 199.

subsequent year of status fixed as the basis for collateral succession under the varying conditions of different *jagirs*. The year 1809 has been recognised as the status for each of the leading Sardars, and even when the line becomes extinct, the *jagir* does not lapse in their case without a special enquiry and the orders of Government. There have been two important escheats in the last thirty years. The Sialba family of Tahsil Kharar died out in 1866, and fifty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 26,000, passed to the Government: and in 1875 in the same Tahsil a like fate befell the Manimajra *jagir*, the largest in the district, covering sixty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 39,100. Reference to the pedigree tables given for the various families will show that many of the leading houses are represented by not more than one or two members, and it is not unlikely that further lapses will occur in the near future. Nor is this to be altogether regretted even with every sympathy for the representatives of former power. With the exception of the Mir of Kotaha, the Baidwan Sardars of Sohana and Manimajra, the Rajpúts of Ramgarh and Raipur, and the minor Pathan family of Kotla Nihang in Rupar, the whole of the existing larger *jagirdars*, and an immense majority of the lesser shareholders known as the *patidari jagirdars*, are still foreigners in the land as much as in the days of their ancestors, the invaders of 1763. They have not in any way identified themselves with the people of the district. They still look back on the Manjha as their real home, and if they notice the Ambala people at all, it is usually to recall the days when they had full license to oppress them, and to show too plainly what line they would take if those days should ever return. The one privilege they have hitherto retained as the symbol of their former independence is the right of collecting their revenue direct from the villages of their *jagirs*, and even this they have frequently abused so grossly that it is not certain whether it will be possible to retain the right for many years to come.

The general picture presented by this short sketch is not a pleasant one; but it is better to state the facts than to give the leading families a fictitious importance by dwelling on their large revenues, and the proud position which they are commonly said to hold. The condition of things is almost unique in the Punjab. In addition to the thirty-three leading families with *jagir* revenues alone of some Rs. 2,60,000, there are over five thousand lesser *patidari jagirdars* dividing over three lakhs a year. It is hardly to much too say that these men have no aim beyond living on their *jagir* where it is large enough, and starving on it where increasing numbers in the family have reduced each share to a miserable pittance. As a rule, they own no land and look down on a life of agriculture. The best of them are those who have returned to their native land and taken to regular employment. Those who remain for the most part either cannot or will not enter the service of Government, and their greatest pleasure lies in stirring up useless dissensions among the *zamindars*. A few of the heads of the larger houses have been made Honorary Magistrates; but with some honourable exceptions, the powers are chiefly valued as a means of gratifying private enmities. One man, and it is believed one only, among the chief-Sardars, has had the enterprise to send his son into the army—this notable exception being in the case of S. Partab Singh of Mainpur—whose son Shamsher Singh holds a commission as Jamadar in the 5th Bombay Cavalry. It is difficult to imagine any more striking illustration of the useless lives led by these men as a class, notwithstanding that Government has done all that can be done to strengthen them in the position they are meant to hold as the heads of the people. Service in the army is, above all others, the profession for which they should be qualified, alike by their traditions in the past and their ample revenues in the present and yet it is only possible to indicate one solitary instance in which advantage has been taken of this ready opening for the families of leading men. For the rest perhaps the less said the

better. The really influential men can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand, and family after family is chiefly noticeable for the frequency with which drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. In not a few cases it is an open secret that vicious lives have led to a failure of lawfully begotten heirs, and that extinction of the house, with the consequent lapse of the *jagir* to Government, have only been avoided through the extreme difficulty attending any investigation into the private affairs of the family—a difficulty which makes it almost impossible to ascertain the truth even where the facts obtain an open notoriety. It is, however, not altogether fair to trace the degeneration of character among these Cis-Sutlej Sikhs to defects in the men themselves. The position secured to them, almost without effort on their part, has left them in the possession of abundant means without the necessity for exertion to sustain their place as rulers in the land, and they have naturally sunk under the strong temptations of a life of idleness and comparative luxury. The lesson to be learnt from their history appears to be that no good result can follow from the creation of an artificial aristocracy, and the state of things in the Ambala district makes it easy to understand the bitterness of the discussion when a similar question affecting the true Punjab came for decision before the Board of Administration in the early days of annexation. It may perhaps be added that, viewed in the experience of Ambala, there is much cause for congratulation that the sterner policy of John Lawrence caused that question to be finally decided in the Punjab on lines which effectually prevented the repetition of Ambala difficulties elsewhere.

It only remains to add that the question of commutation for military service has remained settled on the lines of the orders of 1846. The general rule is that two annas are paid to Government for each rupee of *jagir* revenue. This was the rule governing all the leading families and the great majority of the *patidari jagirdars*, including all those who were recognised as entitled to the superior status of 1809. A comparatively small number of the *patidars*, chiefly in the Rupar and Narayangarh Tahsils, were given an inferior status on special grounds, and in their case the commutation paid is usually four annas in the rupee for the first and eight annas for succeeding generations. During the Mutiny many of the leading Sardars did good service by providing small forces as guards to the Tahsil buildings and to important posts on the lines of communication, and these services were gratefully acknowledged by a permanent reduction in their rate of commutation to one anna in the rupee. Subject to these small payments almost the whole of the *jagirs* of the district are now held in perpetuity on the sole condition of continuance of heirs in the direct line from the common ancestor of the recognised year of status.

SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH OF BURIA.

NANU SINGH
(died 1764).

S. Bhag Singh
(died 1829).

S. Sher Singh
(died 1804).

Jaimal Singh (died 1816). — S. Gulab Singh (died 1843).

Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.I.E.
(died 1893).

Gajendra Singh
(died 1890).

SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH
(BORN 1891).

The founders of the Buria Chiefship were Nanu Singh, a Jat of Jhawal Madan, near Amritsar, and the brothers Bhag Singh and Rai Singh, all Bhangi Sikhs, who, in 1764, seized the fort of Buria from some Narwaria Sikhs who had entered into possession a year previously. Nanu Singh was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by the Afghans of Aurangabad, who enticed him inside their fort under pretence of showing him hospitality. His death was revenged by Rai Singh, the adopted son of Nanu Singh, who, with Bhag Singh, defeated the Aurangabadis, levelling their fort, and possessing himself of about 200 villages in the neighbourhood. These were divided between the brothers, Rai Singh receiving 84 villages in the districts of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, while Bhag Singh became sole owner of the Buria estates, consisting of 120 villages On the death of Bhag Singh in 1829, his son Sher Singh held the Chiefship. He was killed in an engagement with the English at Saharanpur in 1804. Then arose a long dispute between his widows and sons affecting the succession, which ended in the estate being held in equal shares by Jaimal Singh and Gulab Singh, the widows taking certain villages in life-tenure by way of maintenance. Gulab Singh ultimately succeeded to the whole estates on the death, without sons, of his brother Jaimal in 1816.

He himself died in 1843, leaving an only son, Jiwan Singh, not then a year old. Buria was reduced to the level of an ordinary *jagir* holding with the other minor Cis-Sutlej Chiefships in June 1849, when, immediately after the Second Sikh War, their criminal, civil and fiscal jurisdiction was annulled, and their lands came under the operation of the law as administered in the Punjab generally. During both the Sutlej campaigns Sardar Jiwan Singh's relatives behaved with conspicuous loyalty. In the war of 1849 they furnished levies and advanced Rs. 50,000 on loan to the military treasury. During the Mutiny the young Sardar himself commanded a body of 20 horsemen and 86 footmen locally raised and maintained at his own charge, and held the town of Jagadhri for some weeks. He, on this occasion, also lent a considerable sum of money to assist the authorities in meeting the current expenses of the war. His services were rewarded by a remission for one year of his commutation payment of Rs. 4,138, and by a permanent reduction of the demand to one-half.

Sardar Jiwan Singh was an Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar within the limits of his estates. He was one of the most enlightened of the Sikh *jagirdars* of the Ambala district. He was a Provincial Darbari and was honoured in 1887 by being made the recipient of the Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his public services. His *jagirs* and *muafis* yielded an income of Rs. 47,700 ; and his rents from proprietary holdings amounted to Rs. 8,300 per annum.

The Sardar was connected by marriage with the ruling family of Patiala, his sister having married Maharaja Narendra Singh, great grandfather of the present Chief.

Sardar Jiwan Singh died in 1893 and was succeeded by his grandson, Lachhman Singh, a minor, whose estates are under the care of the Court of Wards. The Sardar is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH, C.S.I., OF SHAHZADPUR.

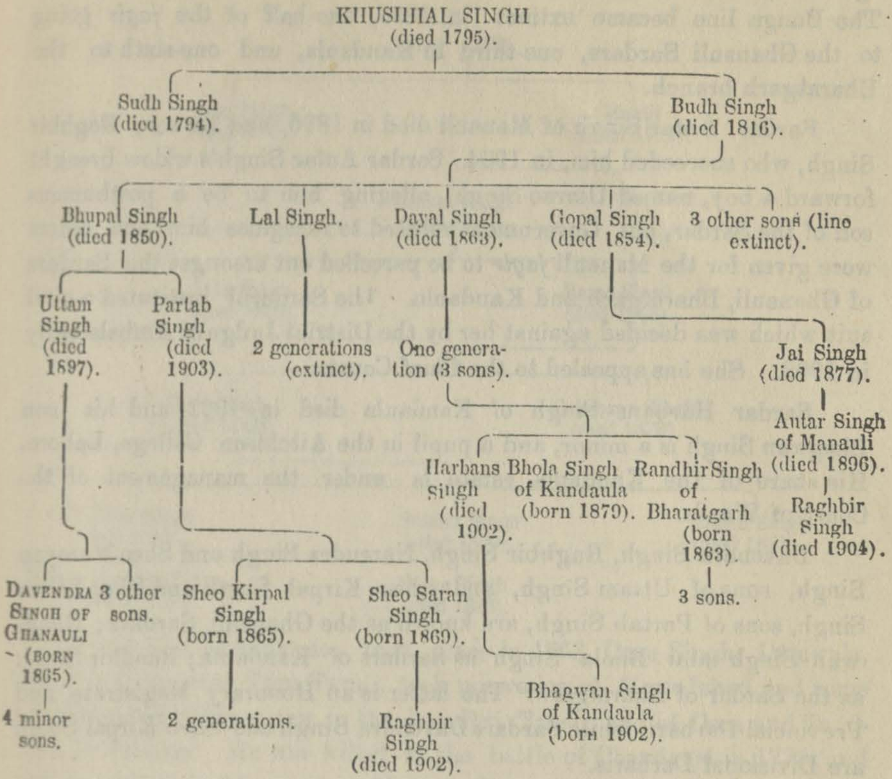
KARAM SINGH
(died 1784).

- Gulab Singh (died 1845).
  - Thakur Singh (dead).
  - Sheo Kirpal Singh (died 1870).
    - SARDAR JIWAN SINGH, C.S.I. (BORN 1860).
      - Ram Singh (born 1893).
      - Kartar Singh (born 1899).
- Mahtab Singh (died 1820).

The Shahzadpur family first rose to importance in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, by whom Dip Singh, grandfather of Karam Singh, was installed as first Mahant of a newly-established Gurdwara, known as *Damdama Sahib*, a place of some celebrity in the Patiala State. His successors engaged in a series of struggles with the Muhammadan Governors of the Eastern Punjab, and acquired the title of *Shahid* (martyr), by which the family is still known in honour of the legendary exploits of its head. Under Karam Singh a strong footing was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general *melée* of 1763 to join the invasion of the Cis-Sutlej country by Sikhs from the Manjha. Karam Singh forced his way up from the south through the present Ambala Tahsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur, in the present Naraingarh Tahsil. The estates were then divided for a time, Karam Singh retaining possession of the Kasri tract in Ambala, and making over the Shahzadpur villages to his brother Dharam Singh. The latter died childless, and Karam Singh thereon became sole possessor of the numerous scattered blocks of villages still held by his descendants in *jagir*. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed resuming the sovereign powers of all the separate petty States included in the Ambala District. The status of the family has ever since been that of *jagirdar* only; but, as such, it ranks second among the *jagirs* of the district

The present Sardar, Jiwan Singh, was educated in the Government Wards' School of Ambala. He is an Honorary Magistrate, an Honorary Civil Judge, a member of the District Board and of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison College at Lahore and a Provincial Darbari. He is a man of high character, and commands universal respect. He is also a great sportsman and has a fine racing stable at Shahzadpur. As head of the family he is the second Provincial Darbari of the district and in 1891 was made a C. S. I.; he is entitled to be addressed as *Sardar Sahib Mihrban-i-Dostan*, but is more commonly known by the native title of *Shahid*, which ensures him respect from the Sikhs throughout the Punjab. The present Sardar was married in 1884 to a sister of the late Maharaja of Patiala, an alliance which has much increased the dignity and prominence of the house. One of his sons is married to a daughter of the late Maharaja of Bharatpur, and one of his daughters to Sardar Bhagwant Singh of Bharoli. The Sardar inherited a *jagir* of Rs. 26,000 from his father and owns in addition large landed property in various districts of the Punjab and United Provinces. The law of primogeniture prevails in the family.

SARDAR DAVENDRA SINGH OF GHANAULI.



The above pedigree includes the leading branches of the great Singhpuria family. The Sardar of Manauli used to be regarded as the titular head of the clan, which holds large *jagirs*, aggregating Rs. 80,000 in the Kharar and Rupar Tahsils. The remaining branches hold separate estates known as Bhareli, Bunga, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula; but as, with the exception of the Bhareli Sardar, all are descendants of Budh Singh, the possessor of 1809, they have common rights of succession in favour of the survivors on failure of heirs to any separate Sardar. From 1809 to 1847 the family ranked as independent protected chiefs, losing their status in the latter year and being reduced to the position of ordinary perpetuity *jagirdars*, under the general proclamation issued on the close of the first Sikh War. During the last half of the nineteenth century the family was unfortunately more distinguished for its vices than its virtues.

None of its representatives have been men of mark, and again and again various excesses have brought their victims to an early grave. The Bunga line became extinct in 1890, one-half of the *jagir* going to the Ghanauli Sardars, one-third to Kandaula, and one-sixth to the Bharatgarh branch.

Sardar Autar Singh of Manauli died in 1896, and his son, Raghbir Singh, who succeeded him, in 1904. Sardar Autar Singh's widow brought forward a boy, named Umrao Singh, alleging him to be a posthumous son of the Sardar, but Government refused to recognise him and orders were given for the Manauli *jagir* to be parcelled out amongst the Sardars of Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula. The Sardarni instituted a civil suit which was decided against her by the District Judge of Ambala early in 1908. She has appealed to the Chief Court.

Sardar Harbans Singh of Kandaula died in 1902 and his son Bhagwan Singh is a minor, and a pupil in the Aitchison College, Lahore. His share of the Kandaula estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

Davendra Singh, Raghbir Singh, Narendra Singh and Sheo Narayan Singh, sons of Uttam Singh, and Sheo Kirpal Singh and Sheo Saran Singh, sons of Partab Singh, are known as the Ghanauli Sardars; Bhagwan Singh and Bhola Singh as Sardars of Kandaula; Randhir Singh as the Sardar of Bharatgarh. The latter is an Honorary Magistrate and Provincial Darbari, while Sardars Davendra Singh and Sheo Kirpal Singh are Divisional Darbaris.

The total value of all the *jagirs* is Rs. 69,316 from 24 villages in the Kharar tahsil and 57 in Rupar. In addition the Manauli branch owns a large amount of land and houses in proprietary right. This personal property is under the management of the Court of Wards.

SARDAR JAWAHIR SINGH OF MUSTAFABAD.

DANA
(DIED 1762).

Desu Singh (died 1775). | Makki (died 1771).

Mahtab Singh (died 1796).

Jodh Singh (died 1796). | Ratan Singh (died 1843).

Deva Singh (died 1862). | Gursaran Singh (died 1878).

S. Tilok Singh (died 1905). | Sundar Singh (died 1880). | Kahan Singh (died 1871)

SARDAR JAWAHIR SINGH (BORN 1878). | Naina Singh (died 1893).

When the Sikh-invasion took place in 1763, Desu Singh, Dalawala, Jat of Lalpur, near Tarn Taran, took possession of Mustafabad and some neighbouring villages now in the Jagadhri Tahsil and of Dera and Tandwala in Ambala. He was killed at the battle of Chandausi in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew Mahtab Singh, who obtained possession of the whole estate. His eldest son, Jodh Singh, who followed him, was slain in 1796 at Biana, fighting against the Mahrattas. One of Mahtab Singh's widows, Mussammat Gauran, then managed to secure possession. After a time her claim was disputed by Jodh Singh's younger brother Ratan Singh, who wrested Dera and Tandwala from her. He appears to have surrendered these villages as the price of protection to Sardar Bhanga Singh, the powerful chief of Thanesar, who gave him Talheri in exchange. On the death of Mussammat Gauran in 1833 the whole estate was made over to Ratan Singh. Later on the estate was divided between Ratan Singh's grandson, Tilok Singh, and his great-grandson, Naina Singh. The latter died without issue in 1893 and on Tilok Singh's death in 1905, his only son Jawahir Singh, the present Sardar, was recognised as the sole possessor of the *jagir*. The Sardar has now executed a

written deed whereby primogeniture has become the rule of succession in his family.

The *jagir* consists of eight villages, of which seven are in the Jagadhri Tahsil and one in Ambala, the revenue being Rs. 5,336, on which the *jagirdar* pays a service commutation charge of two annas in the rupee. During the Mutiny the Sardars of Mustafabad maintained a small number of horse and footmen for police service at Jagadhri. One year's commutation money was remitted as a reward for their services.

Sardar Jawahir Singh is a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate of the third class.

RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH GOLERIA.

- GOWARDHAN CHAND (died 1778).
  - Parkash Chand (died 1820).
    - Bhup Singh (died 1820).
      - Raja Shamsher Singh (died 1877).
      - Raja Jai Singh (died 1884).
        - RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH (BORN 1860).
          - Tika Baldev Singh (born 1884).
            - A son (not named), (died 1907).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1900).
          - Bhagwant Singh (born 1893).
          - Chet Singh (born 1894).
  - Prakaram Chand.

From time immemorial the Kangra Hills have been inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their own chiefs. Among these petty States, the oldest and most extensive was Kangra. According to local legend the Katoch family, as the house of Kangra is designated, is not of human origin. The first Raja, Bhum Chand, sprang to life fully grown, having been created from perspiration off the brow of a goddess enshrined at Kangra; and became the progenitor of a line of five hundred Kings. The ancient name of his dominions was Trigart, an evident attempt to identify the dynasty with the princes of Trigarta, mentioned in the *Mahabharat.*

Boastful and illusory as the local traditions are, there is no reason to question the antiquity of the Katoch Chiefs. The "Mountain Kings north of the Punjab" are referred to by the Greek Historians of Alexander more than three hundred years before Christ; and Farishta alludes to the Raja of Kot Kangra in narrating the exploits of a former ruler of Kanauj who overran the hills from Kumaon to Kashmir, subduing five hundred petty

chiefs. The time when this conqueror flourished is within the limits of authenticated history, about the twentieth *Sambat* of Vikramajit, or over nineteen hundred years ago. The ancient origin of the family is still further corroborated by the number of its branches and the extent of country over which it has spread. Throughout the lower hills, from the Sutlej to the Ravi, there is scarcely a clan of any mark that does not lay claim to Katoch blood. Four independent principalities—Jaswan, Haripur, Siba and Datarpur—have been founded from the parent house. The fraternity of Sadu Rajputs with their seven Raos or chiefs, who occupy the Jaswan Valley between Una and Rupar, claim descent from the same stock; and the colony of Indauria Rajputs, at the other extremity of the district, boast that their ancestor was an emigrant Katoch. The earliest records refer to the Katoch monarchy as a power which had already attained the vigour of maturity. But the traditional story of the circumstances under which Haripur was separated from Kangra may be accepted as trustworthy, inasmuch as it is implicitly believed by the general body of Rajputs whom it most concerns. Hari Chand, Raja of Kangra, was out hunting in the neighbourhood of Harsar, a village of Goler, still famous for its extensive woods stocked with various kinds of game. By some mishap he fell into a dry well unobserved by his companions, who, after a long and fruitless search, returned to Kangra fully impressed with the belief that he had become the victim of a beast of prey. His loss was mourned as the loss of one who was dead, and his brother Karam Chand ascended the throne. But Hari Chand was still alive. After the lapse of several days he was discovered and extricated by some shepherds, from whom he learned the story of his brother's accession. His position was embarrassing; his name had been effaced from the rolls of the living, and another ruled in his stead. A return to Kangra would cause obvious confusion; so he generously resolved not to attempt the recovery of his birth-right. Selecting a spot on the banks of the Ban Ganga opposite Goler, he built the town and fortress of Haripur, called after himself, and made it the head-quarters of a separate principality. Thus, the elder brother reigned at Haripur on a small scale, while the younger sat, without real right, on the throne of the Katoches.

Since the days of Hari Chand twenty-six generations have passed away; but the ancient limits of his principality are preserved almost intact in the present Dera Tahsil. Datarpur is alone excluded, as it now

belongs to the district of Hoshiarpur; and the only addition is Tapa Ghagot, formerly a portion of Jaswan. With these exceptions the Dera Tahsil, as it stands in the map of Kangra, represents pretty accurately the Haripur of Hari Chand's time.

Dealing with comparatively modern history, we find Raja Rup Chand of Goler allied with Shahjahan in the subjugation of the Jamwal and Mankotia Rajas, who had rebelled against the imperial authority in alliance with the Katoches. For this assistance the Emperor conferred upon him the title of Bahadur, a dress of honour, and two weapons which are still preserved in the family as things to be prized.

Raja Man Singh, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, paid court to the Mughals, who sent him on an expedition to Kandahar, which failed. He was subsequently employed with better success in punishing Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, who had been neglectful in some matter of etiquette to Aurangzeb. The Emperor Shahjahan conferred upon Man Singh the title *Sher Afghan*, the Lion-killer, and appointed him head of the Kangra Chiefs. Raja Bikram Singh took service under Aurangzeb, and was sent with an expedition beyond Kabul, where he died. He was famous for his physical prowess, and the Goler historians relate that he could break a cocoanut into pieces by pressing it in his fingers.

Raja Bhup Singh, in whose time the Sikhs began to appear on the scene, distinguished himself by fighting the Katoches and gaining a victory over them. Maharaja Ranjit Singh at first treated him with respect, and called him Bawa; but later on, in 1812, he seized his territory, worth about Rs. 90,000 per annum, and ejected the Raja, allotting him a *jagir* of less than one-fourth of the revenues. This operation was not effected without the exercise of some questionable diplomacy on the part of the Maharaja. Having lessened the chances of local resistance by borrowing a strong contingent of Rajput soldiers from Bhup Singh, he took advantage of the Prince's presence in Lahore, to impress upon him the desirability of complete submission to the paramount power, emphasising his arguments by threatening to detain him until consent had been given. The Raja perforce agreed; but only in order to regain his liberty. Once free, he protested against the confiscation, and refused to touch the Rs. 20,000 which had been fixed for his maintenance. The allowance eventually went to the support of the ladies of his family. When the

country was taken over by the British, this *jagír* of Rs. 20,000 was confirmed to his son Shamsher Singh, who had succeeded Bhup Singh as titular Chief in 1820. The grant was spread over twenty villages; and together with two detached *muafi* plots and three gardens in *Talukas* Nandpur and Haripur, was estimated to yield Rs. 20,711. The right of raising revenue on drugs and spirituous liquors was also continued to the Raja.

Shamsher Singh was the last of the old Rajput chiefs of Kangra. He was a rough, uneducated soldier, celebrated for his honesty and straightforwardness. In the first Sikh War he gathered his retainers together and turned the Sikhs out of Haripur, the old stronghold of his State. He shared the disappointed feeling of the Rajput chiefs generally when they learned that the supremacy of the English was to bring them no relief from the degradation which the Maharaja Ranjit Singh's ambitious policy had caused them. Yet Shamsher Singh remained outwardly loyal and refused to give countenance to the rebellious movement set on foot by some of his kinsmen immediately after annexation. He died in 1877, leaving neither widow nor son; and his *jagir* consequently lapsed, as no provision for collateral heirs had been made under the Sanad given him in 1853. But as an act of grace the estate was continued to his brother Jai Singh and his legitimate heirs male. The conditions accompanying the new grant were mainly, that he should hold as a simple *jagirdar*, that the levy of excise duties and other rates should cease, and that no police or magisterial powers should be claimed by the Raja as of right.

Mian Jái Singh was gazetted in 1878 to the title of Raja, conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. As the estate had been heavily encumbered, Government stepped in shortly before the Raja's death and saved him from hopeless insolvency by granting a loan of Rs. 86,000, recoverable in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 6,000, and bearing interest at six per cent. This sum was recovered in full.

On Jai Singh's death in 1884, he was succeeded by his son Raghunath Singh, the present Raja, a man of fair educational attainments. The value of the *jagir* is Rs. 24,000, according to the regular settlement of 1892; of this Rs. 20,000 is land revenue and Rs. 4,000 *talukdari* allowance at 20 per cent. The Raja is the leading Provincial Darbari of the Kangra district. His sister was married to the late Raja of Mandi.

The living Katoch representatives in the Kangra district are Raja Raghunath Singh of Goler, Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Raja Jai Singh of Siba, and Raja Narendra Chand of Nadaun. The Goler family is, however, usually called Goleria; the Sibas, Siviya; the Datarpuras, Dadwal; and the Jaswans, Jaswal.

Tikka Baldev Singh is married to the daughter of the Raja of Tehri, Garhwal. The Goler Estate being encumbered with numerous debts was brought under the management of the Court of Wards in 1899 and a loan of 2 lakhs, free of interest, was granted by His Highness the Raja of Tehri to clear off most of the debts.

The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

RAJA MAJOR JAI CHAND OF LAMBAGRAON.

RAJA TEGH CHAND.

- Raja Sansar Chand (died 1824).
  - Raja Anrodh Chand.
    - Raja Ranbir Chand (died 1847).
    - Raja Parmodh Chand (died 1851).
- Raja Fateh Chand.
  - Mian Ludar Chand (died 1850).
    - Raja Partab Chand (died 1864).
      - RAJA JAI CHAND (BORN 1862).
    - Mian Kirat Chand.
      - Mian Jagrup Chand (born 1860).
        - Moti Chand (born 1897).
    - Mian Udai Chand.
      - Mian Daljit Chand (born 1866).
        - Pargas Chand (born 1890).
        - Siam Chand (born 1892).
- Mian Man Chand.

Raja Jai Chand is the representative of the younger branch of the ancient Kangra dynasty, whose origin, antiquity and former greatness have already been touched upon in the history of the Goler branch, which seceded from the parent house in the thirteenth century. He is said to be the four hundred and eighty-fifth Raja of Kangra in lineal descent.

In times comprised in modern history, Raja Sansar Chand, great-granduncle of the present Chief, was the most renowned of the Kangra Princes. He flourished early in the last century, and was a contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With the assistance of the Sikhs he regained possession of Fort Kangra from Nawab Jiwan Khan, son of Saif Ali; the Emperor Jahangir having some generations previously captured the place from Raja Chandra Bhan. Sansar Chand soon became powerful in the Kangra district, and annexed several *parganas* in the Jullundur Doab, including Hoshiarpur and Bajwara, and portions of Mandi, Kutlehr, Chamba, Jaswan and Kahlur. The yield of the whole was not less than nine or ten lakhs of rupees. For twenty years he reigned supreme throughout these hills and secured a name never attained by any of his ancestors. Had he remained content with his possessions he might have bequeathed a princely portion to his children; but his aggressive nature brought him into collision with a power mightier than his own, involving him in irre-

trievable ruin. In 1805, Sansar Chand fell upon the State of Kahlur and seized the *Taluka* of Bati, adjoining his own district of Mahal Mori. The Kahlur Raja, not being in a position to retaliate alone, solicited the aid of the Gurkhas, who had already overrun the hills between the Gogra and the Sutlej three hundred miles beyond their proper border. They gladly responded, and crossed the Sutlej. The first action was fought at Mahal Mori in 1806, when the Katoches were signally defeated and fled in confusion to Tira, a fortified position within their own territory. Then followed a period of anarchy. Certain portions of the country were subdued and held by the Gurkhas; while Fort Kangra and the principal strongholds remained in the hands of the Katoches. Each party plundered the districts held by the other, so as to weaken his adversary's resources. The people, harassed and bewildered, fled for refuge to the neighbouring States; some to Chamba, some to the plains of Jullundur. The other chieftains, incited by Sansar Chand's former oppressions, made inroads on his holding and aggravated the general disorder. At last the Katoch Chief in despair invoked the succour of Ranjit Singh. This was readily granted. The Sikhs entered Kangra and gave battle to the Gurkhas in August 1809. The Gurkha army had suffered severely from sickness; yet the field was long and obstinately contested. But fortune finally declared in favour of the Sikhs, who followed up the victory by pressing close upon the enemy, obliging them to abandon all their conquests on the right bank of the Sutlej.

Ranjit Singh was not the man to confer so large a favour for nothing. In remuneration for his services he took Fort Kangra and the sixty-six villages in the valley allotted by ancient usage for its maintenance; guaranteeing to Sansar Chand all his other dominions, unfettered by conditions of service.* This was in 1810. But in the same year Ranjit Singh withdrew from his engagement and began to encroach more and more on the Katoch Chief's possessions, until nothing was left but the bare title, and a small *jagir* to save him from begging his bread. Raja Sansar Chand died in 1824, having sunk into the position of an obsequious tributary of Lahore. Twenty years earlier he was lord paramount of the Hill States, and almost a rival to the great Maharaja himself. He was succeeded by his son Anrodh Chand, from whom the Sikhs exacted a lakh of rupees as

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* At the end of this history is given a copy of the Treaty granted to Sansar Chand by the Maharaja. It was executed in the holy temple of Jawalamukhi, and was stamped by Ranjit Singh with his own hand coloured with saffron.

succession money. In 1827 Ranjit Singh took advantage of Anrodh Chand's presence at Lahore to demand his sister's hand on behalf of Hira Singh, son of his Minister Dhian Singh. Surrounded by Sikhs, and fearing the consequence of abrupt refusal, the timid chief acquiesced and returned homewards. He had no intention, however, of being bound by such a promise, and was prepared to lose his kingdom and live in exile rather than compromise the honour of his ancient house. Knowing the folly of resistance, he quietly left his home, and crossing the Sutlej with all his household, sought refuge within British territory. Ranjit Singh was naturally enraged at this passive defiance of his authority; but the person and honour of the Raja were safe. His country was of course annexed in the name of the Khalsa.

Shortly after reaching Hardwar, his chosen retreat, Raja Anrodh Chand gave the girl who had been the innocent cause of his misfortunes to Sudarshan Shah, Raja of Garhwal. He died of paralysis while still in exile. His son Ranbir Chand obtained an asylum near Simla from the Rana of Baghal with whom he continued to reside for some years.

Ultimately, Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General, interested himself in the case and advised the Raja to go to Lahore and make terms with Ranjit Singh, promising him his sympathy and support. This the Raja did, accepting a *jagir* of the *pargana* of Mahal Mori in his own country, yielding annually Rs. 50,000. When the war with Lahore was declared, Ranbir Chand assisted to his utmost in expelling the Sikhs from his native valley. He and his brother Parmodh Chand collected a large following of Rajputs and in 1846 attacked and captured the Forts of Tira and Riah, which had once belonged to the family. Subsequently the Katoches possessed themselves of Pathiar and Karot, in Palam, and the Forts of Sola Singhi and Chaumukhi in Nadaun. Chauki was seized and occupied by the Kutlehr Raja.

Ranbir Chand was confirmed by our Government in possession of his *jagir* of Mahal Mori, and he was reimbursed for the charges he had incurred in the war. He died in 1847, when the Chiefship passed to his brother Parmodh Chand.

The fate of the Kangra Princes is a remarkable contrast to the fortunes of the Hill Chiefs across the Sutlej. There, the British Power delivered the country from the yoke of the Gurkhas and restored the native rulers without exception to independence. The knowledge of

this generosity made the dethroned chieftains look forward with anxious hope to the coming of the new power, and converted them into desperate and discontented subjects, when they found that the English intended these conquests for themselves. So strong was this feeling that three of the Kangra Princes actually rose in insurrection during the Sikh War of 1848-49. Emissaries had been sent into the hills inciting them to rebel, and promising them restoration to their hereditary kingdoms if the movement proved successful. Parmodh Chand was among those who received the Sikh overtures with favour and returned promises of assistance. Towards the end of 1848 his intentions became clearly defined. He had advanced from Mahal Mori and taken possession of the neighbouring forts of Riah and Abhemanpur. A salute was fired, and the people were informed that their hereditary chief had again assumed kingship in his dominions. The district officer used every exertion to bring the foolish youth to his senses, offering still to procure him pardon if he would disband his forces and return peaceably to his home. But these good offices were rejected; and on the 3rd December intelligence was brought that an army of eight hundred Katoches had crossed the river with the intention of attacking the British encampment which was halted at about ten miles from Tira. Soon afterwards the insurgents were described on the opposite bank of a broad ravine. They were met by a well-directed volley; their leader was wounded, and after a short engagement they had to turn, and were chased back to the walls of Tira. Parmodh Chand was taken prisoner and deported to Almora, where he died three years later, leaving no sons. He was thus the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sansar Chand.

Ludar Chand was the representative of the younger branch when the country was taken over by the British. He was confirmed in possession of his *jagir* of Rs. 35,598, which was to remain in the family and descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. His conduct during the rebellion of 1848-49 was unimpeachable. He not only refused to join his misguided relative Parmodh Chand, but actually went to Jullundur to inform the Commissioner, John Lawrence, of the excitement prevailing in the hills, and to warn him of the coming insurrection.

Ludar Chand died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son Partab Chand. In the following year, on the demise of the exiled Chief Parmodh Chand, he was constituted a Raja, and acknow-

ledged as head of the Katoch Rajputs. The opportunity was taken of lifting the *jagir* grants out of the operation of the ...uary law of succession, and making them heritable by a single son. This was a measure of great importance, securing as it did a continuance of the principle of chiefship; and it was shortly afterwards accepted by the whole of the Kangra Rajas and made to include their rights of every description in land. They were not slow to perceive that on this principle alone could they continue to maintain even a semblance of the authority and dignity enjoyed by their fathers. Partab Chand's younger brothers Kirat Chand and Udai Chand by private arrangement received annual allowances of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, in lieu of a *jagir* share.

Raja Partab Chand was extravagant in his tastes and careless in money matters, and when he died in 1864 his affairs were found to be considerably involved.

The present Chief, Jai Chand, was only two years of age when he succeeded his father. His property was taken over by the Court of Wards, and the old debts were cleared off. The Raja resides at Lambagraon, a picturesque locality on the right bank of the Beas, within a few miles of the old home of his ancestors. He was educated in Ajmere at the Chiefs' College. He speaks and writes English fluently, and is fond of sport and manly exercises. In January 1888, he was granted the honorary rank of Major in the 37th Dogras. He exercises the powers of a first class Magistrate and first class Munsif within the limits of his *jagir* and is a member of the District Board. Raja Jai Chand is the second Provincial Darbari in Kangra. He was employed in the Hazara and Chitral expeditions and received medals on both occasions. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and received the honour of the entree at the levees of His Excellency the Viceroy and was allowed powers of adoption. As head of the family, he was granted the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction in 1908. His cousins Mians Jagrup Chand and Daljit Chand are also Provincial Darbaris. The latter is of weak intellect, and has squandered his inheritance and contracted debts to a large amount. His affairs have been taken in hand by the Court of Wards.

Raja Jai Chand is married to a daughter of the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur), and his sister has married Raja Ram Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir. His mother is a sister of the late Raja of Sirmur.

A summary settlement of the Lambagraon estate was made while the property was under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja was declared *Talukdar* or superior proprietor of the lands included in his *jagir*. In 1892 there was a regular settlement and the revenue payable to the *jagirdar* was assessed at Rs. 34,628 together with an additional *talukdari* allowance of Rs. 4,986, in all Rs. 39,614. The *jagir* figures include the allowance of Rs. 5,000 which was assigned in the Raja's father's time for the maintenance of his younger brothers Kirat Chand and Udai Chand, since deceased. Their sons enjoy the allowances originally granted to their fathers.

Raja Jai Chand has no sons and no brothers.

Translation of a Treaty concluded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, dated 5th Sawan, 1866 Sammat, corresponding with 1809 A. D.

(Seal of Ranjit Singh). (Original signature in Gurmukhi).

A treaty and solemn compact is hereby concluded with Raja Sansar Chand, who agrees to transfer the Fort of Kangra and district of Sandhta to the Government of Lahore subject to the following conditions. Accordingly, after being duly signed and sealed, this instrument is delivered to the Raja.

Clause I.—By the favour of Sat Guru Dayalji, the whole of the Gurkhas shall be driven across the Sutlej and the Jumna.

II.—Whatever countries have been alienated from the Raja since the arrival of the Gurkhas shall be, as hereinafter set forth, restored to his possession according to the best of my ability, *viz.*, Bhorot, Muhara (the Khalsaji will not retain these), Chauki, Kotwal Bah, Siba with Chanaur Ghoasan, Charatgarh and Tolhati, Chadhiar and Chando, Baira, &c., in Mandi.

III.—The entire revenues of whatever countries were in the possession of the Raja previously to the Gurkha advent, shall be left to the free and exclusive use of the Raja; and until the before-mentioned arrangements are effected for the Rajaji, the Thana of Bhai Sahib Bhai Fateh Singh (Ahluwalia) shall remain in the fort. But if one or two only of the before-mentioned places shall not be transferred, the garrison of the Khalsa shall nevertheless be introduced into the fort, and the remaining places shall subsequently be conquered.

IV.—Except Kila Kangra with the *Taluka* of Sandhta, the Government of Lahore has no claim whatever on the Raja, whether for life,

property, dignity, service or revenue ; and in exchange for Sandhta, some other places in the hills will be conferred on the Raja.

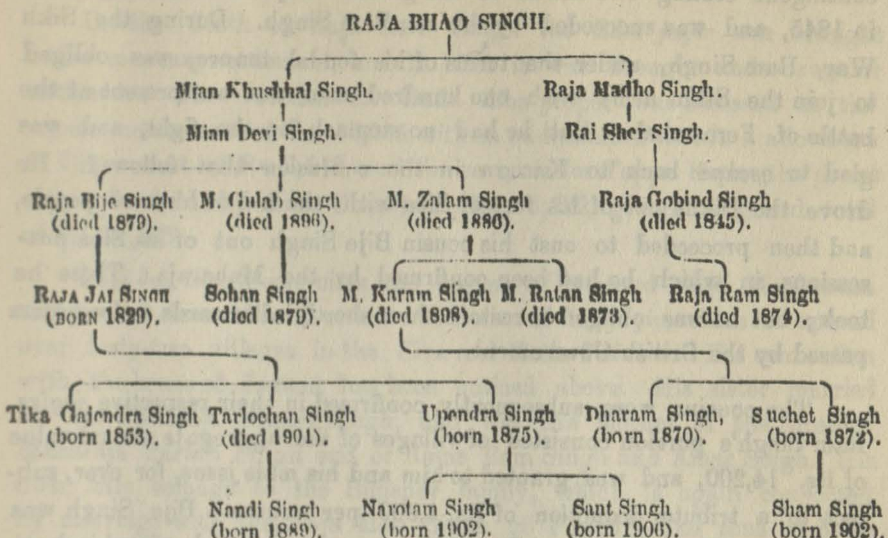
V.—The foregoing clauses in this Treaty shall remain in full force, and not be disturbed by any of the descendants of the concluding parties.

I hereby swear by Akalpurakji, Sri Jawalamukhiji, Sri Baba Nanakji, Sri Guru Hariji, Sri Amritsarji, Sri Guru Arjunji, Sri Guru Gobind Singhji, Sri Baba Gurdataji, Sri Anandpurji, that I will faithfully maintain the whole of the provisions of this Treaty to the best of my ability.

This solemn compact is written that it may form an absolute and complete instrument.

Written at Sri Jawalamukhiji on Tuesday, 5th Sawan, 1866 Sammat.

RAJA JAI SINGH OF SIBA.



Raja Jai Singh is the representative of another branch of the ancient Kangra Kings. As Goler seceded from Kangra, so Siba separated from Goler. In the fourth generation after Hari Chand, about six hundred years ago, a younger brother of the reigning Chiefs, by name Sibaran Chand, managed to make himself independent in some *Talukas* south of the Beas, calling them Siba after his own name of Sibaran. The domains of Siba proper are maintained in their old limits, under the title of *Taluka* Siba. In 1808, Raja Bhup Singh of Goler seized this country from Raja Gobind Singh and his cousin Devi Singh. Ranjit Singh took it from the Goler Chiefs ten years later, and in 1830 restored it to Gobind Singh. Siba alone of all the petty States in Kangra escaped untouched in the game of grab that went on all through the palmy days of the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh at one time had doomed it to destruction ; but his Minister, Raja Dhian Singh, had married two ladies of the family, and through his interest the Raja escaped with a yearly tribute of Rs. 1,500 and the surrender of his principal fort. The estate was, however, divided between the cousins. The Tappa Kotla, worth Rs. 5,000, was made over to Mian Devi Singh, and on his death, it was continued in favour of his eldest son Bije Singh, father of the present Raja. The remainder of the estate equivalent to about Rs. 15,000

was made over to Gobind Singh, who was required to maintain a service contingent costing two-thirds of the grant. Raja Gobind Singh died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh. During the Sikh War, Ram Singh, under the terms of his feudal tenure, was obliged to join the Sikh army with one hundred men, and was present at the battle of Ferozeshah. But he had no stomach for the fight, and was glad to escape back to Kangra in the confusion that followed. He drove the Sikhs out of his fort of Siba with the aid of his own people, and then proceeded to oust his cousin Bije Singh out of his Siba possessions, in which he had been confirmed by the Maharaja. These he took; but he was obliged to restore them shortly afterwards under orders passed by the British Government.

The cousins were subsequently confirmed in their respective *jagirs*. Ram Singh's portion consisted of villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 14,200, and was granted to him and his male issue, for ever, subject to a tribute deduction of Rs. 1,500 per annum. Bije Singh was given six villages, yielding Rs. 4,800 per annum, which after his death were to descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. He, however, forfeited his rights by taking part in the Katoch insurrection of 1848, and his share was resumed. It was restored to him nine years later in consequence of the loyal behaviour of his younger brother Gulab Singh, who commanded one of the regiments of the Jammu Contingent, which marched to Delhi and did excellent service in the Mutiny. The restitution was made at the personal intercession of the Maharaja of Jammu with whom Bije Singh was connected by marriage. Raja Ram Singh's own loyalty in the crisis of 1857 was undoubted. He had no children, and his request to be allowed to adopt an heir was refused. But when he died in 1874 the *jagir* was re-granted to Bije Singh of Tappa Kotla, his nearest male relative, and confirmed to Bije Singh's heirs male, in perpetuity, subject to an annual tribute payment of Rs. 1,500. The *jagirdar* was at the same time made responsible for the maintenance of his brother Gulab Singh and his nephew Karam Singh at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum. The title of Raja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1878. He died in the following year. The *jagir* was continued on the same terms to his son Jai Singh, who also received the title of Raja. In 1908 this title was granted as an hereditary

distinction, to be used by the head of the family on formal recognition of his succession.

On the death of Raja Ram Singh the Siba *jagir* was brought under summary settlement, and in 1892 it was brought under regular settlement. The revenue for Dada Siba proper was assessed at the regular settlement at Rs. 13,245 with an additional *Talukdari* allowance at 20 per cent. of Rs. 2,649, and the revenue for Tappa Kotla (the grant originally held by Bije Singh) at Rs. 3,692, giving a grand total of Rs. 19,586.

Raja Jai Singh exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and second class Munsif within the limits of his *jagir*, which is spread over forty-two villages in the Siba and Kotla *Talukas*. His connection with the house of Jammu has been noticed above. His sister married the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, and was the mother of the present Maharaja Partap Singh and of Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh. His own wife belongs to the Bilaspur family, which is again connected by marriage with the Raja Moti Singh of Punch. The sons of Mian Karam Singh receive an allowance each of Rs. 720 per annum from the Jammu State.

Raja Jai Singh ranks third amongst the Provincial Darbaris of Kangra.

The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

Tika Gajendra Singh exercises magisterial and civil powers within the limits of the *jagir*, and is entitled to sit behind his father in Darbar.

RAJA NARENDRA CHAND, C. S. I. OF NADAUN.

- RAJA SANSAR CHAND (died 1824).
  - Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I. (died 1873).
    - Raja Amar Chand (died 1890).
      - RAJA NARENDRA CHAND, C. S. I. (BORN 1860).
        - Tikka Mohendra Chand (born 1888).
          - Son born 1908.
        - Kunwar Devi Chand (born 1892).
        - Kunwar Nolkishore Chand (born 1895).
    - Mian Pirthi Singh (died 1907).
      - Mian Oman Chand (born 1888).
    - Mian Hari Singh (died 1903).
    - Mian Sher Singh (died 1900).
      - Jit Singh (died 1906).
      - Kehar Singh (died 1902).
      - Kesri Singh (born 1887).
        - A son (not yet named) (born 1904).
        - A son (not yet named) (born 1906).
    - Mian Suchet Singh (died 1895).
      - Mian Khushhal Chand (born 1875).
      - Mian Basant Singh (born 1879).
      - Mian Thakur Chand (born 1880).
    - Mian Ishri Singh (died 1900).
      - Mian Barham Chand (born 1888).

Raja Narendra Chand, C.S.I., is the son and successor of Raja Sir Amar Chand, and grandson of Raja Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., and great-grandson of the celebrated Sansar Chand, mentioned in the family history of his collateral descendant, Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon. Jodhbir Chand, who was the son of a Gaddi wife, laid the foundation of his fortune by giving his two sisters in marriage to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who created him a Raja, and conferred on him the *Taluka* of Nadaun, yielding about a lakh of rupees. This was the northern portion of the possessions of the Katoch Chief, Anrodh Chand, who had fled rather than give his sister to the son of Sardar Dhian Singh, as already mentioned. Jodhbir Chand at first acquired great influence at Lahore, being a personal favorite of Ranjit Singh; but by degrees the friendship lessened, and he was gradually stripped of the *jagir* lands he had acquired when his sisters were in high favour. His allowances had thus dwindled down to Rs. 30,000 when the Sikh War broke out, and he had to choose on which side to fight. He had received orders from Lahore to enlist a number of men and advance

into Kahlur to occupy the ferries on the Sutlej, opposite Bilaspur, in support of the Sikh detachment, thus threatening the British districts on the left bank of the river. Jodhbir accordingly advanced from Nadaun with a few hundred men and took up a position on the boundary of the Katoch and Kahlur countries. The movement caused some excitement, as he was known to be a good soldier. It was, however, pointed out by Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of the Hill States, that his interests were on our side, and that he would do well to preserve a neutrality if he were not prepared to throw in his lot with us altogether. Jodhbir followed the good advice, and carefully refrained from assuming the offensive, though there was strong temptation to cut in on our unprotected flank and give trouble where we were least prepared for it. As a reward for his consistent behaviour in this crisis he was confirmed in his *jagir* of Rs. 26,270, which was to be treated as perpetual, and he received recognition as head of his branch of the family. In 1852 the grant was, at his own request, made tenable by a single heir, the others being entitled only to maintenance at the hands of the Chief for the time being.

Raja Jodhbir Chand subsequently gave proof of his loyalty on more than one occasion. During the Katoch insurrection he assisted in holding the Nadaun Tahsil, capturing several of the rebels. His services were acknowledged by Mr. Barnes, then Deputy Commissioner, in a letter to the Commissioner. His son Pirthi Singh fought during the Mutiny in Central India, winning the Order of Merit and receiving a *khilat* of Rs. 500. For his good services generally, the Raja was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1868, and was granted a salute of seven guns as a personal distinction. Other concessions were made him in the form of rights to *muafi* escheats within his *jagir*. He thus, by his own merits, became one of the foremost of the Hill Rajputs, standing high in the esteem of the district officers. On his death in 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, expressed regret at losing a friend "whose upright and honourable character had secured the respect and esteem of all, while he had discharged the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of Government." The succession of Amar Chand to his father's *jagir* was duly recognised, provision for the other sons being regulated in accordance with the rules already laid down. Raja Amar Chand was at the same time invested with the

powers of a Magistrate and of a Civil Judge as exercised by his father, within the limits of his *jagir*.

In 1878 he obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the security of his estates, to enable him to discharge the heavy liabilities incurred by his father. This advance was duly repaid. Of his brothers, Mian Hari Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sher Singh an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Raja Amar Chand, who was married to a niece of Raja of Jasrot, died in 1890 and was succeeded by Raja Narendra Chand, who stands fourth on the district list of Provincial Darbaris and is allied by marriage with the Jubal (Simla) and Mankotia families. Raja Narendra Chand exercises the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the first class. He was made a Companion of the Star of India in 1907, and in 1908 the title of Raja was conferred on him as an hereditary distinction, to be assumed by his successors in the headship of the family.

The *jagir* was brought under regular settlement in 1892, and the revenue then assessed was Rs. 34,984 together with an additional Rs. 4,421 *Talukdari* allowance, or a total of Rs. 39,405.

RAJA RAM PAL, C.S.I., OF KUTLEHR.

RAJA DHARAM PAL.
Two generations.

- Raja Narayan Pal (died 1864).
  - RAJA RAM PAL, C.S.I. (BORN 1849).
    - Tika Rajendra Pal (born 1874).
      - Brij Mohan Pal (born 1890).
      - Hari Pal (born 1893).
      - Sheo Pal (born 1901).
  - Gopal Pal (born 1854).
    - Kalian Pal (born 1874).
- Mian Bhagwan Pal (died 1857).
  - Mian Luddar Pal (died 1876).
    - Mian Lal Singh (died 1860).
      - Sahib Singh (born 1857).
        - Sohan Singh (born 1893).
        - Mohan Singh (born 1897).
        - Ranjit Singh (born 1901).
    - Mian Ran Bahadur Singh (born 1847).
      - Indar Singh (born 1889).
    - Mian Suba Singh (born 1857).
      - Raghunath Singh (born 1885).
    - Mian Bhikam Singh (born 1860).
      - Dhian Singh (born 1882).
      - Chatar Singh (born 1888).

Kutlehr is the smallest of all the Kangra kingdoms. The territory has been formed by a break in the continuity of the second or Jaswan chain of the hills. As this ridge approaches the Sutlej, it suddenly divides into two parallel branches; and the valley between them, with a portion of the enclosing hills, is the petty State of Kutlehr. The dynasty is one of considerable antiquity, numbering according to local accounts forty generations. The first Raja was a native of Sambhal near Moradabad, originally a Brahmin; but after acquiring temporal power he and his descendants were considered Rajputs or members of the military class.

The above account of the origin of his family is that given by Mr. Barnes. It differs from the local account, which traces its descent from Raja Gobind Pal of Poona, from whom the present Raja claims to be the three hundred and seventy-seventh in lineal descent. At the close of the *Dwapar Jug*, or third age of the world, there flourished in Poona the Raja Gobind Pal, who traced his descent from the moon. He had two sons.

Ajain Pal and Dharam Pal. While Ajain Pal was away on a pilgrimage, his father died and his birth-right was usurped by Dharam Pal. Finding himself expelled from his home he wandered to the Punjab with his son Sukh Pal, and settled at Babhaur on the Sutlej, in the Hoshiarpur district. His son moved on into the Kangra Hills, and was fortunate in securing the friendship of Sansar Chand, a Katoch Raja of that period, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him to rule over the country now known as Nadaun. The twentieth Raja after Sukh Pal, by name Jas Pal, is said to have been a powerful monarch, who made himself master of "the whole country west of the Sutlej"; an evident exaggeration. This much may be said for Jas Pal, that he was the progenitor of one hundred and one Rajas, counting down to his representative now living at Kutlehr, and excluding younger sons who became chiefs on their own account out of the regular line. One of these, Gajendra Pal, second son of Raja Jas Pal, emigrated to the Simla Hills and founded the houses of Bhaji and Koti, still in existence as independent States.

Coming to modern facts, we find the Kutlehr Rajas holding Chauki Kutlehr, Man Khandi in Nadaun, and Talhati in Hoshiarpur, about the time of the first Mughal Invasion. The Emperors granted Sanads to the Rajas of Kutlehr addressing them as Rai, and recognising their rights in the above-named tracts on payment of a tribute of Rs. 1,600, and subject to their furnishing a contingent of forty horsemen and five hundred foot.

In later times the aggressions of the Katoch, Jaswal and Kahlur Rajas limited the Kutlehr possessions to their present small dimensions. This was immediately before the coming of the great Maharaja, who swallowed up all the Kangra kinglets with the utmost impartiality. Kutlehr had for years past maintained a precarious existence. In the time of the Katoch Chief Ghamand Chand, grandfather of Sansar Chand, one-half the principality had been annexed to Kangra, and during the zenith of Sansar Chand's power, the Kutlehr Raja became entirely dispossessed. But when Sansar Chand was pressed by the Gurkhas, Narayan Pal took the opportunity of recovering the Fort of Kotwal Bah, a hereditary stronghold on the second range of hills overhanging the Sutlej. Then came the Sikhs. In 1825 they laid siege to this fort for two months without making much progress, though they had more than one severe brush with the garrison, commanded by Raja Ghamand Chand in person. Finally,

Jamadar Khushhal Singh compounded by promising the Raja a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000, should he surrender without further fighting. These terms were accepted, and the Raja duly entered into the enjoyment of his allowances. This *jagir* comprised the tract called Charatgarh in the Jaswan Dun, Hoshiarpur. During the First Sikh War Raja Narayan Pal, at the instance of the Superintendent of Hill States, expelled the Sikh garrisons and seized Kotwal Bah. Later on, when the valley came to the British, he demanded the restoration of his Chauki Kutlehr property. This was refused; but in consideration of hopes which the Raja alleged had been held out to him by our officers when his alliance was a matter of consequence to us, he was awarded a life-grant of Rs. 10,000 in addition to the *jagir* of like value he had received from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, which was confirmed to the Raja and his heirs lawfully begotten for ever. An exchange of villages was subsequently effected with the object of giving the Raja a compact *jagir* in the Kangra district. The new villages were Tapás, Tira, Heru, Thara and Dhiungli in Hamirpur; and as their value exceeded that of the old villages by Rs 1,188, this sum was made payable by the Raja to Government as *nazrana*. The Raja was also allowed three-fourths of the income of the forests within his *jagir*, subject to a small annual deduction. Raja Narayan Pal died in 1864. His property had become involved from various causes, and two years before his death it was taken over by the Court of Wards, and retained during the minority of the present Raja Ram Pal, which ceased in 1869. Ram Pal received a good education. His estate is well managed, and he is always forward in loyal offers of assistance to Government. He exercises criminal and civil judicial powers within the limits of his *jagir*. His income from miscellaneous sources is estimated at Rs. 1,200 including Rs. 200 paid him in lieu of forest fines, which are now wholly credited to Government. The Raja stands fifth on the local list of Provincial Darbaris. He was granted Sanads in the Darbar of 1877 and in the Delhi Darbar of 1903, and was made a C. S. I. in 1904. The title of Raja was conferred on the head of the family, as an hereditary distinction, in 1908. The Raja's brother Mian Gopal Pal is a Divisional Darbari. Tika Rajendra Pal, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The *jagir* is exempt from process of attachment by the Civil Courts.

RAJA GAGAN SINGH, PATHANIA OF NURPUR.

RAJA MANDHATA.

- Raja Daya Datta.
  - Raja Pirthi Singh (died 1819).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1789).
      - Raja Bir Singh (died 1846).
        - Raja Jaswant Singh (died 1898).
          - RAJA GAGAN SINGH (BORN 1882).
            - Tika Devendra Singh (born 1901).
          - Udham Singh (born 1885).
  - Indar Singh. (died 1824), vide *family of Mian Raghunath Singh of Reh.*
  - Mian Bhoo Singh.
  - Mian Mohan Mangal.

Raja Gagan Singh is the representative of the old Rajas of Nurpur, a small State to the west of Goler. The original founder was a Tawar Rajput, Jeth Pal, an emigrant from Delhi. About seven hundred years ago he established himself at Pathankot near Gurdaspur, whence his descendants are called Pathanias. Subsequently the family removed to the hills, probably for seclusion and safety, as the plains were open to incessant attacks. Nurpur became the capital in the reign of Raja Basu, about two hundred and fifty years ago. Between Jeth Pal, also known as Rana Bhet, and the present representative, thirty-one generations have elapsed. The boundaries of the old principality are retained almost entire in the British *pargana* of Nurpur. During the period of Muhammadan ascendency several members of this family were appointed to places of high trust, and deputed on hazardous expeditions in the service of the Empire. In the reign of Shahjahan, Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, at the head of a large body of Rajputs, raised in his own country, conducted a difficult enterprise against the Uzbegs of Balkh and Badakhshan ; and in the early part of the reign of Aurangzeb, Raja Mandhata, grandson of Jagat Chand, was deputed to the charge of Bamian and Ghorband, on the western frontier of the Empire. After a lapse of twenty years he was a second time appointed to this honourable post, and created a *Mansabdar* of two thousand horse.

In later times Raja Bir Singh of Nurpur fell a victim to Ranjit Singh's aggressions. At the commencement of the cold season of 1815 the Maharaja had appointed a grand rendezvous of all his forces, personal and tributary, at Sialkot. But Bir Singh failed to obey the summons, and as a penalty was fined a sum designedly fixed beyond his ability to pay. After vainly endeavouring to meet the demand, even, it is said, by the sale of his sacrificial vessels, Bir Singh found himself forced to quit his home. He crossed the border into Chamba, whither he was followed by many of his subjects and retainers, who voluntarily shared the bad fortunes of their old chief. Urged by some of the bolder spirits, he presently made a descent upon Nurpur, determined to strike one desperate blow for the recovery of his patrimony. But the tactics and resources of the simple hill chief were of no avail when opposed to the disciplined skill of veteran battalions. He was beaten, and forced to fly in disguise through unfrequented mountain paths to the British posts across the Sutlej.

In 1816 Bir Singh was at Ludhiana, plotting with Shah Shuja against the Government of Ranjit Singh, who considered their machinations of sufficient importance to make them matter of remonstrance with the British Agent. Bir Singh was requested to leave Ludhiana, as his presence there was objectionable to the Lahore Darbar with which we were on terms of amity. He retired to Arki in the Simla Hills, where he lived for ten years in constant correspondence with his Wazirs, never abandoning the hope of ultimate success. In 1826, encouraged probably by the dangerous illness of Ranjit Singh, he determined on another struggle for his rights. Starting in the garb of a *fakir* he reached Fatehpur, a village of Nurpur, bordering on Haripur. The headman recognised the Raja in spite of his disguise, and basely betrayed his presence to the Sikh *Kardar*. News was sent by express to Lahore that the hills were in rebellion ; for when the arrival of their old chief was known the people rose to a man and joined his standard. Nurpur was invested ; but within a week Sardar Desa Singh had arrived at the head of an overwhelming force, and Bir Singh was a second time obliged to seek refuge with the Chamba Raja, who handed the unfortunate man over to his enemies. He was sent to Gobindgarh, and there kept for seven years.

Bir Singh's wife was sister to Raja Charat Singh of Chamba and resided with her brother. At her solicitation, and in remorse for his own

conduct, Charat Singh ultimately ransomed the ex-Raja paying Rs. 85,000 for his release. Ranjit Singh offered him the *jagir* of Kathlot, a fertile district on the Ravi, just outside the hills, yielding Rs. 12,000 ; but Bir Singh refused to be pacified with anything less than his old dominions, and these the Maharaja had no intention of giving. He, however, fixed a maintenance allowance for Bir Singh's infant son Jaswant Singh, of Rs. 6,000 per annum, which his mother had the good sense to accept.

The last days of this Prince were worthy of his character and career. In 1846, when the British and Sikh forces were engaged on the banks of the Sutlej, Bir Singh again raised the banner of his race. He had been thirty years asserting his rights, and the present opportunity was not to be foregone. But the excitement proved too much for a frame broken by age and the vicissitudes of fortune ; and he died before the walls of his fort at Nurpur, consoled by the assurance that his enemies were overthrown and his wrongs at last avenged. The gallant and obstinate resistance shown by Raja Bir Singh no doubt influenced, and perhaps may be held to palliate, the conduct of his successor towards the British Government. Yet the Raja's infant son could scarcely be regarded as responsible, although from the demeanour then assumed by his officials proceeded the misfortunes which subsequently fell upon him. All the other Kangra Rajas had stipends assigned them by Ranjit Singh, and their claims were easily disposed of by the British authorities. But the Raja of Nurpur never acquiesced in the seizure of his birth-right by the acceptance of a *jagir*. His case was therefore exceptional, and had to be treated on special grounds. The opposition which he had always made, and his repeated attempts to recover his territory, had given him and his advisers a bad name with the Sikhs, who regarded them as turbulent and dissatisfied ; and no doubt this character was true, though justified in part by the treatment they had received. Acting upon these impressions Sir Henry Lawrence, Agent to the Governor-General, proposed a *jagir* of Rs. 20,000 for the young chief, on condition that he should not reside at Nurpur, which the officials, misled by false hopes, most foolishly and insolently refused. For a year the Raja remained without any provision, and in the interval John Lawrence, Commissioner, had lowered the offer by three-fourths ; and this the Raja was ultimately obliged to accept.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1848, Ram Singh, son of the Wazir of the ex-Raja, collected a band of adventurers from the neigh-

bouring Jammu Hills, suddenly crossed the Ravi and threw himself into the unoccupied fort of Shahpur. That night he received a congratulatory deputation from the neighbourhood, and proclaimed by beat of drum that the English rule had ceased; that Dalip Singh was the paramount power; Jaswant Singh, Raja of Nurpur, and he, Ram Singh, his minister. When the news reached Hoshiarpur a small force was hurried off to the spot and the fort invested. This promptitude frightened the rebels, who fled during the night and took up another position on a wooded range close to Nurpur. Shortly afterwards John Lawrence, Commissioner, and Barnes, the District Officer, came up with reinforcements and stormed the position. Ram Singh was routed and obliged to seek shelter in the camp of the Sikhs at Rasul. During his occupation of the hills he had been joined by about four hundred men from the surrounding villages, some of them Rajputs of his own family, but principally idle, worthless characters who had nothing to lose.

In January, 1849, Ram Singh persuaded Raja Sher Singh to give him two Sikh regiments, each five hundred strong, and with them made a second irruption into the hills, taking up a position on the Dula heights. A force of all arms under General Wheeler marched to the attack, and the rebels were driven from their fastness with considerable slaughter, though not without loss to the British troops. Ram Singh was taken prisoner and transported to Singapore. But Raja Jaswant Singh was at that time a boy of ten years, and of course in no way responsible for what had happened. In 1861 when the matter of the family allowances was reconsidered on the death of his step-mother, the Raja's pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum was doubled, apparently upon representations made on his behalf in 1854 by the Deputy Commissioner. These were based upon the antecedents of the family, and must have gained strength by the Raja's loyal behaviour during the Mutiny.

In 1867, a part of the Raja's pension was converted into a small *agir*, consisting of the village of Baranda Ghandwal, yielding Rs. 2,138 in the Nurpur Tahsil, the balance Rs. 7,862 being paid to him as a cash pension. The Raja possesses nearly five hundred acres, revenue-free, of forest and cultivated lands in the Chatroli, Khani, Chach and Ghin Lagor villages of Nurpur. The Kach lands, with a garden called Machi Bhawan, were assigned to him in consideration of his loyal behaviour during the rebellion of 1857. He also holds in proprietary right about

four hundred and fifty acres in village Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur.

Mian Raghunath Singh, *Zaildar* of Kharian, and Mian Jagat Singh are also members of the family and hold small *jagirs*. Raghunath Singh is the descendant of Indar Singh, second son of Raja Daya Dutta who separated from his brother Pirthi Singh upwards of a hundred years ago. The *jagir* held by Jagat Singh was granted to his grandfather, Wazir Suchet Singh, for services rendered during the Mutiny. It consists of 2,692 acres, yielding about Rs. 1,050, in the villages of Malak, Pundar and Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur. Hira Singh, father of Jagat Singh, was a Divisional Darbari.

When Raja Jaswant Singh died in 1898 the present Raja Gagan Singh was a minor and the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards for three years. The Raja, who was educated at the Chiefs' College, Lahore, is a Magistrate and Munsif of the second class. He is the sixth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District. As head of one of the old Rajput families, he was granted the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction in 1908. His brother, Mian Udham Singh, is a Jamadar in the Army. The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

RAI MEGH SINGH OF KULU.

RAJA THEDI SINGH.

- Pritam Singh.
  - Bikram Singh (died 1816).
    - Raja Ajit Singh (died 1841).
  - Kishan Singh (died 1817).
  - Jagar Singh (died 187[illegible]
    - Ranbir Singh (died 1842).
    - Hira Singh (born 1819).
    - Sansar Singh (born 1851).
      - Lal Singh (born 1872).
      - Kesri Singh (born 1888).
- Prem Singh.
  - Raja Thakur Singh (died 1852).
    - Rai Gyan Singh (died 1870).
      - Rai Dalip Singh (died 1892).
        - RAI MEGH SINGH (BORN 1882).
          - Tika Bhagwant Singh (born 1907).

Rai Megh Singh, *Jagirdar* of Waziri Rupi, is the representative of the old Rajas of Kulu. Tradition describes Sudh Singh, founder of the house, as a young Rajput, the banished son of a Raja of Miapuri in Hindustan, wandering in search of adventure, and fortunate in having secured the good graces of a goddess of local fame, with whose assistance he succeeded in overthrowing some unpopular Thakurs and making himself king in their stead. This is the story of their origin put forward by the present chiefs. The other theory is that Sudh Singh was a peasant of greater intelligence and energy than his fellows, and pushed himself into the front rank on some occasion which necessitated the selection of a leader for the common weal. But all are agreed that there was a man named Sudh Singh who raised Kulu to the status of a kingdom, and whose children have since ruled under the designation of the Koli Rajas. Sudh Singh's connection with the Waziri Rupi and Parol country dates back about four hundred years. There was at first a struggle for existence. Then succeeded a period of prosperity, when the Kulu Rajas took the lead in hill politics, and made their power felt along the Sutlej in the far Bashahr country and in Lahaul, as well as lower down the Beas and in the upper Kangra Valley. Finally came the fall before Sikh supremacy, and amalgamation with Lahore, forced upon all the Rajput States north and west of the Sutlej.

The Mughals who established themselves as the supreme power in Akbar's reign interfered little with the hill states so long as the gross tribute levied on the chiefs was paid with tolerable punctuality. But the absence of fighting or disturbance of boundaries of the principalities in Kulu, which distinguishes the reigns of Raja Bahadur Singh's four successors, has probably something to do with the general subjection of the Rajputs to the Delhi Emperors. Rai Megh Singh, the present Chief, possesses copies of orders sent by the Emperors to his ancestors, in which they are addressed as "Zamindars of Kulu." This is fair evidence of the estimation in which these kinglets were held by the Muhammadan rulers of Hindustan.

A second period in Kulu history begins with the conquest of Lag by Raja Jagat Singh in concert with the Raja of Mandi, early in the seventeenth century. The Lagwalti Raja possessed Kohar and Sawar in Chota Bangahal as well as all the slopes to the Ul River from the outer Himalaya, now included in the Mandi State, and the country known as Mandi Sahraj. This latter territory fell to the Mandi Raja's share, while what remained was kept by the Raja of Kulu, who shortly afterwards annexed Srigarh and Narayangarh on Suket side. Lahaul was added by Bidhi Singh, son of Raja Jagat Singh, and he also wrested Dhol and Kandi from the Raja of Bashahr. He was succeeded by his son Raja Man Singh, in whose time the fortunes of the Kulu Raj reached their highest pitch. He continued to plunder Bashahr, and eventually annexed Sangri, and took tribute from other petty states, such as Kumharsen and Kotguru, now in the Simla district. Man Singh made himself for ever infamous by condoning the Mandi Raja's assassination of his own son-in-law Pirthi Pal, last Raja of Bangahal, whose sister he (Man Singh) had married, and by accepting as the price of his forbearance, a considerable slice of the kingdom which his murderer had seized. Then he quarrelled with Mandi and took possession of the salt mines at Goma and Dirang, enjoying the revenues for some years. He finally met his death at the hands of the Kumharsen Raja, with whom he had always been on bad terms.

The period of decline begins with a revolt organized against Raja Man Singh's grandson Jai Singh by one of the Dayal Wazirs, who had been banished the country. This family always figured very prominently in Kulu history, and has influence to this day. The result was that Jai Singh was expelled, and his brother Thedi Singh put on the throne.

Mandi took advantage of the confusion to seize the greater part of the Choar country; and everything portended a speedy break up of the Kulu-Raj, when Thedi Singh resolved upon a desperate measure for recovering the power which, under the Wazirs, had oozed out of his hands. He invited the leading Dayals and their adherents to a royal banquet, and having made them well drunk with drugged liquor, slew them one and all to the number of three hundred and over. This proceeding had the effect of clearing the political atmosphere for some time, and Thedi passed the rest of his days in the undisputed enjoyment of his patrimony. He was followed by his son Pritam Singh, in whose time the power of the Mughals melted away, and anarchy began to show signs of spreading over the land. The Gurkhas in those days issued from their hills and spread along the Himalayan slopes to the edge of the Sutlej; while beyond, to the Ravi, all the Rajputs had become tributary to Sansar Chand Katoch of Kangra. The Kulu Rajas paid tribute to the Gurkhas for Sangri, and to Sansar Chand for Kulu proper; but their geographical position was in itself a protection from the levy of exactions which would have been difficult to realise, and they passed, on the whole, a tolerably independent existence. Their troubles, however, were all before them. They were about to encounter the Sikhs, a nation in those days united and powerful, which no combination of hill chiefs could withstand.

Kangra was invaded by the Gurkhas in 1806, and three years after Sansar Chand, in desperation, sought the assistance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In doing so he was unwittingly signing the death-warrant of his own and every Rajput State in Kangra. The Gurkhas were indeed driven back; but Ranjit Singh retained his hold on the hills. Kulu suffered in common with its neighbours. An official of the Khalsa was sent to ask for tribute, and he returned to Lahore with Rs. 40,000. Three years later, when a second demand was evaded, Diwan Mohkam Chand promptly arrived with a following strong enough to enforce it. Rs. 50,000 was the sum named. The Raja urged it was beyond his means, but the Sikhs insisted and took possession of his dwelling at Sultanpur forcing him to fly for safety to the mountains. Eventually the unfortunate prince raised the money and induced his visitors to retire. About this time (1814-15) the Gurkhas were driven back into Nepal by the English, and the Governor-General granted a *Sanad* for Sangri to the Raja who, like the other Cis-Sutlej hill chiefs, had taken side against the Gurkhas. In 1816 the chiefship was assumed by Ajit Singh, an illegitimate

son of the last Raja Bikram Singh. The succession was disputed by his uncle Kishan Singh, who, with the aid of Raja Sansar Chand, collected a large force in the Katoch country wherewith to invade Kulu. But he was repulsed twice with heavy loss, and was made prisoner on the second occasion with most of his followers, owing to the defection of the Raja of Mandi, who basely went over to the other side at a critical moment in the fight. The Katoch men were stripped naked and sent back over the mountains to their homes, while Kishan Singh died shortly afterwards with mysterious suddenness.

In 1839 a Sikh force was sent under General Ventura against the neighbouring State of Mandi. It met with only slight resistance, and the Raja was made prisoner and sent to Amritsar. Having penetrated so far into the hills, the opportunity of exploring farther was too good to be lost; so on the pretext that Kulu had shown a disposition to help Mandi, a force under the Sindhanwalia Sardar was sent up the Beas. No resistance was made, and the Raja beguiled by fair promises, and wishing to save Sultanpur and his palace from another sack, allowed himself to be made a prisoner; whereupon the Sikhs set about making themselves comfortable in the country they had practically annexed. As the quickest means of reducing the hill forts of Sahraj, the prisoner Raja was made to march with the army, and personally order the surrender of such as desired to hold out in his name. He was not treated with even common courtesy; and his guards went the length of dragging him about by the beard and offering other indignities to his person whenever it was deemed expedient to hasten the movements of the villagers, who almost worshipped their king, in the supply of food and money. This brutal treatment met with a severe punishment. The hillmen, who could have borne much on their own account, boiled over with fury at the thought of a suffering Raja. A plot to rescue the unhappy chief was devised by Kapuru, Wazir of Sahraj, head of a branch of the Dayals. A sort of fiery cross was sent round, and men were secretly mustered from all parts of the country. The Sikh force was probably about one thousand strong. It had done its work, and had returned from outer Sahraj by the Basleo Pass. A little way below the fort of Tang, the road, a mere foot-path, ran along the bank of a wooded ravine; and here the Sahrajis lay in ambush and awaited the Sikhs, who came marching along in single file, undisturbed by any feeling of insecurity. When

that part of the line which guarded the Raja came opposite the enemy, a sudden rush was made, a few men cut down, and the Raja caught up and carried swiftly up the mountain side. At the same time, all along the line, rocks were rolled down and shots fired from above at the Sikhs, who were seized with a panic and fell back upon the fort of Tang. Here they remained two days until they were forced to move out by the failure of provisions. They were attacked again as they marched down the valley, and made slow progress. At last they struck up the mountain side, hoping to reach uncommanded ground and secure supplies in the villages above. But they did not know the country, and only got on to a particularly barren, steep and rugged hill side, where they could barely keep their footing, and did not find even water to drink. The light and active hillmen kept above them wherever they went, knocking over some with rocks, and driving others like sheep over the precipices. After a night spent in this way the miserable remnant were forced down again into the valley, and there induced to give up their arms on the promise that their lives should be spared. It is said that four or five men of low caste, dressed as Brahmins, entered the rough entrenchment which the Sikhs had thrown up, and with their hands on a cow's tail, swore that the lives of the Sikhs should be spared. But no sooner were they disarmed than the Sahrajis set upon them and massacred them without pity. One or two camp followers, not regular soldiers, were the only survivors.

At the news of this triumph, which occurred in the spring of 1840, some of the Kulu people gathered on the hills round Sultanpur and made an attempt to rescue the two Ranis who were detained in the palace; but the Sikhs easily repulsed them. Ajit Singh, the rescued Raja, retired across the Sutlej to Sangri. Here he knew he would be safe from the revenge the Sikhs were sure to take on the Sahrajis; for the Sutlej was the boundary line between the Sikh and English governments, and the Raja held Sangri from the latter.

A Sikh force marched to Sahraj shortly afterwards, and found the country completely deserted; every soul had fled into inaccessible places, in the forests high up the mountain sides. After burning and plundering some villages they retired and handed over the country in farm to the Raja of Mandi at an annual rental of Rs. 32,000.

In Kulu, however, a force was retained, and a *Kardar* appointed to manage the revenue. In the autumn of 1841, the two Ranis escaped from their prison in the palace by a passage which they had secretly dug out under the walls, and fled to the mountains. They were on their way to join the Raja at Sangri when they heard the news of his death, which happened there in September, 1841. Instead of going on to be burnt with his remains according to the custom of the family, they returned to the palace at Sultanpur, and began intrigues with regard to the choice of a successor.

The Sikhs at this time seem to have intended to give up Kulu, and to instal as Raja some one of the family who should hold the country on a heavy tribute. Maharaja Sher Singh, who had succeeded Ranjit Singh about two years previously, had been much in these hills, and was inclined to be lenient towards the chiefs. When Ajit Singh died at Sangri, Mr. Erskine, the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States, reported in favour of Ranbir Singh, infant son of Mian Jagar Singh, who had accompanied his first cousin Ajit Singh to Sangri. Jagar Singh was passed over as being defective in intellect. The Ranis sent for Jagar Singh's child to Sultanpur, and the Sikh officials there admitted his claim, and wished to send him to Lahore to receive investiture. But on the way, at Mandi, he fell sick and died. Thakur Singh, a first cousin of Jagar Singh, was then made Raja and given the Waziri Rupi in *jagir*. The whole country was offered to him on a heavy tribute; but he was a dull and timid man, and refused the responsibility. Sangri ultimately remained in possession of the imbecile Jagar Singh.

Three or four years later, in 1846, at the close of the First Sikh War, the Trans-Sutlej territory, namely, the Jullundar Doab and the hill country between the Sutlej and Ravi, was ceded to the British Government. Kulu with Lahaul and Spiti became a Tahsil of the new district of Kangra. Thakur Singh was confirmed in his title of Raja and allowed to exercise sovereign powers within his *jagir* of Rupi. Jagar Singh of Sangri claimed the estate, but was told to rest content with what he had received.

On Thakur Singh's death in 1852, there was some question whether the whole *jagir* should not be resumed, as the mother of his only son Gyan Singh was not a wife. It was decided to give Gyan Singh the title of Rai instead of Raja, and only half the *jagir*, with no political

powers; but three years later, on a reconsideration of his claims, the resumed half was restored. Government, however, gave him no judicial or executive powers, and reserved the right to fell timber in the whole *jagir*.

Rai Gyan Singh died in 1870, and the succession to the *jagir* devolved on his son Rai Dalip Singh. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, and the estate, which was then encumbered, was managed under the Court of Wards until 1883, when it was made over to Dalip Singh, greatly improved and free of debt. The *jagir*, which comprises the villages of Kot Kandi, Chung Harkandi, Kanawar, Bahlan and Sainsar in Kulu, was brought under settlement in 1876-77, and the assessment fixed at Rs. 10,000. The *Jagirdar's* rights were declared to be those of a superior proprietor. The valuable timber forests situated within the limits of the *jagir* are reserved as the exclusive property of Government. The *jagir* contains a great number of subordinate rent-free tenures held under the grantee, who estimates their yield at Rs. 2,000 per annum. Rai Dalip Singh was a member of the Kangra District Board and of the Kulu Local Board, and was allied by marriage with the Nadaun and Mandi Rajas. He died in 1892 and left a son Megh Singh, aged 10 years, who was educated at the Aitchison College. The estate was taken under the Court of Wards until Rai Megh Singh came of age in 1903. He is the seventh Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District, and exercises the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the second class. The estate was cleared of debt by the Court of Wards and left with a balance in hand of Rs. 20,000. The Rai married a daughter of Kunwar Bhagwan Chand of Nala Gadh.

THE LATE RAJA AZIM-ULLAH KHAN OF REHLU.

RAJA KARAM-ULLAH KHAN.

Raja Aghar Khan. — Four generations.
Raja Rahim-ullah Khan (died 1847).
Sadik-ullah Khan. — Two generations.

Tika Mahmud Khan.
Dilawar Khan (dead).
Khan Bahadur Fakir-ullah Khan (died 1889).
Yahiya Khan. — Zafar-ullah Khan (born 1857).
Nawab Khan. — Three generations.
Saif-ullah Khan. — Two generations.

Raja Hamid-ullah Khan (died 1879).
Sardar Bahadur Lieut.-Col. Raja Ata-ullah Khan (died 1902). — Ikram-ullah Khan (born 1874).
Habib-ullah Khan (died 1880). — Two generations.
Abdulla Khan (dead). — Two generations.

Karim-ullah Khan (born 1881).
Rahim-ullah Khan (born 1897).

Abdullah Khan (born 1894).
Akram-ullah Khan.
Aziz-ullah Khan.
Saadat-ullah Khan.

Raja Niamat-ullah Khan (died 1904). — RAJA AZIM-ULLAH KHAN (DIED 1905).
Karamat-ullah Khan (dead).
Wali-ullah Khan (born 1857).
Kalim-ullah Khan (died 1905). — Zia-ullah Khan (died 1905).

Ahsan-ullah Khan (born 1884).
Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1886).
Said-ullah Khan (born 1898).

Bashir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
Naza-ullah Khan (died 1905).
Min-ullah Khan (died 1905).
Amir-ullah Khan.

Raja Azim-ullah Khan was the head of the family of the Kashmir Rajas of Rajauri, which was held by them in sovereignty up to the year 1841. The last ruling chief was Rahim-ullah Khan, who on suspicion of attempting the life of the Maharaja Gulab Singh was sent prisoner to Gobindgarh and his lands taken over by the Sikhs. He was shortly afterwards set at liberty; but his country remained with Gulab Singh

and formed part of the territory confirmed to him under the treaty of March, 1846. Fakir-ullah Khan, son of Rahim-ullah, took an active part in conjunction with Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, then Governor of Kashmir, in resisting surrender of possession to the Maharaja. But his efforts were fruitless. He was exiled to Rehlu in Kangra, where his descendants now live as semi-foreigners, never having been heartily received by the indigenous Rajput princes.

The family were originally Hindus. They claim descent from Raja Jir Rao, a Jiral Rajput of the stock of the Mahabharat Pandavs. They emigrated from Kalanaur many years ago, and after long wanderings and varied fortune, settled down in Rajauri and created bit by bit the kingdom from which the Sikhs ultimately expelled them. They probably changed their faith in the early days of Muhammadan conquest; and they appear to have accepted fiefship under the Mughals without murmur, and even to have assisted them in conquering and holding the country. Raja Mast Khan received lands yielding a revenue of Rs. 50,000 from Akbar for services rendered in connection with the conquest of Kashmir; and some years later Raja Taj Khan gave his daughter Rajbai in marriage to Aurangzeb, who made a short stay at Rajauri in the course of a pleasure-trip to Kashmir. Rajbai bore a son, Bahadur Shah, who succeeded to the throne of Delhi. The Mughal prefix of Mirza, used by the younger members of the family, is said to have originated from this connection with the royal house.

Inayat-ullah Khan, grandson of Taj Khan, was made a *Panjhazari* or Governor, and appointed to the charge of Ghorband on the western frontier. He was granted Punch, Bhimbar and certain other tracts. He laid out handsome gardens at Rajauri, built a palace and a *sarai* at Inayatpur, and forts at Naushahra and Manawar. His grandson Rafi-ullah Khan quarrelled with Raja Dhaib Dev of Jammu over a boundary dispute and in the fight which ensued he worsted the Raja and beat him back to his capital. To commemorate the victory he removed some bricks from the Mandi Palace at Jammu and placed them in the walls of his own house at Rajauri, whence they are said to have been removed and restored to their original position by Maharaja Gulab Singh. After Rafi-ullah the Rajauri power began to decline. His successor Asmat-ullah had been brought up in luxury at Delhi and was enervated and unfitted to give and take the hard knocks which were the portion of a ruler in those days. Early in

the eighteenth century the Rajauri Rajas were being worsted on all sides. Manawar was seized by Jammu, the people of Bhimbar and Karial openly refused to pay revenue, and the outlying districts transferred their allegiance to chiefs better able to guarantee them a peaceful existence. Raja Karam-ullah was a man of energy and ambition, and might have restored the family fortunes; but he was persistently crushed and kept under by Sardar Abdullah Khan, whom Timur had appointed Governor of Kashmir. Abdullah had reason to be angry with Karam-ullah for the latter refused him his daughter in marriage. Then came Karam-ullah's son Aghar Khan, who was unfortunate in having to resist the attempt of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1813 to seize Rajauri. He fled and was captured, and died in prison. Raja Karam-ullah Khan's second son Rahim-ullah Khan was allowed a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000. He made friends with the Maharaja and was employed in many military expeditions, including one against Kashmir which proved successful, and for which he received a *jagir* worth Rs. 50,000. This was held by him until his expatriation in 1841.

Rahim-ullah rendered service to the British Government during the First Afghan War by sending his son Yahiya Khan, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh's orders, with a force of about one thousand men to keep the road open between Peshawar and Ali Masjid. But in the Sikh Wars he sided against the English, and fought with our enemies at Ferozepore and Ferozeshah. He died shortly after settling at Rehlu, and was succeeded by his grandson Hamid-ullah Khan. His third son Fakir-ullah Khan took up his residence at Wazirabad in Gujranwala and died there in 1889. His descendants are noticed below.

Zafar-ullah Khan, son of Yahiya Khan, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a Divisional Darbari of the Gujranwala District.

Since annexation the family has always evinced a spirit of active loyalty. During the Mutiny, Hamid-ullah Khan, grandson of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan, furnished levies who were employed in Hoshiarpur, Kulu, Kangra and Dharmsala, under the orders of men of the Rajauri clan. They behaved in an exemplary way, and a relation of Hamid-ullah Khan had charge of all the posts of trust at Dharmsala. His uncle Nawab Khan fought on our side at Multan, and accompanied General Taylor with a body of retainers when that officer proceeded to Nurpur to disarm a wing of the 4th Native Infantry. In recognition of these

services Hamid-ullah Khan received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Raja Bahadur, while a *khilat* of Rs. 500 was conferred upon Nawab Khan.

The pension of Rs. 16,000 which had been assigned to the family was subsequently converted into a *jagir* of eight villages in the Kangra Tahsil. The pension had been divided as follows:—

Hamid-ullah Khan	...	...	...	Rs. 5,000
Fakir-ullah Khan	...	...	...	" 3,300
Yahiya Khan	...	...	...	" 2,800
Nawab Khan	...	...	...	" 2,500
Saif-ullah Khan	...	...	...	" 2,400

The *jagirs* are held by the original sharers or their heirs in the above proportions. The income is realised by the head of the family and distributed by him to the several recipients. Succession is regulated by the Muhammadan law of inheritance, as modified by the rules prescribed for the conquest tenure *jagirdars* of the Punjab.

Hamid-ullah Khan took service under Government, and died as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1870. He was succeeded by his son Niamat-ullah Khan, who was given the title of Raja as a personal distinction and made an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. Niamat-ullah Khan was a Divisional Darbari, and his younger brother Karamat-ullah Khan was a Tahsildar. To enable him to pay off the large debts left by his father, Niamat-ullah Khan obtained and subsequently repaid a State loan of Rs. 20,000. He died in 1904 and his son Raja Azim-ullah Khan, who succeeded him, was killed with many of his relatives in the earthquake of 1905, when the old fort at Rehlu was practically destroyed. No one has yet succeeded to the family seat in Darbar.

Mirza Fakir-ullah Khan, as the head of a separate branch, deserves some further notice. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Wazirabad and a Provincial Darbari of Gujranwala; and for services as Magistrate he received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1877. He died in 1889. His eldest son Ata-ullah Khan was appointed Risaldar of Irregular Cavalry and with twenty-five men of his own clan joined Hodson's Horse at Delhi, serving with credit throughout the Mutiny. He was also in Abyssinia, and took part in the second Afghan War, receiving the Orders of Merit and of British India. In special acknowledgment of his services, a grant of six hundred acres in Rukhanwala, Tahsil Kasur, Lahore, was made to him and his heirs in perpetuity. He was subsequently promoted to the hona-

rary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his Regiment, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and held the important post of British Envoy at Kabul on a salary of Rs. 13,000 per annum. For his services at Kabul he was granted the personal title of Raja. He died in 1902 and his son, Ikram-ullah Khan, who is an Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala, has been granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars.

Ata-ullah Khan, younger brother of Abdullah Khan, who entered the service with him was Risaldar-Major in the same Regiment; his son Khalil-ullah Khan is a Jamadar and his step-son Ghulam Ahmad Khan was a Risaldar in the 9th Bengal Lancers. Mirza Fakir-ullah Khan owned four hundred and thirty-two acres in the Mitranwali and Nika Khel villages, Tahsil Daska, Sialkot, and about one hundred acres in Radala, Tahsil Wazirabad, Gujranwala.

The *jagir* at present amounts to about Rs. 17,000 and is distributed as follows :—

			Rs.
M. Ikram-ullah Khan	...	...	2,997
M. Zafar-ullah Khan	...	...	3,507
M. Azmat-ullah Khan and Amin-ullah Khan, grandsons of Nawab Khan		...	851
M. Firoz-ud-din Khan, son of Nawab Khan...			1,378
M. Nasir-ullah Khan, son of Saif-ullah Khan			1,273
M. Amanat-ullah Khan	ditto	...	909
M. Inayat-ullah Khan	ditto	...	824
	Total	...	11,744

The amount to be given to M. Ahsan-ullah Khan son of Karamat-ullah Khan and to M. Wali-ullah Khan has not yet been finally settled.

The following members of the family are in civil employ under Government :—

Mirzas Zafar-ullah Khan and Amin-ullah Khan (grandsons of Nawab Khan) are Extra Assistant Commissioners, M. Asad-ullah Khan was a Tahsildar who retired after nearly forty years service in 1908, M. Inayat-ullah Khan and Fateh-ullah Khan, Naib-Tahsildars, M. Wali-ullah Khan an Inspector of Police, and Hafiz-ullah Khan is in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra. Of these, Asad-ullah Khan, Fateh-ullah Khan, and Hafiz-ullah Khan are descendants of Raja Aghar Khan.

RAJA ATAR SINGH, BHADWAL, OF TILOKPU

RAJA AUTAR SINGH.

- Raja Umed Singh (died 1876).
  - Raja Brij Rai Singh (died 1892).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1895).
  - Bhopal Singh (died 1900).
    - RAJA ATAR SINGH (born 1864).
      - Hira Singh (born 1887).
      - Moti Singh (born 1901).
    - Sardul Singh (born 1881).
      - Kirpal Singh (born 1900).
    - Kanwal Singh (born 1887).
  - Kesri Singh (born 1839).
    - Mian Sant Singh (born 1897).
    - Mahtab Singh (born 1865).
  - Sundar Singh (died 1870).
  - Fateh Singh (died 1881).
    - Jaswant Singh (died 1898).
      - Ludar Singh (born 1896)
    - Sheo Saran Singh (born 1873).
      - Hari Singh (born 1901).
- Mian Narayan Singh.

Raja Atar Singh, the twelfth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District, is the descendant of the ex-Rajas of Bhadu in Kashmir. His uncle Brij Rai Singh elected to reside in British territory on the cession of that country to Maharaja Gulab Singh, receiving perpetual cash pensions from Government in lieu of lands ceded for this special purpose by the Maharaja.

The pension for the Bhadwal family was fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum. Of this sum Rs. 500 were allotted to Bir Singh, the younger brother of Autar Singh, who was the first pensioner, as the former chose to remain in Kashmir. The balance is paid to Autar Singh's descendants, of whom Atar Singh is the present head. When a dispute arose some years ago regarding the distribution of the shares among the brothers, an authoritative partition was effected. The pension is now drawn by the present Raja Atar Singh and shared by him with his cousins and the widows of the family.

RAJA BALBIR SINGH, MANKOTIA.

- RAJA APURAB SINGH (died 1840).
  - Raja Alakhdeo Singh (died 1867).
    - Raja Jagdis Singh (died 1877).
    - RAJA BALBIR SINGH (born 1851).
      - Durga Singh (born 1896).
    - Shcodev Singh (born 1864).
      - Naurang Singh (born 1903).
  - Upendra Singh (died 1899).
    - Sheo Singh (died 1876).
    - Devi Singh (born 1866).
      - Raghunath Singh (born 1892).
      - Gopal Singh (born 1895).
      - Dalip Singh (born 1899).
      - Amar Singh (born 1901).

Raja Balbir Singh, Mankotia, a Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District, is the grandson of Rai or Raja Apurab Singh of Mankot, who left Kashmir on its cession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and was granted a perpetual pension of Rs. 1,500 in lieu of land annexed to British Territory. The family has settled in the *jagir* of the Raja of Kutlehr with whom they are allied by marriage.

Balbir Singh was a Risaldar in the 13th Bengal Lancers and receives an annual pension of Rs. 360. Mian Shcodev Singh, his younger brother, is Risaldar on Rs. 200 per mensem.

MIAN AMAR SINGH, KISHTWARIA OF TILOKPUR.

RAJA TEGH SINGH.

- Jaimal Singh (died 1871).
- Zorawar Singh (died 1873).
- Dilawar Singh (died 1890).
  - Sardar Singh (died 1891).
  - MIAN AMAR SINGH (BORN 1883).

Mian Amar Singh is the son of Mian Dilawar Singh and the grandson of Raja Tegh Singh of Kishtwar in Kashmir, who elected to leave his home when the country was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh. As in the cases of the other Rajput exiles, an allowance was fixed for the maintenance of this family, to be paid by the British Government from the revenues of certain lands assigned by the Jammu Darbar.

A pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum was granted to the three sons of Raja Tegh Singh in the following proportion :—

Jaimal Singh	...	...	... Rs. 1,380
Zorawar Singh	...	...	... " 1,380
Dilawar Singh	...	...	... " 240

The whole allowance passed over in 1875 to Dilawar Singh after the death of his elder brothers. He resided at Tilokpur, near Kotla, in the Nurpur Tahsil. Though originally Hindus and still retaining the suffix of "Singh," the family have professed the Muhammadan faith for the last seven generations. Mian Amar Singh receives a pension of Rs. 750 per annum. Lal Devi, widow of Sardar Singh, receives Rs. 750, and Hussain Bibi, sister of Amar Singh, Rs. 1,500.

RAI SAHIB BARAR PAL OF BIR.

- RAJA PIRTHI PAL (died 1728).
  - Raja Raghunath Pal (died 1749).
    - Raja Dalip Pal
      - Raja Man Pal
        - Raja Uchal Pal
          - Ram Pal (died 1843).
          - Mian Bahadur Pal (died 1854)
    - Three generations.
      - Mathru Pal (died 1882).
        - RAI SAHIB BARAR PAL (BORN 1857)
          - Nand Lal Pal (died 1901).
          - Bali Pal (died 1900).
          - Rasila (born 1888).
          - Pirthi Pal (born 1905).
        - Luddar Singh (born 1860)
          - Siam Pal (born 1884).
        - Kharak Singh (died 1894).
      - Cheta (died 1878).
        - Birja (born 1855).
          - Kisnu (born 1880).
          - Sohnu (born 1882).
          - Lachhman (born 1891).
          - Sukhia (born 1894).
        - Bhag Singh (born 1863).
          - Hari Singh (born 1894).
          - Achhar Singh (born 1904).
        - Gulab Singh (born 1865).
          - Tela Singh (born 1902).
          - Hamal Singh (born 1904).
        - Lahnu (born 1868).
        - Arjun (born 1871).
        - Kanhaya (born 1874).

Rai Sahib Barar Pal, Kotwal (or Zaildar) of Bir, is a descendant of the Rajas of Bhangahal, who appear to have maintained their rights until the time of Raja Pirthi Pal in the early part of the eighteenth century. Raja Pirthi Pal fell a victim to his father-in-law Raja Sidh Sen, who, in 1728, invited him to Mandi on the pretext of seeking his assistance against the Raja of Suket. He was kindly received, but within a month of his arrival

he was beguiled into the Damdama Fort, and there murdered. It is said his body was duly burnt, but his head was buried in a tank facing the Mandi Raja's palace. A pillar was erected on the spot, and a light was kept burning on it for years. Sidh Sen's object in murdering Pirthi Pal was to seize his territory, but in this he only partially succeeded. The forts at Jagapur, Tika Thana and the *pargana* of Nir, with eighteen villages of *Ilaka* Chuhar (all of them until then forming part of the Bhangahal kingdom) were annexed to Mandi. Subsequently, Sidh Sen attempted to seize Karanpur, which also belonged to Bhangahal; but he was repulsed by Raja Raghunath Pal, who had succeeded his father Pirthi Pal. He penetrated, on a second occasion, as far as Kotharli Gulu, then in Bhangahal; but Raghunath Pal was able, with the assistance of Raja Thedi Singh of Kulu, not only to check his advance, but also to beat him back with considerable loss.

The Mughal Emperors always appreciated the loyalty of the Bhangahal Chiefs, and when news of the repeated aggressions of the Mandi Raja on Bhangahal reached the Emperor at Delhi, he deputed Adina Beg, Governor of Jullundur, to drive him off. But the Khan died on the road at Dinanagar in 1732. The affair ended unfortunately for Raghunath Pal, who went to meet the Governor, as Sham Sher Singh, then Raja of Mandi, took advantage of his absence to seize the much-coveted *Ilaka* of Karanpur.

Raghunath Pal died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son Dalip Pal, whose reign was rendered memorable by a combined, though unsuccessful, attack made on Bhangahal by the Rajas of Mandi, Kulu, Kahlur, Nalagarh Goler and Jaswan. The united forces of these chiefs encamped at Tika Changar, and made an attempt to capture the Raja and his brother Mian Bhim Pal, but were eventually driven back with great loss. The Raja commemorated the victory by erecting several mounds composed of the heads of his slaughtered foes. One of these mounds exists in the pine forest in Bir, and another stands on the banks of the Pun river within the limits of Bhangahal.

Taluka Bir was annexed in 1749 by the Raja of Kulu shortly before the death of Dalip Pal, whose son Man Pal succeeded only to the *Talukas* of Lanod and Paprola. He died on his way to Delhi, whither he was proceeding with the object of enlisting the sympathies of the Mughal

Emperor in an attempt he intended to make for the recovery of his patrimony. The Rajas of Kangra and Goler took advantage of Man Pal's absence to seize villages and lands; Kangra appropriating Lanod and Paprola, and Goler the remaining property. Man Pal's widow and her infant son Uchal Pal sought refuge at Rehlu with Raja Rai Singh of Chamba, who gave her a home and allowed her a small *jagir*. In 1785, when Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra married a daughter of Man Pal, he lent Uchal Pal a small force to help him in recovering his lands from the Mandi Raja. This latter chief had recourse to stratagem. He bought off Sansar Chand's principal officer and persuaded Raja Rai Singh of Chamba to carry war into the Katoch dominions. When Sansar Chand found that Rai Singh had advanced within a short distance of Kangra, he had to muster all his available forces, including the portion he had lent to Uchal Pal. After the battle of Nerti, in which Raja Rai Singh was defeated and killed, the Mandi and Kulu Rajas secured themselves in possession of Bhangahal by paying Sansar Chand five lakhs of rupees. Some time after this Uchal Pal died, leaving three sons and a daughter, who lived under Sansar Chand's protection. The girl subsequently married the Raja of Siba. Ram Pal, eldest son of Uchal Pal, died childless in 1843. The efforts of Bahadur Pal, his younger brother, to recover the family estate were always opposed by the Raja of Mandi. Mathru, father of Barar Pal, the present representative, succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a pension of Rs. 500 per annum for his cousin Mian Bahadur Pál, and this he enjoyed until his death in 1854.

Barar Pal was given the title of Rai Sahib in 1895. He is a Divisional Darbari, Lambardar and Kotwal of his circle, and a member of the Local and District Boards. His family hold eighty acres as proprietors in Bir Bhangahal and Bir, yielding Rs. 2,200 per annum.

RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI MALLA SINGH OF INDAURA.

- GURBHAJ (died 1851).
  - Tek Chand (died 1870).
    - Sundar Singh (died 1875).
      - Rai Sahib Chaudhri Malha Singh (born 1855).
        - Raghunath Singh (born 1882).
          - Ishwar Singh (born 1906).
        - Dharam Singh (born 1885).
        - Dhian Singh (born 1893).
        - Anant Singh (born 1896).
      - Lal Singh (born 1859).
        - Ranbir Singh (born 1894).
        - Karam Singh (born 1897).
      - Ratan Singh (born 1868).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1886).
      - 2 Generations.
    - Partab Singh (died 1879).
      - 2 Generations.
  - Arjun (died 1883).
    - 2 Generations.

Chaudhri Malha Singh is the head of the Indauria clan of Rajputs, and possesses considerable local influence.

The family claim descent from Raja Indu Chand, a Katoch Prince. About two hundred years ago Malla Chand, grandson of Indu Chand, left the Trigart country and settled in the valley of the Beas to the south-east of Nurpur. He founded the villages of Indpur and Indaura, calling them after his grandfather. Chaudhri Gurbhaj, the great-grandfather of the present Chaudhri, was kindly received by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who granted him the villages of Shahpur in Gurdaspur, and Hajipur in the Hoshiarpur District. When the Raja of Nurpur was deprived of his territory, Ranjit Singh employed Gurbhaj in its management. It was in his time that the country passed into the hands of the British; and he was among those who helped us at the time of annexation. The village of Chanaur in Nurpur, of the value of Rs. 1,000, was granted to him revenue-free.

His son Tek Chand rendered good service during the rebellion of 1848-49, and again in the Mutiny, when he assisted in the capture of rebels, and furnished a number of men for patrol duty. In acknowledgment of these services the village of Chanaur was conferred upon him and his male heirs in perpetual tenure, subject to the usual conditions of service and good conduct. Tek Chand was succeeded in the *Chaudhrayat* by his son Sundar Singh, who, however, died soon afterwards, leaving his son Malha Singh, the present Chaudhri. He is a Kotwal and member of the Local and District Boards. The family owns about 9,000 acres of land in ten villages of the Nurpur Tahsil, yielding about Rs. 3,000 per annum, and in addition to this Chaudhri Malha Singh was granted 10 squares of land in the Chenab Canal Colony in 1900. He is Sub-Registrar of Indaura and his *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts. He received the title of Rai Sahib in 1906 and was made a Provincial Darbari in the same year. His eldest son Raghunath Singh was in 1907, appointed Sarbarah Zaildar.

MAIN DEVI CHAND OF BIJAPUR.

NARPAT CHAND.
|
Parag Chand.
|
Agar Chand
(died 1732).
|
Nigahi Chand
(died 1796).
|
Molak Chand
(died 1874).
|
Mordhaj Chand
(died 1887).
|
DEVI CHAND
(BORN 1881).

Mian Devi Chand, a Divisional Darbari, is the representative of a branch of the Katoch dynasty, which is descended from Narpat Chand, a nephew of Raja Bhim Chand of Kangra. About two hundred and fifty years ago Raja Bhim Chand gave Narpat Chand a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 20,000. When Narpat Chand died the *jagir* was continued to his four sons in equal shares. On the death of one of them without issue, his portion was resumed by the Raja, but the descendants of the others enjoyed their shares until the conquest of Kangra by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who confiscated the whole. Subsequently, Mian Molak Chand, representing the younger branch, had Rs. 2,000 of his *jagir* restored to him, and this is now enjoyed by his grandson Devi Chand. Molak Chand originally received an assignment in Mahal Mori in lieu of that in Rajgiri, and a cash grant in lieu of that in Changar Bhaliar, but he had actual possession of the present *jagir* from the time it was granted to him. Molak Chand was one of the few Katoches of rank who took no part in the rebellion raised by Parmodh Chand. He adhered to the British under circumstances peculiarly trying, his house having been plundered and burnt down by the rebels. He was confirmed in the possession of his *jagir* situated in the *Talukas* Changar Bhaliar and Rajgiri. The grant was in perpetuity to Molak Chand and his heirs male.

On Molak's death in 1874, the *jagir* devolved on his son Mordhaj Chand, who was a good specimen of a high-born Rajput, simple and retiring but thoroughly loyal, and possessing much local influence. He lived by good management within his moderate means, and when he died in 1887,

he bequeathed to his successor an unencumbered property. Devi Chand was then only six years of age, and it was deemed necessary to bring his estate under the Court of Wards. Provision was made for his education, and Mian Hem Chand, a Katoch Rajput of the same stock, was appointed guardian. The estate has now been released from the management of the Court of Wards. Mian Devi Chand was made a Divisional Darbari in 1904.

MIAN RAGHUNATH SINGH OF REH.

- INDAR SINGH (died 1824).
  - Arjun Singh (died 1830).
    - Ishri Singh (died 1859).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1879).
    - Kesri Singh (died 1876).
      - Mian Shankar Singh (died 1900).
        - MIAN RAGHUNATH SINGH (born 1861).
          - Hoshiar Singh (born 1884).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1891).
        - Bhikam Singh (born 1864).
          - Sarup Singh (born 1891).
          - Devi Singh (born 1898).
          - Sohan Singh (born 1905).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1870).
        - Piar Singh (born 1864).
          - Gyan Singh (died 1905).
          - A son (not yet named) (born 1907).
        - Hira Singh (born 1871).
          - Dalip Singh (born 1903).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1832).
      - Sheo Singh (died 1874).
        - Sardar Bahadur Nihal Singh (born 1853).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1874).
            - Baldev Singh (born 1897).
            - Harnam Singh (born 1900).
          - Gandharab Singh (born 1880).

Mian Raghunath Singh is the representative of a branch of the Nurpur family, which seceded from the parent house upwards of a hundred years ago. His ancestor Indar Singh was felt to be a rival of his brother Raja Pirthi Singh, owing to a doubt as to which was the elder, and because of Indar Singh's marriage with the daughter of Katoch Raja, who asserted a kind of suzerainty over the other hill chiefs. Indar Singh, in consequence of this ill-feeling, was obliged to reside at Kangra as a pensioner of the Katoch Raja Ghamand Chand. His son Arjun became a favourite of the celebrated Sansar Chand, who granted lands to him and to his brothers Bijaor Singh and Surat Singh.

In the next generation Ishri Singh, the eldest son of Arjun succeeded to his father's *jagir*, and secured the protection of the Lahore Government by giving his daughter to Raja Dhian Singh, the Prime Minister. Through him he obtained a *jagir* in Nurpur territory, at this time annexed by the Sikhs. On the other hand, his uncle's children remained attached to the Katoch Rajas, who were reduced by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the

position of small *jagirdars*; and they lost everything when the holdings of the chiefs were confiscated by the British Government for participation in the rebellion of 1848. Ishri Singh's *jagirs* were in a different country, and he was not of the Katoch faction, or concerned in the rebellion; so his *jagirs* remained untouched.

Ishri Singh was succeeded by his son Kishan Singh, on whose death, sonless, in 1879, the *jagir* lapsed under the terms of the grant. In consideration, however, of the high rank and lineage of the family, the *jagir* in the village of Reh, Nurpur, yielding Rs. 1,800 per annum, was released to Shankar Singh, senior representative of the elder branch, subject to payment of one-fourth of the revenue as *nazarana* and to provision of maintenance for the widows and the junior members of the family.

Shankar Singh was a General in the Kashmir army, and his son Raghunath Singh is the present head of the family. He is a Divisional Darbari, a Kotwal or Zaildar in the Nurpur Tahsil and a member of the Local Board of Nurpur and of the District Board of Kangra. The family owns 637 *ghumaos* of forest and cultivated lands in the village of Reh, and about 2,000 *ghumaos* in Riali, both in the Nurpur Tahsil.

Mian Raghunath Singh also received a grant of 5 squares of land in the Chenab Colony. The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

Mian Hira Singh is a Risaldar in the 19th Bengal Lancers, and the following members of the family are in the service of the Kashmir State:—

Sardar Nihal Singh, is a General in the State army. He received the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1897.

Mian Raghbir Singh and Gandharb Singh are Majors and Mian Hoshiar Singh is Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the State.

Mians Bhikam Singh and Piar Singh are Forest Officers.

THAKUR AMAR CHAND WAZIR OF LAHAUL.

KARAM CHAND.

Six generations.

Bhag Chand. Tara Chand.

Ratan Chand (born 1888). Thakur Hari Chand (died 1900). Ram Chand (died 1884). Mehr Chand (died 1870).

THAKUR AMAR CHAND (BORN 1881). Mangal Chand (born 1887). Jai Chand (born 1871).

Dharam Chand (born 1902). Lal Chand (born 1896). Nil Chand (born 1897). Rup Chand (born 1907).

Lahaul and Spiti do not form a part of the country described by Mr Barnes as "hills from time immemorial inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their native kings." On the contrary, they are Tibetan countries which originally had no connection with India, and were included in the Empire of Great Tibet. On the dissolution of this Empire in the tenth century many of the outlying districts were formed into independent kingdoms; and in this way a chief of the name of Palgyi Gon formed the kingdom of Ladakh, of which Lahaul and Spiti were the southernmost provinces. The first occasion within historic times on which Ladakh became in any degree politically connected with India was in 1687-88, when in return for aid in repelling an invasion of the Sokpas or Kalmach Tartars, a small tribute was paid to the Governor of Kashmir as representative of the Emperor of Delhi; but a similar tribute seems to have been levied at the same time by the Government of Lhasa. After the break-up of the Delhi Empire, the Rajas of Ladakh continued to pay the tribute to Kashmir till their country was conquered and annexed to the Punjab in 1835 by a Dogra force under Wazir Zorawar, sent by Rajas Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, Jammuwala. In what manner and at what time the separation from Ladakh took place it is impossible to ascertain; but the traditions of the Lahaulis go to show that the connection was severed many years ago. It is probable that in the confusion preceding the re-consolidation of the Ladakh kingdom by Chang Namgyal, Lahaul became independent and remained for a short time governed by the Thakurs or

petty barons of small clusters of villages. Four or five of these families have survived up to the present day, and are still in possession of their original territories which they hold in *jagir*, subject to payment of tribute or *nazarana*. It is believed that soon after its separation from Ladakh, the whole of Lahaul became tributary to the Raja of Chamba, and that the part now forming British Lahaul was subsequently transferred from Chamba to Kulu. According to the account given by the present Kulu Raja, his ancestor in the seventh generation, Bidhi Singh, acquired Lahaul from Chamba. Bidhi Singh was son of Raja Jagat Singh, who was a contemporary of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; and the date of the acquisition may therefore be placed approximately at 1700. It would appear, however, that subsequently to this the Lahaulis continued to pay a small annual tribute to Ladakh, probably to avert forays and to keep the roads open for trade. Indeed the Lahaulis, without orders, continued to pay this tribute to the Governor at Leh up to 1862, when our Government, being informed of the fact, prohibited the practice.

When Lahaul passed into the possession of the British, the *jagirs* enjoyed by the Thakurs were continued to them. Tara Chand, grandfather of the present representative, had governed Lahaul under the Sikhs and under the Raja of Kulu. He was appointed *Negi* or chief village headman in administrative charge of the valley. This title was subsequently changed to that of Wazir. In 1861 he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his eldest son Wazir Hari Chand. He had charge of the *Wazarat* for many years before his father's death, as his father abstained from active interference after 1871 owing to advancing years. Hari Chand on several occasions made himself useful to the Government. In 1858 he procured information regarding the death of Mr. Schlagentweit of the Survey Department, who was murdered in Yarkand by Wali Khan of Kokan. These services were suitably rewarded. In 1863-64 he travelled through Tibet and reported on the resources of the country, the routes, and the possibilities of developing trade. He accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yarkand in 1870, and collected much valuable information concerning the countries through which their route lay. He was the fifteenth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District, and was a member of the Local Board of Kulu. He exercised judicial powers, and was Sub-Registrar in Lahaul. In consideration of

the public duties performed by him, Hari Chand received an allowance of Rs. 550, or one-fourth the revenue of Lahaul; and he appropriated as his perquisite all the fines and fees received in criminal and revenue cases that came before him. He estimated his income at about Rs. 2,000. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by his eldest son Amar Chand, the present Thakar, whose guardian during his minority was Thakur Jai Chand, British Trade Agent in Gantok. Amar Chand was invested with 3rd class powers in 1903 on attaining his majority. He accompanied Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner, on his expedition to Western Tibet and was rewarded and thanked by Government for his services. He has succeeded to the whole *jagir* and has in addition income as under:—

	Rs.
¼ share of revenue in Khalsa Kothis	758
Compensation for share of fines in criminal cases originally credited to the family	160
¼th of grazing tax	400
$\frac{1}{16}$th proceeds of sale of trees	10
Pay as Sub-Registrar	350
Total ...	1,678

NONO GUNBO NAMGIAL OF SPITI.

TANZAM NAMGIAL.

- Nono Durzé Tsetan (born 1833).
  - Nono Chidup Namgial (died 1900).
    - Nono Jigmet Tobden (died 1900).
  - Nono Durzé Namgial (died 1906).
    - NONO GUNBO NAMGIAL (born 1901).
- Karju Rinchen.
- Tashi Rinchen.
  - Jamba Kyamcho (born 1884).
  - Jamba Kanchok.
- Tandup Tashi.
- Lobzan Chering.

The Nono, or "Great Noble," Gunbo Namgial is the representative of the hereditary Governors of Spiti, formerly one of the southernmost provinces of Ladakh, and now a portion of the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra District. Spiti is an outlying Tibetan valley among the external ranges of the Himalayan system; it is shut in to the north and divided from Ladakh and Chinese Tibet by the great snowy range of the Western Himalayas. From its remote and inaccessible situation, Spiti was always left to govern itself, and affairs are managed in much the same way at the present day.

Nono Durzé Tsetan succeeded his father Tanzam Namgial in 1878, when the latter resigned office through old age. He exercised limited magisterial powers, and was responsible for the collection of the land revenue of Spiti, receiving an allowance of six-sixteenths of the revenue, equivalent to Rs. 282. He also held about fifty acres of land, revenue-free, and in proprietary right. Durzé Tsetan was the sixteenth Provincial Darbari of the Kangra District. He resigned in 1890 on the plea of short sight and since then events have moved rapidly in this family. He was succeeded by his son Nono Chidup Namgial, a minor, with Tashi Rinchen as guardian and officiating Nono. Chidup Namgial attained his majority and succeeded to his office in 1898 but died in 1900. His son Nono Jigmet Tobden, a child, was recognised and his uncle Durzé Namgial officiated for him. He died, however, in 1900 and Durzé Namgial became Nono in 1901. Durzé Namgial died in 1906, and was succeeded by his son Nono Gunbo Namgial, a child of five years

of age. His uncle Jamba Kyamcho carries out his duties. Jamba Kyamcho was brought up in the Tangyut monastery. He has travelled as far as Tisi Lumbo near Lhassa and visited the celebrated Nor monastery. He finds it difficult to assert his authority in Spiti.

WAZIR KARAM SINGH OF BIR.

WAZIR GOSAUN
(died 1871).
|
WAZIR KARAM SINGH
(born 1854).
|
Bhup Singh
(born 1871).

Wazir Karam Singh, Divisional Darbari, is the son of Wazir Gosaun, the well-known Finance Minister and Regent of Mandi. At the time of annexation Wazir Gosaun was without exception the most influential man in these hills. When the garrison of Fort Kangra refused to surrender, he brought about a peaceful solution of the difficulty by his own personal exertions. During the Mutiny of 1857, as Regent of Mandi, he placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, adding a considerable contribution from his own private funds. He supplied one hundred and twenty-five matchlock-men to the local authorities of Hoshiarpur, and posted some fifty men with the Commissioner at Jullundur. He had also made arrangements for furnishing an additional batch of five hundred men if any call had arisen for their services. In reward, a *jagir*, consisting of lands situated in the villages of Bir Kohr and Sansal in the Palampur Tahsil, of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, was granted to him and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour and service.

On Gosaun's death, Karam Singh succeeded to the *jagir* and the extensive landed and other property acquired by his father; but through carelessness and prodigality the greater part of his patrimony has either been alienated or is heavily encumbered.

The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

THE LATE LAL SINGH OF NAGROTA.

- SARDARU.
  - Bahadur.
    - Ram Rath.
      - Tulsi Ram (died 1903).
        - Lachhmi Sahai (born 1879).
        - Kesho Ram (born 1882).
    - Balam.
      - Rai Sahib Mangat Ram (born 1853).
        - Sham Lal (born 1879).
          - Bhagwan Das (born 1899).
          - Ishwar Das (born 1901).
          - Prem Nath (born 1905).
        - Chima Lal (born 1882).
        - Roshan Lal (born 1886).
        - Chuni Lal (born 1890).
      - Sohan Lal (born 1860).
        - Behari Lal (born 1880).
        - Kesri Lal (born 1890).
      - Sawan Mal (died 1905).
      - Moti Lal (born 1865).
      - Dina Nath (born 1868).
        - Ratan Lal (born 1892).
        - Panna Lal (born 1899).
        - Keshori Lal (born 1901).
        - Bansi Lal (born 1904).
  - Jwala.
  - Jograj.
    - LAL SINGH (died 1893).
      - Salig Ram (died 1905).
        - Budhu Ram *Alias* Gopal Das (born 1900).
      - Lachhman Das (born 1873).
        - Johru Mal (born 1899).
    - Kishan Lal (born 1847).
      - Kali Prasad (born 1874).
        - Harnam Das (born 1894).
      - Sheo Prasad (born 1879).
      - Raja Ram (born 1885).
      - Amba Prasad (died 1905).

Lal Singh, Provincial Darbari, was the son of Jograj, Kanungo of Nagrota. Jograj, who served as Tahsil Kanungo, inherited several petty *muafis* granted to the family by the Rajas of Kangra; and on his death some of these, consisting of about one hundred acres, valued at Rs. 215, were continued to his sons during the pleasure of Government and on condition of service as Kanungos. Lal Singh served Government for many years, and became Naib Tahsildar. The family owns much land in proprietary right, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,600 per annum, and has some local influence.

The following members of the family are in service :—Rai Sahib Mangat Ram is Wazir of Rampur Bashahr on Rs. 200 per mensem; Lala Sohan Lal is a Tahsildar on Rs. 200; Moti Lal, Kaistha, Bar.-at-Law, is Honorary Secretary of Dharmsala Municipal Committee and a member of the

District Board; L. Sham Lal, M. A., is a Pleader. Other members of the family hold appointments in the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of the district. Salig Ram, son of Lal Singh, was appointed Zaildar and died in 1905.

RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH OF JASWAN.

- RAJA NARPAT SINGH (died 1782).
  - Umed Singh (died 1854).
    - Jai Singh (died 1856).
      - Pirthi Singh (died 1846).
      - Ran Singh (died 1892).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1849).
        - RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH (BORN 1852).
          - Sheo Raj Singh (died 1898).
          - Lachhman Singh (born 1902).
          - A son not yet named (born 1904).

Raja Raghunath Singh belongs to the Kasib *got* of the Chandarbansi Rajputs having a common origin with the old chiefs of the Kangra district.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the Jaswan branch separated and established a principality in the lower hills with Rajpura as their capital. They were, however, obliged to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal Emperors, and paid tribute at irregular intervals down to the time of Raja Narpat Singh, who died in 1782. His son Umed Singh was then an infant, and offered but a feeble resistance to the encroachments of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who a few years later began to extend his power along the north of the Sutlej. In 1815 the Maharaja, not content with a simple acknowledgment of his suzerainty, compelled Umed Singh to yield his territory by keeping him in confinement at Lahore until he had signed a surrender of his rights. Thus reduced to a state of vassalage, the Raja became a mere *Jagirdar* of twenty-one villages in the Jaswan Dun, valued at Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Hoshiarpur, with the rest of the Jullundur Doab, was annexed at the close of the Sikh War in 1846. The Raja of Jaswan and the other Rajput Princes, judging doubtless by the liberal treatment the Simla hill chiefs had received at our hands, were under the belief that with the

coming of the English the powers of sovereignty formerly enjoyed by them would be restored. But no such hopes had ever really been held out, and they had done nothing to entitle them to privileges which they had not exercised for years. Yet they felt bitterly disappointed when they discovered that a change of rulers had brought with it no amelioration of their condition; and all of them no doubt sympathised with the attempt made in 1848 by Raja Umed Singh and some other petty chiefs of the lower Sawaliks to break free from the new yoke. The revolt was speedily suppressed. John Lawrence, then Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, attacked the Raja's forts at Amb and Akhrot, took them and razed them to the ground. His possessions were confiscated, and he and his son Jai Singh were deported to Kumaon, in the North-West Provinces. Ran Singh, son of Jai Singh, was, however, permitted to reside in Jammu with his son Raghunath Singh, who was married to the daughter of the Maharaja Ranbir Singh. He was afterwards allowed to return to his home at Amb, receiving a cash pension of Rs. 200 from the British Government until his death in 1892. Raja Raghunath Singh is Ran Singh's only surviving son. He usually resides at Ramkot, in the Jammu State. In 1877, at the Maharaja's earnest solicitation, His Excellency the Viceroy assigned to him the land revenue derived from the villages constituting the Jaswan Principality at the time of its annexation to the British Government. In accordance with the terms of this grant, the *jagir* originally held by Raja Umed Singh, consisting of twenty-one villages in the Jaswan Dun, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,442 per annum, was assigned to Raja Raghunath Singh, besides the revenue-free proprietary right in twenty-five acres of the family garden at Amb, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, and the buildings at Rajpura close by, which formed the old palace of the late Raja Umed Singh. Raja Raghunath Singh has a daughter who is married in the family of H. H. the Raja of Chamba.

He is a Provincial Darbari and on account of his ancient lineage and connection by marriage with the Maharaja of Kashmir he was granted the personal title of Raja in 1895.

SODHI RAM NARAYAN SINGH OF ANANDPUR.

- SHAM CHAND.
  - Indar Singh (died childless).
  - Nahar Singh (died 1795).
    - Surjan Singh (died 1815).
      - Tilok Singh (died 1824 childless).
      - Didar Singh (died 1839 childless).
      - Diwan Singh (died 1850)
        - Brijendra Singh (died 1871).
          - Har Narayan Singh (died 1889).
          - RAM NARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1871).
            - Autar Singh (born 1902).
            - Jagtar Singh (born 1903).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1841).
          - Moti Singh born 1871).
            - Harkishan Singh (born 1891).
            - Pritam Singh (born 1895).
        - Gajendra Singh (died 1899).
          - Gurbachan Singh (born 1893).
    - Jai Singh (dead).
  - Udai Singh.
    - Six generations.
  - Khem Singh (died 1718).
    - Six generations.
  - Prem Singh
    - One generation (died out).
  - Ghaur Singh (died 1775).
    - Six generations.
  - Jowahir Singh.

The Anandpur Sodhis are Andh Khatri Sikhs, and claim descent from Guru Ram Das, fourth in succession to Baba Nanak. It was he who built the famous temple known as the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, thus securing to that city the honour of being the permanent head-quarters of Sikhism throughout the Punjab. Guru Ram Das had three sons, Pirthi Chand, Mohandeo and Arjun, of whom the youngest took the *gadi* on his father's death. Most of the Sodhis of the Ferozepore, Jullundur and Shahpur districts and of Patiala and other Punjab States, are descended from Pirthi Chand, while those of Anandpur in Hoshiarpur, and Kartarpur in Jullundur are of the children of Arjun. Mohandeo was an ascetic and did not marry. Guru Arjun devoted himself to the compiling and arranging of the Granth Sahib, or Sacred Volume, in its present form. His son Guru Har Gobind is said to have possessed both spiritual and temporal excellence.

He acquired lands, founded villages and met his natural foes, the Muhammadans, in many pitched battles, adding all the time to the strength of his own sect by proselytising on a large scale wherever he went. Guru Tegh Bahadur, youngest son of Har Gobind, also proved a vigorous missionary, doing much to strengthen the position of the Sikhs, though he often endangered their existence by his fiery zeal and blind trust in Divine support. His head was cut off by the Emperor Aurangzeb, who perceived the necessity of suppressing the young sect and did his best to check its growth. With his father's death to avenge, Guru Gobind Singh was the bitter enemy of all Muhammadans. He was the last of the Gurus; the favourite hero in Sikh history, whose miracles rival the older records, and whose acts of bravery and charity are sung by every Sikh mother to her son. Guru Gobind Singh was, in his turn, crushed and broken by the Mughals. His four sons were slain in their father's lifetime, and for a moment the flame of fanaticism appeared to have been stamped out, for there was no one worthy to succeed the Guru and his place still remains unfilled. A spiritual successor is believed to be on his way, and the Sikhs watch constantly for his coming; but Gobind Singh is still the last of the recognised heads of the faith. He was nominally succeeded as temporal leader by his uncle Suraj Mal, a man of no energy or character, who never had the people with him, and under whose weak sway the cause only suffered harm. It is unnecessary to follow the family history step by step. Gulab Rai, grandson of Suraj Mal, rebuilt the town of Anandpur, destroyed by the Muhammadans in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, and purchased extensive plots of land from Raja Bhim Chand of Bilaspur, thus largely helping to restore the social position of the family, upon which much of their religious influence depended. From his four nephews, Nahar Singh, Udai Singh, Khem Singh and Chaur Singh, are descended the Anandpur Sodhis in four branches known as the *Bari, Dusri, Tisri* and *Chauthi Sarkars.* The Anandpur Sodhis have always been treated with the greatest respect as representatives of the fountain head of the Sikh faith. In the Khalsa days it was a matter of importance to secure their co-operation when an expedition on a large scale was being organised south of the Sutlej; and the four brothers mentioned above were constantly out on the war-path towards the end of the eighteenth century. They were usually present in the exercise of their spiritual functions, taking no active part in the fighting, and merely exhorting the more fiery Jats to go in and win. But their share of the plunder

was always handsome, a sure proof of the high value attaching to their services. At annexation they held *jagirs* valued at a lakh and a half per annum. They were naturally dissatisfied at the coming of the English.

It meant loss of dignity and comparative ruin to them; and they did all their timid natures permitted to thwart our officers and discredit our actions in the eyes of the people. But the people failed to respond: they had been too completely crushed to be in much spirit to resist a power that had recently broken to pieces a disciplined army. The Sodhis found themselves temporarily paralyzed. They were obliged to accept the new rule, tardily and sulkily, and to secure the best terms they could for themselves. Weapons had been found concealed in their villages in disobedience of the order requiring the immediate surrender of all arms; treasonable letters came to light which might justly have led their writers to the scaffold; but every consideration was shown to a family that had some reason for objecting to a change of Government, and the Sodhis were dealt with in a spirit of liberality which they could hardly have expected, and which no doubt has since been gratefully acknowledged by the whole Sikh nation. Cash allowances, aggregating Rs. 55,200, were made to the different members of the Anandpur house in 1847. These, however, gradually lapsed with the lives of the holders and had thirty years later dwindled down to Rs. 9,924. But it was not the desire of Government that the family should sink into poverty after a generation. The question was taken up and settled in 1884 by the sanctioning of a scheme regulating the scale of pension for each recipient, and securing succession to next heirs on fixed principles. Under this scheme the head of the house was declared entitled to an allowance in perpetuity of Rs. 2,400 per annum, descending integrally to the representative of the family for the time being. The heirs of all other recipients were permitted to succeed to one-half subject to the commutation of all pensions of less than fifty rupees, provision for the widows and unmarried daughters being in all cases made from the other half of the allowances.

Prominent among the representative Sodhis of Anandpur are Ram Narayan Singh and his uncle Narendra Singh and also Narendra Singh Kuraliwala, so called from Mauza Kurali, in the Ambala district which was once in possession of the family. They are all three Darbaris, the first and last being Provincial, and are descended from Sodhi Sham Chand. Narendra Singh Kuraliwala is the great-grandson of Chaur Singh.

Ram Narayan Singh represents the senior branch, descended from Nahar Singh, and known as the *Bari Sarkar.* Sodhi Nahar Singh held a large number of *jagir* villages yielding more than a lakh of rupees. He died in 1795. His grandson Diwan Singh was at the head of the family in 1846 when the Jullundur Doab was annexed. As already stated, the conduct of the Sodhis generally was unsatisfactory at that period and they suffered in the confiscation of their estates. Diwan Singh was awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum. He died in 1850. His grandsons Har Narayan and Ram Narayan were minors and their estates were placed under the management of their uncle Narendra Singh, who was appointed guardian by the District Judge of Hoshiarpur. Sodhi Har Narayan Singh, the elder son, died in 1889. Sodhi Narenda Singh, uncle of Ram Narayan Singh, is a gentleman of position and substance, and has much local influence. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Municipal Committee of Anandpur and of the District Board and a Divisional Darbari.

There is a *jagir* assignment in Patiala of Rs. 10,000 per annum shared in proportion by Ram Narayan Singh, his uncle and his cousin. Sodhi Ram Narayan Singh also holds a village in *jagir* from the Raja of Faridkot, yielding Rs. 475 per annum; and Narendra Singh and his nephew Gurbachan Singh enjoy a small *jagir* in the Nalagarh State. The uncle and nephews are joint owners of Chak Guru, Tahsil Nawashahr, Jullundur, and of small plots in Gangawal, Kiratpur and other villages in Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur. Ram Narayan Singh also draws the fixed cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum as head of the family. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and also a Provincial Darbari. He is married to a daughter of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh, Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Rawalpindi.

The late Maharaja of Patiala and the present Raja of Kapurthala received the *Pahal* or ceremony of initiation into the Sikh religion at the hands of the late Sodhi Har Narayan Singh.

The second branch descended from Udai Singh, called the *Dusri Sarkar,* is represented by Narayan Singh and Puran Singh, neither of whom is a Darbari. They enjoy pensions from Government.

Sodhis Nihal Singh and Ishwar Singh were the most prominent representatives of the third branch, descended from Khem Singh, known as the *Tisri Sarkar.* Nihal Singh was a Darbari. He received a pension

of Rs. 600 per annum, and held in *jagir Mauzas* Jhabkara and Maheshpur in the Gurdaspur district, yielding Rs. 2,095 per annum. He died in 1891. Kahan Singh, the eldest son of Kesar Singh and grandson of Khem Singh, died in 1846. His son Partab Singh inherited a *jagir* of Rs. 19,900. This was resumed on annexation with the other Sodhi *jagirs*; but as it subsequently appeared that Partab Singh's behaviour was not such as to deserve the entire resumption of his estate, he was allowed to retain a portion, yielding Rs. 2,500, in sixteen villages in Tahsils Gurdaspur, Batala and Shakargarh of the Gurdaspur district, and in *Mauzas* Gobindpur and Chahmat of the Gujranwala district. His son Hardit Singh and grandsons Ishwar Singh and Kishan Singh succeeded to this *jagir*. Hardit Singh received a pension of Rs. 800 per annum. Ishwar Singh was a Darbari and an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He and his brother enjoyed each a family pension of Rs. 200 per annum. Hardit Singh died in 1901 and Ishwar Singh in 1899, both without issue. Kishan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate at Anandpur.

The fourth branch, descended from Chaur Singh, called the *Chauthi Sarkar*, is at present represented by Narendra Singh Kuraliwala, who was born in 1841. He enjoyed a large *jagir* until the annexation in 1846. A portion in the Ambala district was confiscated, and in lieu thereof he received a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum. The *jagir* in the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts detailed below is still held by him:—

Sansowal, Naloti, Ahlgraon ...	Tahsil Una.	District Hoshiarpur.	Value Rs. 1,625.
Muhammadpur ...	Tahsil Garhshankar.	Do.	
Barnala ...	Tahsil Nawashahr.	Jullundur.	

He also has proprietary rights in two villages in the Una Tahsil aggregating one thousand *ghumaos*. He is an Honorary Magistrate at Anandpur, and a Provincial Darbari.

The offerings at *Gurdwaras* Damdama and Tegh Bahadur go to all Sham Chand's descendants in ancestral shares. The *pujaris* of the Anandpur *Gurdwara* take the receipts of the Lohgarh shrine. Sodhi Khem Singh's descendants exclusively enjoy the offerings of the Aganpur *Gurdwara*. Kahan Singh's surviving descendants are allowed a small share of the takings of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. Nahar Singh's descendants receive the offerings of the Baba Gurditta *Gurdwara* at Kiratpur, and share equally with the descendants of Khem Singh in the receipts of the two Parthalpuri temples in the same place.

BEDI SUJAN SINGH OF UNA.

BABA KALA DHARI (died 1738).

- Kur Singh.
- Autar Chand.
- Jit Singh (died 1773)
  - Sahib Singh (died 1834).
    - Bishan Singh (ancestor of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K. C. I. E.)
    - Tegh Singh.
    - Bikram Singh (died 1863).
      - Suraj Singh (died 1864).
      - BEDI SUJAN SINGH (BORN 1845).
        - Ram Kishan Singh (born 1874).
          - Sanwal Singh (born 1898).
          - Dev Indar Singh (born 1904)
        - Manmohan Singh (born 1879)
        - Sheo Dev Singh (born 1886).
  - Mahbub Singh.
- Dharm Chand.
- Sagar Chand.

Bedi Kala Dhari, a descendant of Baba Nanak, crossed over from Dera Baba Nanak, Gurdaspur, early in the last century, and after wandering about the Jullundur Doab for some years, finally settled down at Una, Hoshiarpur, where he attracted a crowd of followers, who flocked to hear his eloquent disquisitions on the *Granth Sahib,* a book as difficult of understanding then as in the present day. The Jaswal Raja Ram Singh made himself popular by granting the Bedi the revenues of seventy *ghumaos* of land. Kala Dhari's sons scattered after his death in 1738. Autar Chand settled at Barian in the Garhshankar tahsil, where his descendants still hold a *muafi.* Dharm Chand returned to Dera Baba Nanak. Sagar Chand died without issue. Jit Singh succeeded his father in spiritual matters; but there was little religious zeal in him, and had it not been for his celebrated son Bedi Sahib Singh, the family would in all likelihood have sunk into insignificance. Sahib Singh was fortunate enough, shortly after his father's death, to be chosen as arbitrator by the parties in a land dispute between Sardar Gurdit Singh of Santokgarh and Raja Umed Singh of Jaswan; and so pleasantly did he arrange matters that he received for his trouble the *taluka* of Una from the Raja, while Gurdit Singh made him *jagirdar* in the rich village of Kulgaraon.

Thus honoured, the Bedi soon became a man of authority on religious and social questions. He acquired immense influence all over the Jullundur Doab; and even in the Manjha country, which he frequently visited, crowds would gather to listen to his fiery eloquence. The Raja of Kahlur found it politic to present him with the village of Band Lahri, and others in a position to do so were eager to press land-grants upon him, large or small, according to their means. Even Maharaja Ranjit Singh, smitten by his sanctity, and in appreciation of his worth, added Udhowali, Gujranwala, to the Bedi's ever-increasing possessions. We find the Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala referring in correspondence to the Bedi as "Baba Sahib Bedi Sahib Singhji." Later on we find the Bedi accompanying Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions; and it may be presumed that the Maharaja benefited by the presence of such a zealous and holy man in his camp, for he rewarded him generously from time to time with portions of the spoils which fell to him as victor. But many villages thus acquired were resumed by Ranjit Singh's immediate successors.

In 1794, the Bedi proclaimed a religious war against the Maler Kotla Afghans whom he accused of killing cows, and induced Sardars Tara Singh Gheba, Bhagel Singh, Bhanga Singh Thanesar and several other chiefs to join him. They were men who thought little of religion and a great deal of plunder, and who considered a religious cry as good as any other, so long as they could kill and pillage. The unfortunate Maler Kotla Afghans, under Ata Ullah Khan, made a stout resistance, but they were overpowered and defeated, and fled to Kotla, which the Bedi immediately invested. Ata Ullah Khan sent off messengers to Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala begging for assistance, and as a force under Bakhshi Seda and Sardar Chen Singh was encamped close by at Amargarh, it soon reached the town and obliged the Bedi to withdraw across the Sutlej.

Four years later, in 1798, the Bedi preached at Amritsar a second religious war against the Rajput Muhammadans of Rai Kot, on the same pretext as the last. The Sikhs again crossed the Sutlej, about seven thousand in number, and overran Rai Kot, which included Jagraon, Rai Kot, Ludhiana, and the neighbouring country. The Chief, Rai Alyas was only fifteen years of age; but his principal officer, Roshan Khan, made a gallant stand at the village of Jodh, and would have repulsed the Sikhs had he not been killed by a musket-shot when his troops, disheartened, took to flight. Rai Alyas sent to his neighbours for help, and the chiefs

of Patiala and Jind, with Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal, and Jodh Singh of Kalsia, collected their forces and marched towards Ludhiana, drawing the Sikhs before them and recovering the villages which the Bedi had seized. Driven out of some villages, Bedi Sahib Singh seized others. To Mansur he was invited by the zamindars, weary of the tyranny of Sher Khan, the collector of Rai Alyas, and the Naubat Fort came into his possession, while he built a new one in the village of Doghari. He next took the town of Ludhiana and laid siege to the fort, which he would doubtless have captured had not Rai Alyas induced him to retire across the Sutlej by threatening to send for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar.*

Bedi Sahib Singh died in 1834. His eldest son Bishan Singh had, in his father's lifetime, taken up his abode at Malsian, Jullundur, receiving an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum from the revenues of Chabichra and Wasilpur, assigned to Sahib Singh by the Maharaja. Bikram Singh, third son, succeeded his father in the bulk of the acquired property, and on him also descended the spiritual mantle as representative of Baba Nanak between the Sutlej and Beas. His position was recognised at Lahore, and for some years the family continued to thrive. But things changed with the advent of the British. The Manjha *jagirs* were resumed, with others, as enquiry exposed the feeble title and short lived possession of the Bedi. A consolidated *jagir*, valued at Rs. 31,212 per annum in lieu of all claims, was offered and indignantly refused. The Government had grounds for believing in Bikram Singh's disloyalty and was not disposed to treat him with the liberality a ready acquiescence in the new state of things would have secured him. Fire-arms, which he should have surrendered, were found concealed in his garden, and other proofs were present of his readiness to rebel if any one would take the lead. The first offer was accordingly modified, and Rs. 12,000 were refused by him as was the larger sum. Then came the local rebellion in 1848, during the second Sikh War, of the hill chiefs having possessions north of Hoshiarpur. Foremost amongst them were the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswan and Datarpur. The rising was speedily put down by John Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, who swept down the Dun with five hundred men and four guns, securing the rebellious Rajas, who were expatriated and their possessions confiscated. Bedi Bikram Singh threw whatever weight he had into the movement, hoping that his luck was about to turn. He was marching towards Hoshiarpur, to raise the country, and

* *Vide* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

had halted at Maili, eight miles off, when, hearing of the break-up of the Rajas' forces, he changed his plans and fled in all haste across the Beas to Maharaja Sher Singh. He gave himself up later on, and was permitted to reside at Amritsar, his lands being declared forfeit, on an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1863.

Bedi Bikram Singh's eldest son died in 1864. A maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,100, raised to Rs. 2,300 per annum three years later, was granted to the second son, Sujan Singh, who now stands at the head of the family. His case was re-considered in 1883, and it was thought advisable—with the object of resuscitating the fortunes of a fallen house, which once wielded vast power and which is still held in veneration by a large section of the Sikh community—to grant him, in lieu of the cash allowance, a *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,484 in the villages of Arniala, Lal Singh and Una, Tahsil Una. The Bedi's *muafi* lands and gardens yield an additional income of about Rs. 500 per annum; and he owns six hundred and seventy ghumaos in Arniala, Kotla Lal Singh, Nangal Kalanand Nurpur, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, besides small plots in Gujranwala and Shahpur. He is an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Una Municipal Committee, member of the District Board, and one of the leading Provincial Darbaris of the Hoshiarpur district.

MIAN UDHAM SINGH OF PIRTHIPUR.

RAJA ANANT CHAND.

Raja Gobind Chand
(died 1818.)

Raja Jagat Chand
(died 1877).

Mian Devi Chand (died 1884).	Man Chand (died 1857).	MIAN UDHAM SINGH (BORN 1838).

Sons of Mian Devi Chand: Surma Chand (died 1902). Raghbir Chand (died 1897).

Sons of Mian Udham Singh: Sohan Singh (born 1865). Hukam Singh (born 1871). Partab Singh (born 1878).

Sons of Raghbir Chand: Mian Baldeo Chand (born 1867). Balrai Chand (born 1869). Abrai Chand (born 1887).

The early history of Mian Udham Singh's family is as interesting from a mythical point of view as that of Rai Hira Chand of Babhaur. Both go back to Bhum Chand, the Heaven-born. But they branched away from each other about twenty generations ago, when Gani Chand, son of Raja Megh Chand, came down from the higher mountains and founded the kingdom of Goler, near Gopipur Dera, Kangra, just north of the Hoshiarpur boundary line. His possessions passed to his elder son Makamal Chand. The younger, Sir Data, moved south into the present Dasuya Tahsil of Hoshiarpur, and there established the small Rajput State of Datarpur, which had an existence of many hundred years. The rulers were practically independent until the beginning of the last century when Maharaja Ranjit Singh began to interest himself in their affairs. Raja Gobind Chand, grandfather of the present representative, having failed to obey the Maharaja's summons to attend at Lahore, was deprived of his sovereign powers and reduced to the status of a *jagirdar.* On his death in 1818, his son Raja Jagat Chand was allowed a *jagir* grant of Rs. 4,000; and was in the enjoyment of this income when the Doab became British territory in 1846. The Rajput Princes of Kangra had been under the impression that the accession of the English would be marked by the restoration to them of all their ancient rights and privileges, of which they had been shorn by the Sikhs; and bitter was their disappointment on finding that the new rulers were by no means inclined to alter the state of affairs which existed on their taking over the country. The revolt of the Jaswan and Datarpur Rajas and its speedy suppression by

Sir John Lawrence has been described in another chapter. Raja Jagat Chand was made prisoner and deported with his eldest son Devi Chand to Almora, in the North-West Provinces. They were allowed a maintenance grant Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Raja Jagat Chand died in 1877. His youngest son Udham Singh, who lives in Pirthipur, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, enjoys a pension of Rs. 600 per annum and his stepmother has a similar allowance. Mian Devi Chand, the eldest son, died in 1884, leaving two sons. The elder Surma Chand was a Colonel in the army of H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu. He received a *jagir* allowance of Rs. 600 per annum from Government, which was increased to Rs. 1,200 on the death of his brother Raghbir Chand. He died in 1902. The second son, Raghbir Chand, held office under the Raja of Mandi who married first his sister and afterwards his daughter. After the death of his mother Raghbir Chand's *jagir* allowance from Government was raised from Rs. 420 to Rs. 600 per annum, the same amount as that of his brother Surma Chand, in addition to which he was allowed Rs. 300 per mensem by the Mandi State and held a village valued at Rs. 1,000. He died in 1897, and his family have been granted a pension of Rs. 250 a month by the State. His Government *jagir* allowance was transferred to his brother Surma Chand as head of the family, who thus drew Rs. 1,200 per annum. On Surma Chand's death without issue the whole of the allowance of Rs. 1,200 was granted to his nephew Baldeo Chand, Raghbir Chand's eldest son, subject to the provision of suitable maintenance for Surma Chand's three widows. It was agreed to give them Rs. 15 a month each, or Rs. 540 per annum. Both Surma Chand and Raghbr Chand were connected by marriage with the Raja of Sirmur. Mian Udham Singh is married to a cousin of Rai Hira Chand of Babhaur. He is a Divisional Darbari and, as the only Darbari in the family, has been shown as its head in this and in the last edition, though Mian Baldeo Chand is really the representative of the elder branch.

The family are Dadwal Rajputs.

NARENDRA SINGH OF KATHGARH.

- JHANDA SINGH (died 1797).
  - Sham Singh.
    - Harsa Singh (died 1887).
      - Gulab Singh (born 1846).
        - Dayal Singh (born 1864).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1883.)
          - Amar Singh (born 1886).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1888).
        - Maisa Singh (born 1878).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1849).
        - Narayan Singh (died 1897).
          - Surmukh Singh (born 1889).
          - Shadhu Singh (born 1891).
        - Bhagwan Singh (born 1873).
  - Tara Singh (died 1831).
    - Partab Singh (died 1828).
    - Khushhal Singh (died 1854).
      - Sardar Bahadur Rajendra Singh (died 1891).
        - NARENDRA SINGH *alias* BAKHTAWAR SINGH (BORN 1886).
        - Mahendra Singh (born 1888).
        - Gajendra Singh (born 1892).
      - Indar Singh. (died 1851).
  - Asa Singh.
  - Fateh Singh.

Jhanda Singh of Sultan Wind, Amritsar, like many other Manjha Jats of his time, took advantage of the break-up of the Mughal power to secure an estate for himself in semi-independence. Having seized certain villages in Sialkot which he made over to his younger brother, he turned eastwards to the rich country between the Sutlej and Beas. This was in 1759. He acquired sixteen villages in *Ilakas* Basi Kalan and Singriwala, Tahsil Hoshiarpur, forty villages in Katgarh, and seventeen in *Ilaka* Jamiatgarh, Tahsil Garhshankar, yielding an annual revenue of about one lakh. He died in 1797, and was succeeded in his Hoshiarpur estates by his son Tara Singh, who built five small forts, still in existence, for the protection of the patrimony. But he had to admit the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; his acknowledgment taking the usual form of a supply of horsemen fixed according to the extent of his holdings.

He was succeeded in 1831 by his only surviving son Khushhal Singh, who became a favourite of the Maharaja, and accompanied him on many of his expeditions. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia of Amritsar, and after the annexation was given a life *jagir* of eighteen villages, yielding Rs. 10,371, in Hospiarpur, while still holding that of Sultan Wind in the Amritsar district, valued at Rs. 2,031. He died early in 1854, and one of his sons Indar Singh followed him to the grave within six months, leaving the late Sardar Rajendra Singh, then seven years old, as the sole surviving member of the family. The boy was placed under charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, and received a good education at the District school. The family *jagir*, spread over four villages in Tahsil Hoshiarpur, seven in Tahsil Garhshankar and one (Sultan Wind) in Amritsar, was much reduced, yielding only Rs 3,000 per annum; though in addition there were the proprietary rights in 1,600 *ghumaos* of land in the same tahsils. For the greater part of his life Rajendra Singh lived at Katgarh, Garhshankar and Hoshiarpur; and was circle *Zaildar*, Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar and Civil Judge within the limits of the Balachaur Police Thana. He also became President of the Garhshankar Local Board and member of the Hoshiarpur District Board, being afterwards appointed a member of the Committee of the Aitchison College, Lahore. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him in January 1888. The Sardar held a seat in Provincial Darbars and was a man of great influence in his own part of the country; he was also one of the few members of the old Sikh aristocracy who accommodated himself to the changed spirit of the times. As an instance of his progressive views it may be recorded that he took a prominent part in the movement for the reduction of marriage expenditure among the Jats. He was connected by marriage with the houses of Sardar Nahar Singh of Ahmad Kalan, Amritsar; Sardar Sheo Dev Singh of Lidhran, Ludhiana; and Sardar Lehna Singh of Harpargarh, Nabha, and chief of Manimajra, Ambala. He died in 1891 and left two sons, both minors, a third son being born after his death. The estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards and the sons as they reached a suitable age were sent to the Aitchison College. The eldest son Bakhtawar Singh is now of age. He has not yet succeeded to his father's seat in Darbar. The division of the estate, which is worth over Rs. 12,000 per annum, is likely to be a matter of dispute, as the eldest son, who is by the first wife, pleads the custom of "*Chandavand*" and

claims half the estate, while a claim, on the plea of the custom of "*Pagvand,*" for an equal division of the property has been put forward on behalf of the two younger brothers by their mother, the surviving widow. The management of the estate by the Court of Wards has been profitable and has resulted in a balance of about Rs. 20,000, representing surplus income.

Mention may here be made of the elder branch of the family, descended from Jhanda Singh's son Sham Singh, who succeeded to the Amritsar, Sialkot and Jammu properties, said to have yielded over a lakh of rupees income. Harsa Singh, son of Sham Singh, was a distinguished soldier in the Khalsa army, and commanded one of the regiments of the French brigade. He had the rank of General under Maharaja Sher Singh. In 1849 he espoused the national cause and fought on the wrong side at Multan, thus forfeiting a *jagir* of Rs. 25,000. In 1857 he took service in the 11th Bengal Lancers as a Risaldar and proved himself a gallant soldier. He retired in 1860 with the title of Sardar, and a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. One-half of this was continued to his son Gulab Singh, who became the head of the family on Sardar Harsa Singh's death in 1887. Sardar Harsa Singh was a Provincial Darbari of the Amritsar district, and resided at Sultan Wind. Gulab Singh was chief *Lambardar* of the village and possessed considerable local influence. He died in 1897. His brother Jaswant Singh was a Risaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers, and for his services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission received the Order of Merit. Jaswant Singh's son Narayan Singh served as a Dafadar in his father's Regiment and was killed in action in 1897. The family owns about two hundred and fifty acres of land.

RANA LEHNA SINGH OF MANASWAL.

JAGAR CHAND.

Dayal Singh — Lal Chand (died 1855). — Zalim Singh (died 1854). — Man Singh. — Padam Singh.

Five generations. — Dhian Singh (died 1884). — Mahtab Singh (died 1871). — Two generations. — Three generations.

Three generations. — Khushhal Singh (died 1854). — Sahib Singh (died 1881). — RANA LEHNA SINGH (BORN 1836). — Sham Singh (died 1901). — Udham Singh (died 1899).

Apendra Singh (born 1865). — Ram Singh (born 1869). — Janardhan Singh (born 1872). — Pardoman Singh (born 1874). — Pirthi Singh (born 1877). — Two generations. — One generation (died out).

Niranjan Singh (died 1906).

Raghnandan Singh (born 1901). — Anrodh Singh (born 1906).

Banbir Singh (died 1893). — Bikram Singh (born 1894). — Balwant Singh (born 1898). — Jaggit Singh (born 1905).

Sukhdeo Singh (born 1890). — Dina Nath Singh (born 1893). — Kapaldev Singh (born 1897). — Parsotam Singh (born 1902). — Bilbhadhar Singh (died 1904).

Balbir Singh (died 1893). — Narendra Singh (born 1907).

This family is of some standing in the lower hills of the Hoshiarpur district, representing the southernmost of the ancient Rajput chieftainships of Kangra. They are of the Dad *got,* one of the thirty-six Royal Rajput races. Four scions of the Dad stock are said to have come upwards of eleven hundred years ago from Garhmuktsar and Garhmandal to these parts. One, now extinct, founded Jaijon ; another settled at Siroha near

Garhshankar, where his descendants are now Musalmans; a third founded the existing family of Manaswal; and the fourth that of Kungrat.

Rana Jodh Chand, thirty-seven generations earlier than Lehna Singh, came up from Garhmuktsar in Meerut to worship at the Jwalamukhi shrine on the north bank of the Beas, and brought with him followers sufficient to enable him to hold the lower Sawaliks near Garhshankar, with his head-quarters at Manaswal. Early in the last century, however, they lost their independence and became tributary to the Jaswan Raja, of whom Mian Raghunath Singh is now the representative. In 1759 when the Jaswans were hard pressed by Sardar Hari Singh of Sialba in Ambala, their chief was forced to purchase his conciliation by assigning him one-half the tribute he had been receiving from the Rana of Manswal. We next hear of the Rana joining with the Jaswanis in 1804, to resist an invasion of the Katoch Rajputs, headed by the celebrated Sansar Chand of Kangra. The defence was successful, and Sansar Chand was forced to retire with loss. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the next outsider who had to be reckoned with. He was not long in stretching his arm out towards the Manaswal plateau. In 1815, he confirmed the title of Sardar Deva Singh, son of Hari Singh, in his *jagirs*, at the same time recognising Jagar Chand's rights in what remained of the patrimony, subject to the supply of fifteen horsemen for the common weal. When the British came in 1846, Jagar Chand's son Lal Chand received the revenues of eight villages, yielding Rs. 3,800 annually, with continuance of one-half to his lineal male heirs for ever. Lal Chand died in 1855. His grandson Lehna Singh is now at the head of the family, having succeeded his brother Sahib Singh in 1881. He is a Provincial Darbari. His *jagir* holdings, worth Rs. 2,169 per annum, are spread over seven villages in Tahsil Garhshankar and one in Tahsil Una. He owns two thousand five hundred *ghumaos* of land in Manaswal and five thousand *ghumaos* in six other villages of the Garhshankar Tahsil, besides the whole village of Mahandpur, containing two thousand *ghumaos*, in Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur.

The family have been recognised as of a Royal Rajput clan, and the *jagir* devolves in accordance with the law of primogeniture upon the head of the house for the time being.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF MUKERIAN.

- BUDHA DITTA (died 1827).
  - Raldu Ram (died 1848).
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bur Singh (died 1892).
      - Kashi Singh (dead).
      - Atma Singh (died 1856).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1873).
      - Punjab Singh (died 1889).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1870).
          - Sheo Singh (born 1887).
          - Jit Singh (born 1903).
          - Gandharab Singh (born 1908).
        - Indar Singh (born 1881).
    - Sardar Budh Singh (died 1843 childless).
    - Sudh Singh (died 1888).
      - Three generations
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1892).
      - Three generations.
    - Mihan Singh (died 1881).
      - Two generations.

The family is one of Jhiwar or Kahar Sikhs of the Mandlai *got*, having its residence at Mukerian, Tahsil Dasuya, Hoshiarpur. Budha Ditta and his son Raldu Ram attached themselves nearly a century ago to Sardars Jai Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaya, who had charge of the Mukerian *Taluka;* and for their faithful services were awarded the village of Dhawa, Gurdaspur. Gurbakhsh Singh's widow, the Rani Sada Kaur, played an important part in Sikh history as the mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raldu Ram continued in her service as *Kardar* of Mukerian after her husband's death, and received from her a house in Amritsar city which is still in possession of the family. The Maharaja Sher Singh was born of Sada Kaur's daughter, the Rani Mahtab Kaur, at Mukerian, and Raldu Ram was given charge of the infant. But he incurred the displeasure of Maharaja Ranjit Singh later on by siding with Sada Kaur when the two were on bad terms, and he was obliged to flee to Badni, in the Ludhiana district, and forfeit all his lands north of the Satlej. He was, however, forgiven shortly afterwards and allowed to present himself at Lahore with his son Bur Singh, who was appointed a personal attendant of the Rani Mahtab Kaur. His other sons were also by degrees given employment about the Court as

orderlies to the Rajas Sher Singh and Partab Singh. One of them, Budh Singh, was murdered in 1843 with the Maharaja Sher Singh. Bur Singh was employed on various occasions as a confidential agent, and with such success that it secured him in reward the whole village of Gulerian, Gurdaspur, a *jagir* of thirty *ghumaos* in Mukerian, and houses at Batala and at Lahore, all of which are still held by his descendants. Later on he was given the village of Bathu, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, for services in Kashmir under Rajas Gulab Singh and Partab Singh. And for his assistance to the British on the occasion of General Pollock's advance on Kabul he received a *muafi* plot in a village near Peshawar, yielding Rs. 300 per annum. His enemies took advantage of the murder of his master, the Maharaja Sher Singh, to attempt Bur Singh's ruin, and the Darbar levied from him a fine of Rs. 81,000 alleged to have been misappropriated on various occasions. All his *jagirs* were at the same time temporarily resumed. But the storm did not last long. On Sardar Hira Singh's death the power passed to Raja Lal Singh and Sardar Jawahir Singh, who speedily reinstated Bur Singh and appointed him Governor of Amritsar, at the same time conferring upon him the *jagir* revenue of Karimpur in Jammu. During the commotions following upon Sher Singh's death, Bur Singh came to the front as an able administrator and kept the country around Jhelum and Rawalpindi in a comparative state of quiet, after crushing the turbulent spirits who were inclined to shake themselves loose from the trammels of the Sikhs. For these services he received a *jagir* of Rs. 6,500 per annum in the Gurdaspur district, while his brothers Sudh Singh and Mihan Singh were allowed *jagirs* of Rs. 2,260 and Rs. 1,080, respectively.

We next find Bur Singh in charge of the Maharani Jindan, mother of Dalip Singh, at Fort Shekhupura, where it was deemed expedient to detain her. This trust was reposed in him by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie. His brother Sudh Singh was at the time in attendance on Maharaja Dalip Singh at Lahore. The Maharani having been deported to Benares in consequence of a suspicion attaching to her conduct in connection with the rebellion started by Mul Raj, Bur Singh's services were utilized in preserving order along the Lahore and Multan road under Sir Robert Montgomery's orders. Sir Robert held him in the highest esteem, and many years afterwards wrote to him as follows:—"My friend, you have always been faithful under whatever Government you have served. Maharaja Sher Singh created you a

Sardar for your devotion to him. During the days of the Residency at Lahore you did loyal service to our Government, and your relatives served in our army. I am sure all English officers will treat you with consideration and kindness."

Sardar Bur Singh was a Sub-Registrar for the cluster of villages around Mukerian, where he resided; President of the Municipal Committee, and at one time an Honorary Magistrate, though he resigned in favour of his brother Sudh Singh. He was honoured with the title of Sardar Bahadur by the Government of India in 1888. He died in 1892. His three sons predeceased him and he was succeeded by his grandson, Harnam Singh, who inherited his title of Sardar and was allowed to occupy his seat in Provincial Darbars. Harnam Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Municipal Committee, and Sub-Registrar of Mukerian.

Sudh Singh, who died in 1888, was an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Local Board at Dasuya, and a member of the Mukerian Municipal Committee. He raised and commanded a troop of Police for service before Delhi in 1857, earning a name for conspicuous gallantry on more than one occasion. He was afterwards made an Inspector of Police, but resigned in 1863. Nadhan Singh, the third brother, also distinguished himself by loyal behaviour. He died in 1889. His grandson Sardar Arjun Singh is a Divisional Darbari.

Sardar Bur Singh enjoyed *jagirs* yielding Rs. 5,940 in four villages of the Gurdaspur district. He also held one hundred and sixty *ghumaos* of *muafi* land in Gurdaspur, Peshawar, and Hoshiarpur, and owned ninety *ghumaos* in four villages of the Dasuya Tahsil. Sardar Sudh Singh's *jagir* holdings in Gurdaspur yielded Rs. 2,060 per annum, and those of Sardar Nadhan Singh Rs. 1,000. The latter had also *muafi* and proprietary rights in the Hoshiarpur district.

RAI HIRA CHAND OF BABHAUR.

KARM CHAND.

Alam Singh (died 1843). | Zalim Singh (died 1867) — Three generations. | Gulab Singh (died 1851). — Three generations. | Kharak Singh (died 1838 childless). | Jodh Singh (died 1851 childless). | Molak Singh (died 1822).

Sons of Alam Singh: Ratan Chand (died 1884). | Man Singh (died 1870). — Two generations. | Mastan Singh (died 1879). | Diwan Singh (died 1853). — Two generations.

Sons of Ratan Chand: Rai Hira Chand (born 1859). | Amar Singh (died 1871). | Mangal Singh (born 1871).

Son of Mangal Singh: Shutar Singh (born 1906).

Rai Hira Chand of Babhaur, a Rajput, living at Bangarh, Tahsil Una, Hoshiarpur, traces his descent back to the mythical hero Bhum Chand, Raja of Kangra, and son of the goddess Jwalamukhi, who is said to have conceived in a miraculous manner after a personal encounter with two powerful demons, Shambhu and Nashambhu, who were notorious enemies of the peaceful deities then abounding in the valleys north of the Sutlej. Raja Prag Chand, more modern by one hundred and twenty-two generations than his ancestor Bhum Chand, came down from his abode on the snow-line and established a small monarchy in the Jaswan Dun. Others of the family followed suit, and Rajput principalities were as common as blackberries when history first began to find anchorage in the facts which succeeded tradition. It would be profitless to detail all the wonderful deeds which Bhum Chand's descendants are said to have performed. But we find his people early in the last century bitterly opposed to the Jaswan Rajas, whose hereditary enemies they ever were. They had to submit, however, to their more powerful rivals, and accept at their hands a *jagir* revenue of Rs. 14,000, and *talukdari* rights in seventy-two villages. Later on in 1759, Rai Karam Chand, then at the head of the family, sided against the Jaswanis with Sardar Gurdit Singh, Santokhgarhia, and received fifteen villages as his share of the spoil. He sided also with the Katoch Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra in 1803, on the occasion of his

conquest of the Jaswan Dun, and was in consequence allowed to retain his *jagir* rights in nine villages. These were reduced in number to six, on the invasion by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of this Doab in 1815, and were held subject to a *nazarana* deduction of half the *jagir* and to the supply of five horsemen to the State. But his *talukdari* rights already mentioned were not interfered with. On the annexation of the Jullundur Doab by the British Government in 1846, the *jagir* was confiscated and in lieu a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum was passed to Ratan Chand, son of Rai Alam Chand. The matter was, however, reconsidered later on with the cases of other *jagirdars*, and a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum in Babhaur and Bangarh, Tahsil Una, was restored to the family, with a continuance of one-half to the lineal male heirs of Ratan Chand. This was in lieu of the cash allowance. He was also allowed to retain his *talukdari* rights, being a collection of twenty-two per cent. of the revenue of twenty villages, yielding Rs. 2,849 per annum.

Rai Ratan Chand cheerfully accepted British rule when it came. He assisted the authorities from the commencement, and wisely held aloof from the abortive rebellion of the hill chiefs in 1848-49, which brought his hereditary enemies of Jaswan to such signal grief. He was again forward in loyal assistance on the occasion of the Mutiny, proceeding to Delhi with a number of his kinsmen and doing excellent service side by side with the British Troops throughout the rebellion. He died in 1884.

Rai Hira Chand, now at the head of the family, entered upon his patrimony under unfavourable circumstances, his father having left it saddled with a debt of over Rs. 86,000. His affairs were placed by the Deputy Commissioner under the management of the Court of Wards and a loan of Rs. 15,000, which has since been repaid, was taken from Government to clear off the small debts. Altogether over Rs. 40,000 of debts have been paid up in the last twenty-four years, but there is still a balance of Rs. 61,000 owing. The *jagir*, in Tahsil Una, yields Rs. 739 per annum. The brothers have also ownership rights in three thousand five hundred *ghumaos* in the villages of Babhaur, Bangarh, Takhera, Makhidpur, and Badsara, Tahsil Una. The greater part of this land is unculturable waste, comprised in the forest lands of Bangarh. The total average income of estate is about Rs. 3,800. Hira Chand is a Divisional

Darbari and his title of Rai is recognized by Government. The present Raja of Goler is the son of Rai Hira Chand's sister. A second sister married the Raja of Mankotia.

GURU NAO NIHAL SINGH OF KARTARPUR.

- GURU NANAK, BEDI KHATRI.
  - 3 generations.
    - Guru Arjun Nath (died 1606).
      - Guru Hargobind (died 1644).
        - Baba Gurditta (died 1638).
          - Guru Har Rai.
            - Guru Ram Rai.
            - Guru Har Kishan.
          - Guru Dhir Mal (died 1677).
            - Guru Bahar Singh (died 1692).
              - Guru Niranjan Rai (died 1702).
                - 3 generations.
              - Karam Parkash.
                - Hirat Singh.
              - Bopaji.
                - Nonit Rai.
                  - Khushhal Singh.
                    - 2 sons
                  - Guru Takhat Singh.
                  - Guru Gulab Singh (died 1806).
                    - Guru Sadhu Singh (died 1861).
                      - Suchet Singh.
                      - Guru Jawahir Singh (died 1882).
                        - GURU NAO NIHAL SINGH (BORN 1881).
                          - Atma Singh (born 1902).
                          - Sardul Singh (born 1903).
                - Jiwan Mal.
                  - Gurdayal.
            - Guru Ram Chand
        - Ani Rai.
        - Atal Rai.
        - Guru Tegh Bahadur.
          - Guru Gobind Singh (died 1708).
            - 4 sons.
        - Suraj Mal.

Guru Nao Nihal Singh of Kartarpur, Tahsil Jullundur, is a Sodhi Khatri, and a direct successor in religious office of Guru Nanak, first of the ten recognised heads of the Sikh religion. Nanak was a Bedi Khatri. Ram Das, third in succession to Nanak, was the first of the Sodhis. The history of Sikhism in the earlier days was practically made by these Gurus, who were not only priests but politicians and soldiers. Their story has been already told at length, and a few words will suffice to connect them with the Kartarpur family, of which Nao Nihal Singh is the present head.

Arjun, fifth Guru, was the founder of Kartarpur. He was killed by the Emperor Jahangir in 1606, in revenge for the share he took in the rebellion of Prince Khusro against his father's authority. Guru Arjun traced out the temple site and commenced the excavation of the tank at Amritsar, known as the Darbar Sahib. Amritsar was formerly called Chak Guru. Arjun Singh re-named it Ramdaspura, after his father, and it subsequently received its present name in honour of Amar Das, Arjun's maternal grandfather. Arjun Singh was also the founder of the sacred buildings at Sirigobindpur, in the Gurdaspur district, on the right bank of the Beas; and the lands of this village are still in the proprietary possession of the Kartarpur Gurus. Tarn Taran also owes religious fame to Guru Arjun. The immense tank there was begun by Arjun; and its waters were blessed by him with most successful results. Constant bathing at Tarn Taran, accompanied by faith, is believed to be a certain cure for leprosy. Arjun visited Kartarpur in 1598, and there stuck his walking-stick fast in the ground, exclaiming:—"This shall be the support of our faith!" The village, which rapidly throve under his protection and patronage,, is now a considerable town. It is conveniently situated on the high road and line of railway between Jullundur and Amritsar, and pilgrims flock there all the year round. Guru Arjun's walking-stick in still shown. It is a stout post of sandal-wood, known as a *tham*; too heavy for ordinary mortals to carry, but a mere nothing in the hands of a saint. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh, always glad to encourage the religious enthusiasm of his people, made a grant of a lakh and a quarter of rupees in 1833 towards the building of the fine edifice now known as the Thamji, in which this stick reposes; and he set apart the revenues of the Amritsar village of Fatehpur for the maintenance of the institution, which is a most popular place of resort for pilgrims of every sect.

Guru Arjun sunk a well near the Thamji and called it Gangasar. The Ganges water is said to flow into it by an underground channel. This was clearly proved in Arjun's own time; for one of his followers having visited Hardwar, mentioned on his return that he had lost his brass *lota* by letting it fall into the Ganges while bathing. "Let not this trouble you," remarked the Guru, "for you will find it here in the Gangasar." The half-doubting disciple let himself down into the well by a rope in presence of a large gathering of believers; and presently emerged, full of joy, with the *lota* in his hand. He had found it, as the Guru said he would, at the bottom of the well. The Gangasar has ever since been freely bathed in by those whom circumstances deny the opportunity of visiting the great parent stream.

In 1604 Guru Arjun made a collection of the sayings of the original Guru Nanak and other Sadhs. The compilation is known as the *Adi Granth.* The original volume in the handwriting of the Guru in venerated by all Sikhs as the most precious of their religious relics. Guru Dhir Mal deposited this work at Kartarpur in 1644. Thence it was stolen shortly afterwards and made over to the rival Guru Tegh Bahadur, who is reported to have dropped it by design or accident into the Beas. Some sceptics assert that the book now shown is a mere substitute for the original, which was never again fished out of the river. But the belief of the Sikhs is that Tegh Bahadur deliberately consigned the volume into the depths of the stream until such time as his nephew Dhir Mal should be in a position to guard it with safety; and that Dhir Mal recovered the book later on intact, and enshrined it with all honour in its present resting-place at Kartarpur. Sadhu Singh, grandfather of the present Guru, took the volume to Lahore at Ranjit Singh's request in 1830, and received the highest honours as its guardian. A daily offering was made of Rs. 86; and special doles of Rs. 600 were received at each festival of the *amawas* (end of a moon) and *sankrant* (beginning of the calendar month); while once a year a valuable shawl and horse were presented in the Maharaja's name. The Granth Sahib was always taken into camp whenever a military expedition of importance was about to be undertaken, and the soldiers fought with greater ardour, feeling that victory must be with them while the Guru's breathed spirit was in their midst. Thus, the money given to the man in charge was in no wise thrown away. This sacred volume was similarly taken to Patiala in 1860 to be shown to the Maharaja Narendra Singh, who

in vain tried to acquire it. He fixed for its guardians a daily allowance of Rs. 51, and made them stay with their precious charge for three whole years. The book now rests at Kartarpur. It is exposed every *sankrant* day to the public gaze in the Shishmahal of the Guru's house; and the *charawa* or money, cast before it by the faithful, forms an important item in the owner's income. Just before his death, in 1861, Guru Sadhu Singh prepared a very handsome copy of the original Granth Sahib for transmission to the late Queen, who most graciously accepted the gift; and Her Majesty's acknowledgments were conveyed to the Guru in a letter from the Secretary of State.

Guru Arjun was succeeded by his son Hargobind, a warrior Sikh, who armed his followers and became a military leader. He was cast into prison by Jahangir, and on release continued his tactics of annoyance towards the local Governors whose authority he defied. The Sikhs worshipped him as a supernaturally brave hero; and under his bold rule their religious enthusiasm reached its highest heat. Guru Gobind Singh was the next priest of note. He flourished towards the end of the seventeenth century, and instituted the *pahul* or baptismal rite, by which alone the candidate is received amongst the *khalsa* or chosen people. He abolished caste distinctions and proclaimed that war was the most glorious of pastimes for man; though it proved unremunerative for him personally, as two of his sons were killed at the battle of Chamkaur in 1705 and two were captured and barbarously put to death by the Muhammadan Governor of Sirhind in 1706. He himself was slain in 1708, an exile from his home, on the banks of the Godavri, two years after the murder of his only two surviving sons.

Gobind Singh was the last of the spiritual Gurus. Mention has already been made of his first cousin Dhir Mal, immediate ancestor of the Kartarpur family. He was a brave, ambitious man, who seized lands in the Doab worth Rs. 75,000 per annum. Several villages were founded by his immediate successors. Guru Sadhu Singh, who held the property all through Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign, was often at feud with his neighbours, the Ahluwalias of Kapurthala; but the latter were kept in check by the Maharaja who regarded the Sodhis with peculiar favour. Sadhu Singh was also on good terms with the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States, and he received substantial *jagirs* and occasional presents from the Rajas of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha. Maharaja Ranjit Singh presented him with the houses and gardens attached

to the *Baoli Sahib* in Lahore city, which still yield a handsome revenue. This *Baoli*, or well with the chamber above, is said to have been originally the abode of Guru Arjun. But, during his absence on one occasion, the Kazis of Lahore, who were beginning to tire of the new doctrine, plundered the place and threw Arjun's servants into the well, burying them in the *debris* of the wrecked building, and making a mosque on the site. Years afterwards, in 1834, Maharaja Ranjit Singh fell ill and dreamed that he would not recover unless he bathed in the *Baoli Sahib* of Guru Arjun. But no one knew of Arjun's *Baoli*, or where it had stood. At length a flower-seller came forward who said he had heard from his father that the Kazis' mosque was built upon the ruins of the *Baoli* of Arjun. The mosque was forthwith destroyed, and the well below was discovered, with the bones of Arjun's servants lying at the bottom, covered with chains. Then they cleaned the well out, and the Maharaja had his bath, and recovered. And he ordered that every servant in the State should pay in a day's pay; and the Rs. 70,000 thus collected were expended upon the restoration of the *Baoli Sahib* in all its original splendour. The shops at Lahore, in the Bazar now called Dabi, were made over to the Gurus of Kartarpur to assist them in maintaining the *Baoli* in a proper state of repair. These shops yield an income of over Rs. 2,000. The grant was continued to the family by the British Government.

Guru Sadhu Singh's lands were estimated as yielding Rs. 63,000 when the Jullundur Doab was taken over in 1845-46. He had been holding certain villages on lease, worth Rs. 5,000 per annum. These leases were cancelled under our administration, as they were found to affect the cultivators injuriously; and his *jagirs* were reduced to Rs. 19,694, of which Rs. 10,044 were confirmed to the family in perpetuity, subject to a service commutation of one-fourth. The Guru's behaviour throughout the Mutiny crisis was all that could be desired. This was recognised in 1861, two years after his death, by the release of the perpetual *jagir* from the burden of a service charge.

Sadhu Singh was succeeded by his son Jawahir Singh, a man of weak character and intemperate habits. He became incapable of managing his affairs, and Government was forced to interfere to save the estate from utter ruin. In 1877 the management of the property was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur; and a loan of Rs. 1,64,000 was sanctioned at a low rate of interest to meet the more pressing claims.

He left a son, the present Guru Nao Nihal Singh, who was born one year before his father's death. He was put under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur and received a good education, learning English, Persian, Gurmukhi, and Urdu. On being discharged from the Court of Wards in 1902, he gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the hospital founded at Jullundur in memory of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, and also expended nearly Rs. 20,000 on various charitable objects. He manages his estate with the help of his Secretary, Pandit Hari Kishan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner. His income is about Rs. 59,000, including *jagirs, muafis,* and profits on land, house-rent, offerings at fairs, and miscellaneous items. The Guru has two sons, Atma Singh and Sardul Singh. He is a Provincial Darbari.*

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* Since this account was written, Guru Nao Nihal Singh died suddenly in October 1908.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH OF MORON.

SAHAJ SINGH.
|
3 generations.
|
Sardar Harnam Singh
(died 1893).

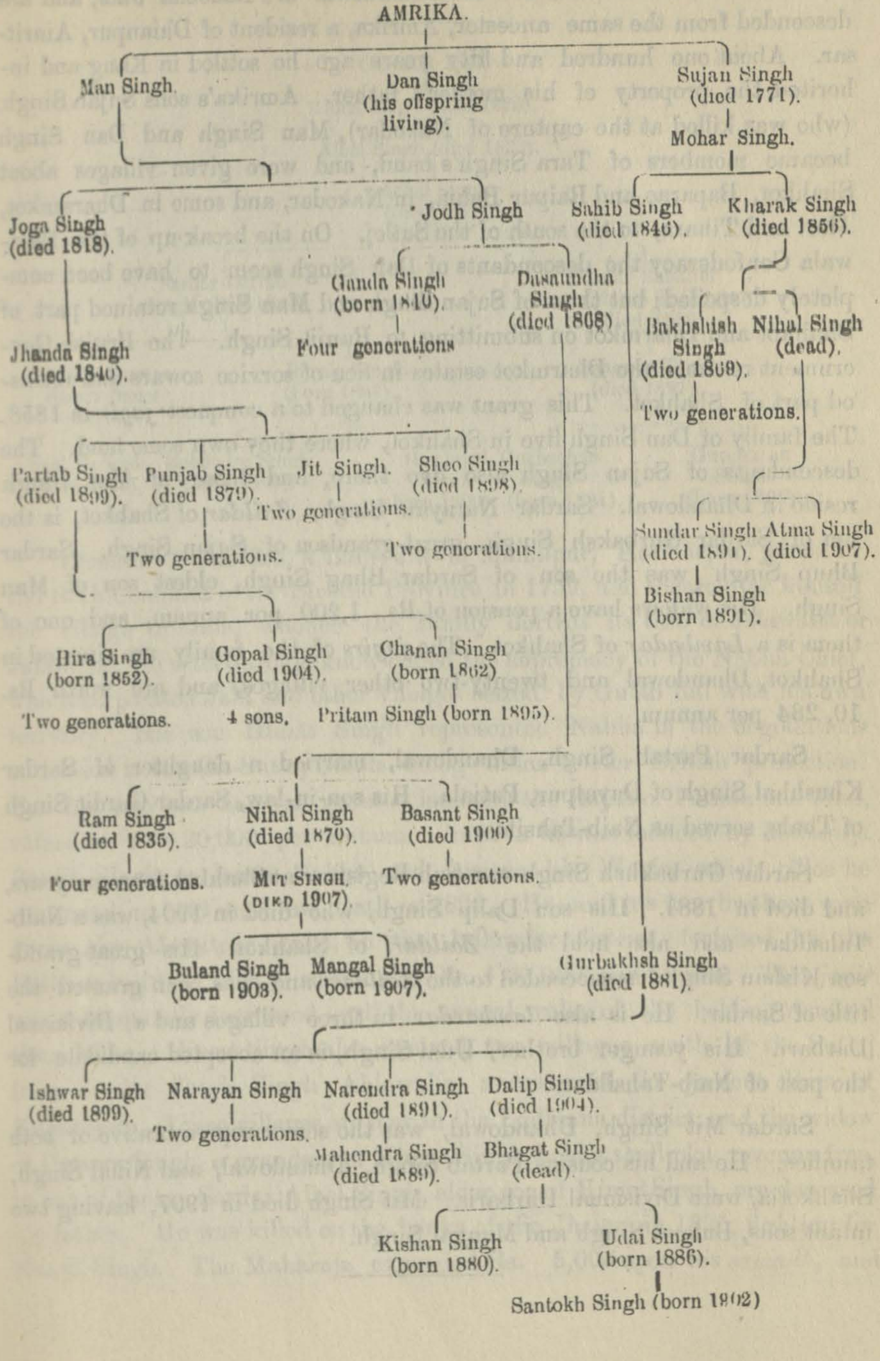
SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (BORN 1883).	Sheo Narayan Singh (born 1885).
Dhanwant Singh (born 1899).	

Sardar Balwant Singh is a Bhangu Jat Sikh, of Moron, Tahsil Phillour, Jullundur.

The founder of the family was Sahaj Singh of Makhowal, in Amritsar, who in 1759 visited the Jullundur Doab and annexed fourteen villages yielding about Rs. 20,000, between Phagwara and the Sutlej. His grandson Dayal Singh was allowed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to continue in possession of twelve of these villages under condition of providing twenty-three sowars when required for service. Dayal Singh's son Fateh Singh rose to the rank of Colonel in the Artillery. He went back to the plough on the break-up of the Sikh army. Four villages were resumed at annexation in lieu of the services of the twenty-three horsemen which were dispensed with. In 1858, when the conquest *jagir* holdings were being revised, it was settled that the revenues of the villages of Asaor and Fatehpur should revert to Government on the death of Sardar Dayal Singh, who was allowed to hold them for life subject to an annual *nazrana* deduction of Rs. 678. Six villages, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,500, were confirmed to Dayal Singh and his lineal male heirs subject to a deduction of half the revenue. The late Sardar Harnam Singh was a minor when his grandfather died in 1868. He was educated at the Ambala Wards' School. He was a Zaildar in his *Ilaka*, and an Honorary Magistrate. In addition to the *jagir* already specified, he owned six hundred and fifty *ghumaos* of land in Moron and seven hundred *ghumaos* in a village in Ambala, yielding about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Narendra Singh of Sarda Heri, in the Ambala district. He died in 1893.

His son, Balwant Singh, the present Sardar, is a Zaildar and an Honorary Magistrate, and his income is about Rs. 6,000 per annum. He is married into the family of Sardar Atar Singh of Patiala. Both he and his brother Sheo Narayan were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

THE LATE SARDAR MIT SINGH OF DHANDOWAL.



The Sardars of Shahkot and Dhandowal are Badecha Jats, and are descended from the same ancestor, Amrika, a resident of Dhianpur, Amritsar. About one hundred and fifty years ago he settled in Kang and inherited the property of his mother's father. Amrika's sons Sujan Singh (who was killed at the capture of Nakodar), Man Singh and Dan Singh became members of Tara Singh's band, and were given villages about Shahkot, Baparao and Raipur Bahia, in Nakodar, and some in Dharamkot, Mori and Tihara, to the south of the Sutlej. On the break-up of the Dalawala Confederacy the descendants of Dan Singh seem to have been completely despoiled; but those of Sujan Singh and Man Singh retained part of Shahkot and Dharmkot on submitting to Ranjit Singh. The British Government resumed the Dharmkot estates in lieu of service sowars and released part of Shahkot. This grant was changed to a conquest *jagir* in 1858. The family of Dan Singh live in Shahkot, where they own some land. The descendants of Sujan Singh also live there, and those of Man Singh reside in Dhandowal. Sardar Narayan Singh, *Zaildar* of Shahkot, is the son of Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, great-grandson of Sujan Singh. Sardar Bhup Singh was the son of Sardar Bhag Singh, eldest son of Man Singh. His widows have a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and one of them is a *Lambadar* of Shahkot. The *jagirs* of the family are situated in Shahkot, Dhandowal and twenty-two other villages, and are worth Rs. 10, 284 per annum.

Sardar Partab Singh, Dhandowal, married a daughter of Sardar Khushhal Singh of Dayalpur, Patiala. His son-in-law, Sardar Gurdit Singh of Thala, served as Naib-Tahsildar.

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh was Sub-Registrar at Shahkot for some years, and died in 1881. His son Dalip Singh, who died in 1904, was a Naib-Tahsildar and also held the *Zaildari* of Shahkot. His great-grandson Kishan Singh has succeeded to the *Zaildari* and has been granted the title of Sardar. He is also *lambardar* in three villages and a Divisional Darbari. His younger brother, Udai Singh, is an accepted candidate for the post of Naib-Tahsildar.

Sardar Mit Singh, Dhandowal, was the senior representative of both families. He and his cousins Partab Singh, Dhandowal, and Nihal Singh, Shahkotia, were Divisional Darbaris. Mit Singh died in 1907, leaving two infant sons, Buland Singh and Mangal Singh.

SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH, JALAWALIA, OF ALAWALPUR.

- GULAB RAI.
  - Himat Singh (died 1829).
    - Albel Singh (died 1825).
      - Achal Singh (died 1857).
        - Sardar Partab Singh (died 1894).
          - SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH (BORN 1875).
            - Sant Parkash (born 1899).
          - Jowala Singh (born 1881).
            - Mohendra Singh (born 1902).
            - Hardayal Singh (born 1906).
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ajit Singh (died 1889).
          - Bhagwan Singh (died 1897).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1894).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1895).

Chaudhri Gulab Rai, a Bains Jat of Mahalpur, Hoshiarpur, joined in the Sikh Conquest of the Sirhind Province in 1759, and secured for himself the village of Jala, whence the family derives its title of Jalawalia or Jalawasia. He afterwards acknowledged the supremacy of the Nabha Chief, who incorporated Jala and other villages seized by Gulab Rai with his own territory. His son Himat Singh represented Nabha in the negotiations which led to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs being taken under British protection. For his services he was granted lands by the Rajas of Patiala and Jind, valued at Rs. 20,000 per annum. In 1812 he was induced by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to leave Nabha and become his Wazir, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1826. He and his four brothers were given the Alawalpur *ilaka*, in the Jullundur district, forfeited by the Pathans in 1812, with a revenue of Rs. 1,20,000 per annum. This *jagir* was subsequently increased until the annual value of the holding reached three lakhs. Himat Singh also received two villages south of the Sutlej from Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, ancestor of the present Raja of Kapurthala. These villages are now in the Ludhiana district, and the widow of Basawa Singh, a grandson of Himat Singh, held a shall plot, revenue free, in one of them. Sardar Albel Singh, elder son of Himat Singh, pre-deceased his father. He was killed on the banks of the Jhelum in 1825, fighting for Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja expended Rs. 5,000 upon his *samadh*, and

granted a *muafi* plot for its maintenance and repairs. On Sardar Himat Singh's death in 1829, the Alawalpur villages, valued at Rs. 60,000 per annum, were continued to his heirs subject to the provision of one hundred and eighty horsemen. In 1832 the estates were divided between the younger son Kishan Singh and the grandson Achal Singh. The two estates were thereafter known as Alawalpur and Dhogri, both in the Jullundur Tahsil. Sardar Kishan Singh was killed in battle before Kohat in 1841, and advantage was taken of his son's minority to transfer the Dhogri *jagirs* to Sardar Ram Singh, nephew of Himat Singh, a general high in the Maharaja's favour. On his receiving command of the troops in the Lahore and Gujrat districts, this Dhogri *jagir* was exchanged for one of similar value in Gurdaspur, which, however, lapsed to the State on the death of Ram Singh's son Alam Singh. Alawalpur was thus all that remained to the family, Achal Singh being at its head. His *jagir* was reduced on annexation by the deduction of an equivalent for the service of eighty sowars, and was confirmed for his life by Government orders passed in 1847. The six and a half villages thus left to him were assessed at the regular settlement at Rs. 9,180, and this revenue was enjoyed by Achal Singh until his death in 1857, when the *jagir* was resumed, pensions aggregating Rs. 3,000 being granted to his widows and sons. Both Partab Singh and Ajit Singh were forward in their offers of help during the Mutiny. They furnished five sowars and ten footmen, and offered their personal services, which, however, were not required. In 1874 Mr. D. G. Barkley, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, applied on behalf of the brothers for a re-consideration of the orders converting the family *jagir* into a life-pension. His recommendation received the sanction of the Secretary of State in the same year. Thereunder the cash pension of Sardars Partab Singh and Ajit Singh was commuted to a *jagir* grant of three-fourths of the village of Alawalpur, valued under the recent assessment at Rs. 2,000 per annum, to be continued after their death to the lineal heirs male of the late Sardar Achal Singh.

Sardar Ajit Singh was better known than his brother Partab Singh, who did not mix much in public affairs. He was appointed Sub-Registrar at Alawalpur in 1875, and Honorary Magistrate in 1881. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred upon him by the Viceroy's *sanad* of 1888. By his loyal and upright conduct he gained the respect of every official connected with the Jullundur district, and his impartiality as a Magistrate and private liberality and charities made him popular with the people of

his neighbourhood. Both Sardar Partab Singh and Sardar Bahadur Ajit Singh were Darbaris.

Sardar Partab Singh, who died in 1894, was connected by marriage with the late Sardar Bhup Singh of Rupar, who gave his daughter a village in dowry. On resumption of Sardar Bhup Singh's *jagirs,* this daughter was allowed a pension of Rs. 200 per annum in lieu of the said village. Sardar Ajit Singh married the daughter of Jai Singh of Sankhatra, Sialkot, and died in 1889. His son Bhagwan Singh married a daughter of the late Sardar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia, who died in exile at Pondichery. Bhagwan Singh died in 1897, and left two sons, Gurbachan Singh and Gurcharan Singh, who are under the Court of Wards. The first is at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and the second at the Jullundur High School. Their income is about Rs. 3,274 per annum. Sardar Partab Singh's son Achhar Singh, the present Sardar, is connected by marriage with Sardar Richpal Singh of Bhagowal, Gurdaspur. He is *Zaildar* of Alawalpur.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF NAUGAJA.

- MAHTAB SINGH (DIED 1858).
  - Deva Singh (died 1864).
    - Narayan Singh (died 1895).
      - Waryam Singh (born 1862).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1877).
        - Ajit Singh (died 1902).
        - Tej Singh (born 1884).
    - Surayan Singh (died 1882).
      - Sant Singh (born 1858).
        - Two sons
  - Seva Singh (died 1880).
    - Thakur Singh (died 1876).
      - Partab Singh (born 1870).
  - AMAR SINGH (BORN 1828).
  - Kamar Singh (died 1893).
    - Gurdayal Singh (died 1898).

The family goes back to one Firoz, a Tawar Rajput of Delhi, who eleven generations ago wandered to the Punjab and settled at Mauza Khokhowal in Amritsar. He amalgamated with the Jats of the neighbourhood, and, sinking his origin, became gradually recognised as a Bhindar Jat. He and his connections by marriage came to own nineteen villages around Khokhowal. Firoz acquired *jagir* rights in three villages of Gurdaspur from the Emperor Akbar, which were continued to his offspring for eight generations. The next remarkable man in the family was Ram Singh, surnamed Dharvi the robber, who joined with another freebooter Bhagel Singh in seizing ten villages in the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts, in some of which their representatives still have rights. In this manner Ram Singh, who had joined the Karora Singhia Misal in 1759, found himself possessed of lands yielding him Rs. 15,000 per annum.

His son Sardar Mahtab Singh, was a Commandant in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, at the head of two hundred horsemen, of which seven were maintained by himself as a charge on his *jagir*. He took part in most of the campaigns of his day and acquired more land, which he lost in squabbling over the produce with his brothers. He made over the patrimony to his four sons while still a young man. Seva Singh and Deva Singh took the village of Vila, in the Batala tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. Its revenue was resumed by Government on their death.

Sardar Amar Singh, now at the head of the family, received over the Jullundur villages of Naugaja, where he resides, Isapur, Mokhe and Mor. The revenue (Rs. 2,700) was released to him on life tenure, charged with a deduction of Rs. 1,670 in lieu of service. The *jagirdar* benefited to the extent of Rs. 370 under the operation of the last settlement, in which the demand was enhanced in all four villages. Sardar Amar Singh also owns a fourth share of six hundred *ghumaos* in the village of Vila, being the land retained by Mahtab Singh for his own maintenance. He is a Divisional Darbari.

Sardar Amar Singh's nephew Narayan Singh was the *Lambardar* of Vila Bhindran in the Batala tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. His son Munshi Waryam Singh is a Police Inspector and was at one time employed on special duty in attendance on His Excellency the Viceroy. His uncle, Sardar Surayan Singh, was for many years a Deputy Inspector of Police in Amritsar. The family has considerable local influence, and its members are allied by marriage with many of the leading people in Jullundur and the Manjha.

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH OF SARHALI.

NAHAR SINGH.
(dead).
|
Three generations.
|
Kirpal Singh
(died 1883).

Sundar Singh (died 1906).	Bishan Singh (died 1897).	SARDAR GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1873).
Raghbir Singh (born 1903).	Sampuran Singh (born 1887).	Jiwan Singh (born 1899)

Sardar Gurdit Singh is a Man Jat Singh, living at Sarhali, Tahsil Phillour, Jullundur.

Nahar Singh of Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur, founder of the family, is said to have crossed the Beas in 1759 and seized upon several villages in the Phillour Tahsil of the Jullundur Doab. He became rich and built a handsome *Bunga* or rest-house close to the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, which is still owned by his descendants, and known by his name. His son Diwan Singh and grandson Dalel Singh were killed in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service. Budh Singh and Fateh Singh, sons of Dalel Singh, were allowed a third share in an assignment valued at Rs. 30,000, made by the Maharaja under the usual conditions of service. Several members of the family held high military appointments and distinguished themselves on various occasions. Sardar Suba Singh was a General in the Sikh Army, and met his death before Multan. His widow received a pension from the British Government. At annexation the brothers, Budh Singh and Fateh Singh, were confirmed as life-*jagirdars* in the villages of Sarhali and Chak Andhian, valued at Rs. 2,450. On his death, in 1852, Fateh Singh's share lapsed, a life-pension being granted to his widow. One-quarter of the village revenues was assigned to Budh Singh's son Kirpal Singh, and to his lineal male heirs who are now holding. They own thirty *ghumaos* of land in Sarhali, one hundred *ghumaos* in Sarai Jatan (Kapurthala), and fifty *ghumaos* of the original patrimony in Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur.

Sundar Singh, the eldest son of Kirpal Singh, was for some time a Naib-Tahsildar, but resigned on his father's death in 1883. He died in

1906 and was succeeded by his younger brother Gurdit Singh who is recognised as the present head of the family, which has now lost much of its former importance. Kirpal Singh was a Divisional Darbari, but the family has no seat in Darbar at present.

THE LATE SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MUKANDPUR.

TAKHT MAL.
(dead).
|
Chaju Mal.
|
Two generations.
|
- Bhup Singh (died 1865).
  - Gulab Singh (died 1838).
  - Partab Singh (died 1871).
    - SARDAR AMAR SINGH (DIED 1908).
      - Kuldip Singh (born 1888).
      - Sawajit Singh (born 1891).
- Achhar Chand (dead)

This is a Gil Jat Sikh family, whose home is at Mukandpur, Tahsil Nawashahr.

In the reign of Shahjahan, between three and four hundred years ago, the ancestors of Sardar Amar Singh were *chaudhris* in the Jullundur Doab, and managed to make themselves masters of seventy villages on the north bank of the Sutlej. They built Mukandpur, Nawashahr, where the family now has its head-quarters. Their chief enemies were the Jaijun Rajputs, the old proprietors, whom they gradually managed to oust by fighting or intrigue. There is an anecdote told in the family that Ganga Ram, one of the Mukandpurias, in public Darbar tore up a *sanad* of the Emperor Shahjahan, confirming the Rajputs in their rights of ownership. The matter was quickly reported, and Ganga Ram was summoned to answer at Delhi for his disrespectful conduct. He pleaded that he had acted in the interest of his Sovereign, inasmuch as the Rajputs were notoriously bad cultivators, and the land was certain to thrive in the hands of the Jats. There was sufficient wisdom in the argument to secure condonation of the offence, and Ganga Ram and his brothers were maintained in possession of the patrimony of the Rajputs. But the latter were not prepared to accept this *ex-parte* decision without protest. They murdered Ganga Ram on the earliest opportunity, and attempted to take back their old lands by force. They were defeated,

however, by Chaju Mal, cousin of Ganga Ram, who took from them a considerable portion of what remained of their holdings. The fighting went on from year to year with varying results. Finally Chaja Mal and all the members of the family except one boy, Zorawar, were killed off by the Rajputs, who became once more masters of the situation. Zorawar's mother fled with him to her father's house. She was summoned thence later on by the Muhammadan Governor Dina Beg, to take over thirty-five villages of the old possessions; the Rajputs, as predicted by Ganga Ram, not proving punctual in the payment of the State demand. Zorawar's grandson Dhup Singh was the first Sikh in the family. He was an admirer and follower of the celebrated fanatic Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, Hoshiarpur, and while still a mere lad, accompanied him on his expeditions south of the Sutlej against Maler Kotla and Raikot in 1794—1798. Bhup Singh's natural energy and love of adventure were, however, checked by an accident which left him blind before he had reached his prime, and he never attained a position of much significance. His elder son Gulab Singh was killed in 1838, fighting in Ranjit Singh's service. Bhup Singh died in 1865. On the accession of the British the Mukandpuria claims to headship were ignored except in Mukandpur itself, of which one-fourth the revenue, now yielding Rs. 834 per annum, was released to Bhup Singh and his lineal male heirs. The *jagir* passed from his son Partab Singh, who died in 1871, to the late holder Amar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College. He owned 1,120 *ghumaos* of land in Mukandpur and Sukar, tahsil Nawashahr, and ten squares of land in the Lyallpur district. He was *Zaildar* and a Divisional Darbari. He married a daughter of Sardar Bakhshish Singh of Khamanon Kalan in Patiala. The estate is a small one, but throve during the minority of Amar Singh, who died in 1908, leaving two minor sons, neither of whom has yet succeeded to his father's seat in Darbar. As the rule of primogeniture prevails in the family, the older son Kuldip Singh has succeeded to the *jagir*.

SARDAR BASAWA SINGH OF LAROYA.

DASAUNDHA SINGH
(dead).

Chuhar Singh
(dead).

Budh Singh (dead). | Sudh Singh (died 1851). | Chatar Singh (dead).

(Sons of Sudh Singh:)

Kishan Singh (died 1836). | BASAWA SINGH (BORN 1849).

Achhar Singh (born 1885).

Partab Singh (born 1904).

Dasaundha Singh, from whom Sardar Basawa Singh is descended, was a Dhilon Jat of Jhabbal, in the Amritsar district, half-brother of the celebrated Baghel Singh, leader of the Karora Singhia Misal. He crossed the Beas in 1759, and seized some villages in the north of the Jullundur tahsil. The family retained possession under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, supplying in return a contingent of twenty-six horsemen, whose services were valued at Rs. 2,420 annually by the British Government on annexation; and the revenues of three villages were resumed in lieu thereof under the usual system. To Sudh Singh the villages of Laroya, Madhopur and Dhada Sanaura, valued at Rs. 4,600, were released for life. On his death, in 1851, Madhopur only was continued to his son Basawa Singh, the present holder. The village of Dhada was left with Sudh Singh's step-mother in life tenure. She has since died. On the revision of the conquest *jagir* records in 1857, Laroya was released for ever to Basawa Singh and his lineal male heirs. This *jagir* under the last Settlement was worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Sardar Basawa Singh is a *Zaildar* drawing Rs. 190 per annum, as well as a *sufedposhi* allowance of Rs. 100. He is *Lambardar* of Laroya, Jullundur tahsil, where he lives, owning forty *ghumaos* of land. He is connected by marriage with the Garowal family of Raipur, in Ludhiana, and is a Divisional Darbari.

BHAGAT SINGH OF BAHRAM.

- LAL SINGH.
  - Ram Singh.
  - Chanda Singh (died 1843).
    - Deva Singh (died 1894.)
      - Basant Singh (died 1875).
        - Lachhman Singh (born 1868).
          - Charn Singh (born 1887).
          - Bachan Singh (born 1891).
        - Surjan Singh (died 1878).
      - BHAGAT SINGH (BORN 1847).
        - Attar Singh (born 1896).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1851).
        - Jai Singh (born 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (born 1887).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1866).
    - Daya Singh (died 1856).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1888).
      - Narayan Singh (died 1886).
      - Hukam Singh (born 1871).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1896).
  - Gulab Singh (died 1847).

This family migrated from the Amritsar Manjha about one hundred and forty years ago. Lal Singh, the original founder, is credited with having possessed himself of thirteen villages in the Jullundur Doab and south of the Sutlej, in Patiala territory. He owned three villages at his death. Bahram, in the Jullundur district, fell to the share of Chanda Singh. Gulab Singh was deprived of his rights by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whom he happened to have displeased, and he maintained himself upon one hundred and forty *ghumaos* of land in Bahram, made over to him by his brother Chanda Singh. The latter had seen much active service, having accompanied Maharaja Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions in command of a small body of horsemen, which he was obliged to maintain in return for the *jagir* rights of Bahram. He was killed in a skirmish near Peshawar in 1843.

Deva Singh was also in many fights in his younger days, and was present when Bannu fell to Ranjit Singh's troops in 1823. At annexation the village of Bahram was given in *jagir* to the three sons

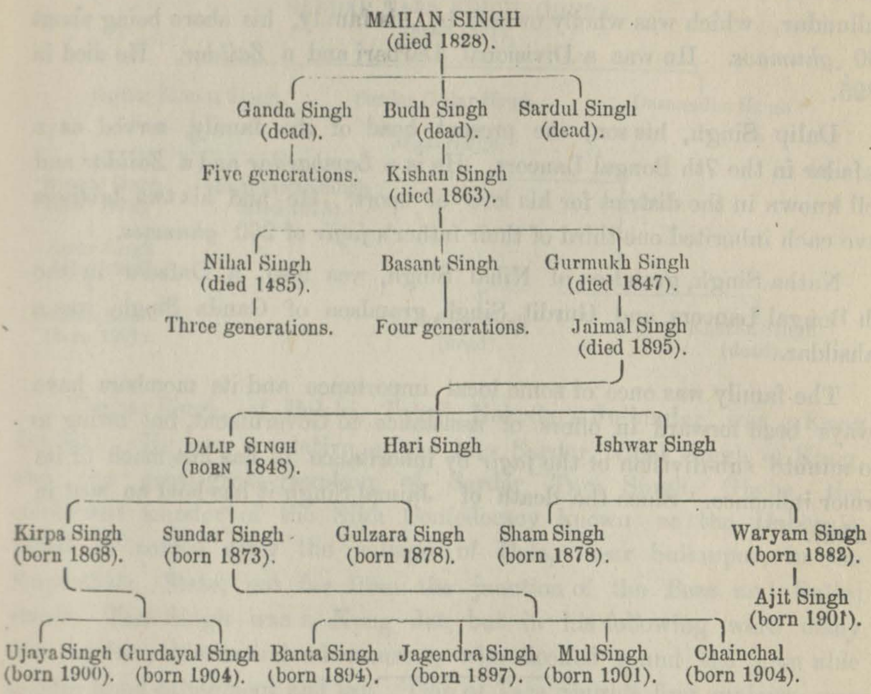
of Chanda Singh and to his brother Gulab Singh, subject to a deduction of Rs. 1,150 in lieu of the services of six sowars maintained in Ranjit Singh's time. Gulab Singh's share was resumed on his death in 1847. The question of further resumptions was reconsidered in 1857, upon the death of Daya Singh, and it was ruled that two-thirds of the revenue of the village should be released to the lineal male heirs of the holders, namely, Deva Singh and Jawahir Singh. They enjoyed hereunder a *jagir* of Rs. 1,350 per annum, They were also joint owners of forty-eight *ghumaos* of land in Bahram, and of one hundred and twelve *ghumaos* in the village of Doburji, in the Amritsar district. Jawahir Singh died in 1888, and his son Hukam Singh receives Rs. 151 yearly of his *jagir*.

Dava Singh was blind for some years before his death in 1894. He was always forward in his offers of service to Government, and was useful to Colonel Lake, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, during the Mutiny. After his death Rs. 451 of his *jagir* were divided as follows:—one-third to his grandson, the son of Basant Singh, and one-third each to his sons Bhagat Singh and Jaswant Singh, who were both at one time in the police as Inspectors.

Both *jagirs* have been reduced by Rs. 35 as a result of diluvion.

Lachhman Singh and his sons and also Bhagat Singh now live in the Amritsar district. Deva Singh was a Divisional Darbari, but the family has no seat in Darbar at present.

DALIP SINGH OF THALA.



Mahan Singh, the ancestor of this family, was a Ladhar Jat Sikh, who in 1760 seized ten villages in the Phillour Tahsil, Jullundur, and was allowed by Ranjit Singh to retain them, subject to the furnishing of twenty-three horsemen. His sons did good service in many battles, more than one member of the family having lost his life fighting for the Maharaja. On annexation a summary settlement was made with Mahan Singh's representatives, who agreed to pay Rs. 17,100 per annum on the ten villages. Four of these later on were resumed by Government in lieu of the services of the horsemen. Again in 1847-48, two more villages were resumed on the death of Nihal Singh and Ganda Singh, pensions being granted to their widows and children. Further resumptions followed as other members of the family died, and after the Settlement operations the annual income shared amongst those remaining was found to amount to Rs. 2,720.

Jaimal Singh and Bishan Singh, sons of Ganda Singh, were deputed to guard the Lasara Ferry on the Sutlej when the troops at Jullundur mutinied in 1857. Jaimal Singh lived at Thala, Tahsil Phillour, Jullundur, which was wholly owned by his family, his share being about 260 *ghumaos*. He was a Divisional Darbari and a *Zaildar*. He died in 1895.

Dalip Singh, his son, the present head of the family, served as a Dafadar in the 7th Bengal Lancers. He is a *Lambardar* and a *Zaildar* and well known in the district for his love of sport. He and his two brothers have each inherited one-third of their father's *jagir* of 260 *ghumaos*.

Natha Singh, grandson of Nihal Singh, was also a Dafadar in the 7th Bengal Lancers, and Gurdit Singh, grandson of Ganda Singh, was a Tahsildar.

The family was once of some local importance and its members have always been forward in offers of assistance to Government, but owing to the minute sub-division of the *jagir* by inheritance it has lost much of its former influence. Since the death of Jaimal Singh it has held no seat in Darbar.

THE LATE THAKUR SINGH OF BALOKI.

- SARDAR TARA SINGH, GHEBA (DIED 1807).
  - Sardar Jhanda Singh.
    - Nirmal Singh (died 1872).
      - Amar Singh (died 1904).
        - THAKUR SINGH (DIED 1907).
    - Bakhtawar Singh (died 1873).
  - Sardar Gujar Singh.
    - Jagat Singh.
      - Lehna Singh (dead).
      - Khazan Singh (dead).
  - Dasaundha Singh

Thakur Singh, of Baloki, Tahsil Nakodar, Jullundur, was a Kang Jat Sikh. He was a relative of the late Sardar Nihal Singh of Kang, and the great-great-grandson of Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, the celebrated founder of the Sikh Confederacy known as the Dalawala Misal, so named after the village of Dala, near Sultanpur, in the Kapurthala State, not far from the junction of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. Tara Singh was a Kang Jat, but in his following were many Manjha Jats, thieves and adventurers, who flocked round the man able to offer them excitement and loot. One of Tara Singh's first exploits was to rob a detachment of Ahmad Shah's troopers of their horses and arms when crossing the Beyn river, close to his home at Kang. Thus enriched, Tara Singh soon became a leader of importance. He visited Amritsar and allied himself with the Ahluwalias and Singhpurias, who were plundering wherever plunder was to be found. In 1760 he crossed the Sutlej and conquered the districts of Dharamkot and Fatehgarh, making over the latter to his cousins Daram Singh and Kaur Singh, and retaining Dharamkot for himself. On his return to the Doab he took Dakhni from Sharaf-ud-din, an Afghan of Jullundur, and marched eastwards, seizing all the country around Rahon and taking up his residence in that town. He next captured Nakodar from the Manj Rajputs, and other groups of villages on the right bank of the Sutlej, including Mahatpur and Kot Badal Khan. His name had by this time become notorious amongst the Sikhs, and there were few matters connected with the sect in which he

was not directly or indirectly concerned. He secured an alliance by marriage for his son Dasaundha Singh with Bibi Chand Kaur, daughter of the Raja Amar Singh of Patiala, and he was thus enabled to stretch his hand, when so minded, as far as Ambala, and take part in the quarrels of the Phulkian Chiefs. He rendered active assistance to Amar Singh in suppressing the rebellion of his half-brother Himat Singh in 1772; and he helped the Raja again in 1778 when attacked by Sardar Hari Singh Sialba, who was supported by Sardar Jasa Singh Ramgarhia. In the year following he joined the other Khalsa leaders in resisting an attempt made to recover the Malwa country by the Wazir Majad-ud-Daula Abdul Ahad. Later on, in 1794, we find him allied with the fanatic Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, Hoshiarpur, in his invasion of Maler Kotla; an expedition which ended unsuccessfully owing to pressure brought to bear upon the Sikhs by the Patiala Raja.

In 1799 Tara Singh was again in the field, this time on the side of his relatives, the Phulkians, who were measuring strength with the celebrated George Thomas of Hansi; and shortly after he was busy at Faridkot championing the rights of the deposed Sardar Charat Singh. He appeared never to be able to take rest. He died of a fever caught while following Maharaja Ranjit Singh in his expedition to Narayangarh, Ambala, in 1807. On his way back to the Manjha, Ranjit Singh took the opportunity of breaking up the powerful Dalawala confederacy, merging its possessions into the greater State he was rapidly consolidating for himself.

Dasaundha Singh was allowed to retain his father's Dakhni property till his own death, when it was made over by the Maharaja to Bedi Sahib Singh. To Gujar Singh, second son of Tara Singh, had been assigned the Ghumgarana estate south of the Sutlej. His possession was contested by some of the minor Phulkian Chiefs who, however, were obliged by Ranjit Singh to refrain from hostilities. He divided the villages amongst the Rajas of Patiala and Jind and the Sardar of Nangla. The Nakodar and Mahalpur estates were the share of Jhanda Singh, the eldest son; but these were promptly seized for himself by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and placed under the care of Diwan Mohkam Chand, Nazim of Jullundur. The Maharaja was ultimately induced to recognise Sardar Jhanda Singh's rights to maintenance out of the patrimony, and he accordingly allowed him a half share in Baloki and Sharakpur. This

act of generosity cost him nothing, for he had already given the entire villages to some Udasi Sadhs and Akalis. The former refused to surrender possession, and Jhanda Singh was obliged to eject them by force. His mother, Rani Rattan Kaur, took refuge in the British Cantonment of Ludhiana, and was there granted a maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum.

At annexation Nirmal Singh and Bakhtawar Singh, sons of Jhanda Singh, possessed jointly one-half of the two villages already mentioned. Under orders passed in 1847, they were maintained in these *jagirs* for life, subject to annual service commutation payment of Rs. 280; the share of each to lapse at death. On the death of Sardar Bakhtawar Singh, childless, in 1873, a small pension was passed to his widows. Sardar Nirmal Singh's *jagir* was in like manner resumed in 1873, a life-pension of Rs. 200 per annum being granted to his widow. Nirmal Singh was a Subadar in the British service, proved himself a gallant soldier, and was granted a *sanad* by Government for his services in the Mutiny.

The case of his son Amar Singh was represented to Government by Mr. D. G. Barkley, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, in 1874, and it was ruled that Sardar Nirmal Singh's *jagir* share in Baloki and Sharakpur should descend to Amar Singh, and thence integrally to a selected male heir, the successor on each occasion to be chosen by Government. The compassionate allowance to Nirmal Singh's widow was of course resumed, and the grant was subjected to an annual *nazrana* deduction of Rs. 140. The value of the holding under the revised settlement was Rs. 685 per annum.

Amar Singh lived at Baloki, in which village he owned about 40 *ghumaos* of land. He married a daughter of Sardar Sujan Singh, *Jagirdar* of Karari, Tahsil Jullundur. The other members of the family are well connected by marriage. But little of the old influence and none of its power remains. The family has never held a seat in Darbar.

Amar Singh died in 1904 and his son, Thakur Singh, the late head of the family, owned 42 *ghumaos* of land in Baloki, 104 *ghumaos* in Bir-Baloki and five squares of land in Lyallpur district. Thakur Singh died without issue in September 1907. The question of the succession to the *jagir* has not yet been settled.

SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH OF BHADAUR.

PHUL.

Five generations.

- Jawahir Singh (died 1827).
  - Bibi Atar Kaur (married Prince Nao Nihal Singh of Lahore)
- Jaimal Singh (died 1808).
  - Five generations.
- Jagat Singh (died 1865).
  - Three generations.
- Kharak Singh (died 1869).
  - Mohamahopadyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1896).
    - SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH (BORN 1852).
      - Lal Singh (born 1887).
    - Balwant Singh (died 1902).
      - Gurdayal Singh (born 1899).
      - Partab Singh (born 1901).
- Deva Singh (died 1857).
  - Two generations.
- Achal Singh (died 1879).
- Uttam Singh (died 1855).
  - Atar Singh (died 1879).

Sardar Bhagwant Singh's ancestor, Duna, was brother of Ala Singh, first Raja of Patiala. Bhadaur was the original home of the Phulkian family, and Duna continued to live there after Ala Singh set out to seek his fortune in 1718. The latter founded a dwelling-place for himself at Barnala, whence after the destruction of Sirhind, he removed to Patiala, making it his capital.

Duna held the office of Chaudhri, and he had to collect the Imperial revenues of his district, and account for them to the Muhammadan Governor. Having failed in this duty on one occasion, he and one of his sons were seized and thrown into prison at Lahore. They there suffered such hardships that the son succumbed, while Duna died shortly after his release. This was in 1726. His grandson Chuhar Singh was the most celebrated of all the Bhadauris. He lived in the time of the weak-minded Sahib Singh of Patiala, and took advantage of the confusion into which affairs had fallen to seize ninety villages, including the district of Barnala; but he had to surrender most of his acquisitions later on. He also freely helped himself to the lands of Maler Kotla, and was in a fair way to become one of the leading Sikh Chiefs, when treachery put an end to his career. Chuhar Singh's sons Bir Singh and Dip Singh were alive when the British Power felt its way up to the south bank of the Sutlej.

They at first admitted Patiala to be their head, and identified themselves with the interests of that State; but perceiving the advantages attaching to independence, they afterwards claimed the privilege of dealing direct with our Government. This was objected to by Patiala, upon grounds which need not here be detailed. The matter was under dispute for many years, and was not finally set at rest until 1858, when the Maharaja's supremacy was recognised as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal services rendered in the years of the Mutiny. All the rights of the Paramount Power were then yielded to Patiala, including reversion in lapsed estates, and the annual commutation tax of Rs. 5,265 hitherto taken by the British Government. The decision was naturally distasteful to the Bhadaur family.

Sardar Atar Singh served under the district officers of Ludhiana and Ferozepore, in 1857, in command of a body of fifty horsemen, whom he raised and equipped at his own charges; and as a reward, was exempted from payment of his commutation tax for a period of six months. He succeeded his father in 1858. He was educated at Benares, and there acquired a taste for learning. His library at Bhadaur was well stocked with valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit, Gurmukhi and Persian; and he was always prominent in matters connected with the education and intellectual improvement of the people. He was, moreover, an accomplished author, having written many poems and short works in Persian and Gurmukhi. He was nominated a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College in 1870; and he was granted the title of *Malaz-ul-ulama Val Fuzala* in acknowledgment of his eminent and liberal patronage of learning. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1888 he was admitted to Knighthood in the same distinguished Order. In 1887, on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee celebration, the newly instituted title of *Mohamaho-padhyaya* was conferred on him in recognition of his loyal conduct and eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning.

He died in 1896 leaving two sons, Bhagwant Singh and Balwant Singh, of whom the former is now recognized as the representative of the family. The property was divided between the two brothers equally, exept that Bhagwant Singh received about one-twelfth share as *Sardari* over and above the share of his younger brother,

thus making his income up to Rs. 20,858, while that of Balwant Singh amounted to Rs. 17,620. Balwant Singh died in 1902 and his *jagir* is now held by his two sons Gurdayal Singh and Partab Singh in equal shares Sardar Bhagwant Singh is a Provincial Darbari.

SARDAR BADAN SINGH, C. S. I., OF MALAUDH.

- PHUL.
  - Three generations.
    - Dalel Singh (died 1824).
      - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1850).
        - Sardar Hazura Singh (died 1854).
        - Sardar Uttam Singh (died 1895).
      - Sardar Mit Singh (died 1878).
        - SARDAR BADAN SINGH, C. S. I. (BORN 1840).
          - Harnam Singh (died 1895).
          - Mahtab Singh (died 1879).
          - Dal Singh (born 1868).
            - Sant Singh (born 1885).
        - Sardar Sundar Singh (born 1843).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1887).
            - Infant (born 1907).
          - Kishan Singh (born 1889).
          - Gurdit Singh (born 1896).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1820).
      - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1854).
      - Sardar Hakikat Singh (died 1875).
        - Sardar Balwant Singh (born 1866).
          - Bhagwant Singh (born 1884).

The history of the Malaudh family is given in Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*, pp. 273-275. Sardar Badan Singh is the sixth in descent from the celebrated Phul, from whom are descended the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, as well as the Chiefs of Bhadaur, Malaudh and Badrakhan and the minor Sardars of Jiundan, Laudgarh, Dayalpur, Rampur and Kot Dina. The family claims for itself a Rajput ancestor in Jaisalji, founder of the city of Jaisalmir. Jaisalji was driven from his State towards the end of the twelfth century and settled near Hissar. His son Hahmal was appointed Governor of the Sirsa and Bhatinda countries. Hahmal's great-great-grandson Khiwa took a Jatni as his second wife, who bore him his son Sidhu, from whom has sprung one of the most important Sikh tribes in the Punjab. It is unnecessary to go into details of the earlier history of the Malaudh Sardars, as it has received full notice in Sir Lepel Griffin's work already alluded to. Their immediate ancestor was Bakht Mal, brother of Ala Singh, from whom the Patiala branch has sprung.

The district of Malaudh was taken from the Maler Kotla Afghans in 1754 by Sardar Man Singh, son of Bakht Mal or Bakhta. On his death, in 1778, the estate was divided amongst his two sons; the elder, Dalel Singh, taking two-thirds, including the Malaudh and Shaina villages.

To these he added Khiali and Sahur, wresting them from the Rais of Raikot in 1807. He gave assistance to the British authorities in 1815 during the Gurkha War, and in other ways showed a desire to be on good terms with the new Power then beginning to make itself felt. Sardar Dalel Singh died in 1824. His eldest son Fateh Singh took two-thirds of the patrimony in accordance with the established custom of the family. In his share were included the villages of Ramgarh and Shaina. To Sardar Mit Singh came Malaudh and Dhapali. Both brothers were present with the British troops at Mudki and Ferozeshah, and helped in the matter of carriage and supplies. Sardar Fateh Singh's services were again utilized in establishing a civil Government in the Sikh Cis-Sutlej districts annexed in 1846. He died in 1850. His son Uttam Singh, a minor, inherited the whole property on the death of his brother Hazura Singh, in 1854. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, helping with money and men. His services were suitably acknowledged by a permanent remission of one-sixteenth of the revenue demand in his villages, and he was made a *jagirdar* Magistrate in 1861, shortly after attaining his majority. He was forward in offering his services during the last Afghan War, but they were not required. He was a Provincial Darbari, and took seniority over the other three Darbaris of his family. His *jagir* income amounted to Rs. 43,136 per annum. He lived at Ramgarh, in the Ludhiana district, and died in 1895. He was succeeded as head of the family and its senior Provincial Darbari by his first cousin Sardar Badan Singh, C.S.I., son of Sardar Mit Singh; whilst his *jagir* was divided between this Sardar and his brother, Sundar Singh, in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third, respectively.

Sardar Mit Singh, like his other relatives, assisted the Government both at annexation and in 1857; and his services were suitably acknowledged. He divided his estate between his two sons, giving a two-thirds share, according to family usage, to the elder, Sardar Badan Singh. He died in 1878. Sardar Badan Singh showed a bold front to the insurgents during the Kuka disturbances, defending his fort, which was attacked with the object of procuring weapons, and killing and capturing about a dozen fanatics. He is known as a thoroughly loyal subject of the Crown, and his services have been recognized on many occasions. The Sardar has evinced much liberality in contributing to various public funds and to works of public utility, his expenditure in this direction during the

last few years reaching a total of Rs. 80,000. Amongst several examples of the Sardar's generosity may be mentioned the erection and endowment of a dispensary at Malaudh, his contribution to the Khalsa College at Amritsar and his donations of the relief of sufferers from famine in his district and to the victims of the Kangra earthquake. Sardar Badan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Malaudh and a Member of the District Board, but the civil and criminal powers formerly exercised by him are now exercised by his son Dal Singh, who has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate, 1st class, and a Munsif, 2nd class. The dignity of a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on the Sardar in 1903. His *jagir*, including his two-thirds share inherited from his cousin, now yields an annual income of Rs. 45,398 in addition to Rs. 8,000 per annum accruing from his landed property situated in Pakhoka, Malaudh, Somal, Bundhari, Burkhera and Teh Loharan, all in the Ludhiana Tahsil.

His younger brother, Sardar Sundar Singh, as has already been stated, succeeded to one-third of Sardar Uttam Singh's *jagir* and other landed property. His *jagir* income, therefore, now amounts annually to Rs. 22,565, besides Rs. 3,668 derived from his other lands. He is a Provincial Darbari and a Member of the District Board. Like his brother, he is a liberal subscriber to charitable objects.

Sardar Hakikat Singh succeeded his father Bhag Singh in 1820. To him fell the villages of Chima and Ber, in the latter of which his branch of the family still reside. He performed good service in the Mutiny, and encouraged education by founding and endowing a school at Ber, which still exists. Balwant Singh, his son, was a minor when Hakikat Singh died in 1875, and was educated at the Ambala Wards School. He is a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the District Board and was at one time a Civil Judge in his *Ilaka*. One of his first acts on attaining his majority was to provide funds to found a hospital for the Aitchison College, Lahore. He has a *jagir* yielding Rs. 10,050 per annum, and his lands in the villages of Rohli, Sohian, Chima, Bawarpur and Ber (Ludhiana) yield an annual income of over Rs. 1,600 exclusive of the Government demand.

The family *jagirs* are subject to a commutation allowance which aggregates Rs. 9,332 annually.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM SADOZAI.

- SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK (died 1842).
  - Shahzada Timur Shah.
    - Shahzada Sultan Sikandar (died 1885).
      - Muhammad Tahir (born 1848).
        - 6 sons.
    - Sultan Jalal-ud-din (died 1892).
      - 4 sons.
  - Shahzada Shahpur (died 1884).
    - Shahzada Alamgir (died 1890).
      - 7 sons.
  - Shahzada Safdar Jang (died 1899).
    - Sardar Bahadur Jang (died 1907).
      - 2 sons.
  - Shahzada Nadir, C.I.E. (died 1895).
    - SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM (BORN 1859).
      - Muzaffar Jang (born 1879).
        - Akhtar Jan (born 1905).
        - Asad Jan (born 1906).
      - Fakhar-ud-din (born 1881).
      - Ghulam Murtaza (born 1885).
    - Muhammad Muazzam (born 1860).
    - Muhammad Umar (born 1871).
      - Usman (born 1900).
      - Ismail (born 1904).
      - Ayub (born 1907).
    - Muhammad Akbar (born 1876).
    - Muhammad Mukhtar (born 1879).

Ludhiana is the home of the descendants of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk of Kabul. The circumstances under which that unfortunate ruler twice gained and lost a throne, are matters of general Indian history, and need only be touched upon here. It will be remembered that Shah Zaman returned to his capital after his second unsuccessful invasion of the Punjab in 1799, merely to be supplanted by his brother Mahmud, who took the precaution of incapacitating him from future Kingship by putting out his eyes. But the blind monarch was speedily avenged by another brother Shuja-ul-Mulk, who in 1803 deposed Mahmud, and installed himself as Ruler of Afghanistan. Seven years later, Shah Shuja was, in his turn, driven out by Mahmud, and forced to seek assistance from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This he did not receive, although the Sikh Chief used the King's name in attempting to seize Multan, which he intended keeping for himself. The expedition was a failure. After holding Peshawar for some months, and trying in vain to establish his sovereignty over Multan, Shah Shuja one day found himself a prisoner in the hands of Jahan Dad Khan, Afghan Governor of Attock, who deported him to Kashmir, and had him kept there for over a year. He was released by Wazir Fateh Khan, who had crossed the Indus to re-assert Afghan dominion over Kashmir. In 1813 he visited Lahore, still in search of some one who would help him to re-conquer his kingdom. There Ranjit Singh exchanged turbans with him as a token of the sincerest friendship, and after a little manœuvring, induced him to give up the *Koh-i-Nur* diamond, which the Maharaja had longed to possess. Shah Shuja was now made to perceive that his presence was only desirable in so far as it enabled the Maharaja to take action against Kashmir in his name. He managed to remove the ladies of his family to Ludhiana without Ranjit Singh's knowledge and himself fled shortly after to the Kishtwar Valley, whence, aided by the local chief, he made an abortive descent on Kashmir. Beaten back, he followed the mountains through Kulu, and crossing the Sutlej high up, came round to Ludhiana in September, 1816, having kept well out of the Maharaja's reach throughout the journey. He was granted an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per annum by the British Government, and was treated with the respect due to his rank. But Shah Shuja's nature was too restless to allow him to sit long inactive at Ludhiana. In 1818 he again started on his travels towards Kabul, and receiving assistance from the Nawab of Bahawalpur, seized Dera Ghazi Khan, while his son Timur marched further south and took

possession of Shikarpur. Shah Shuja proceeded along the Indus to Peshawar, where he was successfully opposed by Muhammad Azim Khan, Wazir of Ayub Khan, and obliged to take refuge in the Khyber. Thence he was driven, step by step, back to Shikarpur, and finally found himself once more a refugee at Ludhiana after wandering for months through Rajputana and the Eastern Punjab. Here he met his blind brother, Shah Zaman, who, after nearly similar adventures, had also become a guest of the British Government. This was in 1821. Twelve years later Shah Shuja again set out for the recovery of his patrimony, now in the hands of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. His English hosts had told him that they had no objection to his making the attempt, though they could not promise a continuance of hospitality were he again, through stress of circumstances, obliged to knock at their door. He had with him about three thousand armed followers and two lakhs of rupees. The Bahawalpur Nawab gave him a gun and some camels. He defeated the Sindhians at Shikarpur, and levied from the townspeople a contribution of five lakhs. Thus enriched, he proceeded towards Kandahar, but remained in that neighbourhood only until Dost Muhammad had time to march down from Kabul and administer a crushing defeat to him. Once more he was forced to turn towards Hindustan for safety and once more the English gave him shelter at Ludhiana. In money he was half a lakh richer; but in prestige more damaged than ever. Next came the triple alliance for the subversion of the power of the Barakzais, broken by the death of the Maharaja in 1839, and followed by the return to Kabul of Shah Shuja and the re-establishment of his dominion with the aid of British troops and British money. The unfortunate Shah Shuja was assassinated immediately after the disaster to our Kabul Garrison in 1842; and his family, no longer able to make head against Dost Muhammad's faction, returned to their asylum at Ludhiana, which has been their head-quarters ever since.

Shahzada Shahpur, son of Shah Shuja, was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum from Government until his death in 1884, when Shahzada Nadir, his youngest brother, became head of the family. Shahzada Nadir was President of the Municipal Committee, an Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana, a Provincial Darbari, and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum. His offers of service during the Mutiny were duly acknowledged by Government. In 1877 he and his brother, Shahzada Shahpur, received a grant of 4,000 acres of land in the

Montgomery district, and in 1888 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in 1895 and Rs. 1,200 per annum of his pension were continued to his eldest son, Sardar Muhammad Hamdam, who is a Tahsildar in the Gujrat district and a Divisional Darbari. Two of his other sons, Muhammad Akbar and Muhammad Mukhtar are Sub-Inspectors of Police in Alwar and Upper Burma respectively. Shahzada Shahpur's son, Alamgir, became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and died in 1890. All his sons are in Government employ, five in the Police, one as a Naib-Tahsildar and the youngest as a Sowar in the Native Cavalry.

Shahzada Safdar Jang, also a son of Shah Shuja, died in 1899 and his pension of Rs. 3,000 lapsed to Government, except a compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,080 per annum which was divided up between his 3 widows and his 5 daughters. Of his sons, Haidar Jang was at one time an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Bahadur Jang was a Tahsildar in the Kohat district. The latter, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1907. Another son Muhammad Rafiq Jang, is a Record-keeper in Ludhiana.

Timur Shah's son, Sultan Jalal-ud-din, was instrumental in saving the lives of some members of the American Christian Mission at Ludhiana in 1857, for which service he received a special reward. He died in 1892, and half of his annual allowance of Rs. 3,000 was granted to his three surviving sons and his widow and daughter-in law.

Muhammad Tahir, grandson of Shahzada Timur, receives a pension of Rs. 3,000 and is a Provincial Darbari ; one of his sons, Sultan Ali, is a Clerk in the Punjab Chief Court.

Abdul Wahab, a grandson of Shah Zaman, retired from the Police as Inspector and is now an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana.

BHAI ARJUN SINGH OF BAGARIAN.

- BHAI BAHADUR SINGH.
  - Sampuran Singh (died 1862).
    - Narayan Singh (died 1880).
      - BHAI ARJUN SINGH (BORN 1874).
        - Ardoman Singh (born 1899).
        - Arganjan Singh (born 1904).
  - Mula Singh.
    - Bir Singh.
    - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Bachittar Singh.
    - Santokh Singh.

Bhai Arjun Singh's adoptive father, Bhai Narayan Singh, submitted a pedigree table of his ancestors, going back thirty generations, which perhaps need not be reproduced here. Centuries ago, according to him, his people were Rajput Princes in the Marwara country. One of them, by name Bhadan, being childless, was advised by a fakir to take unto himself a wife of another caste. He allied himself with the daughter of a carpenter against the consent of her father, who is said to have complained to "the Emperor of Delhi." This potentate, to avenge the wrongs of the carpenter, led an army against the Rajput King, who was duly slain; but not before his consort had presented him with a son and heir whom they called Puran. Puran found himself coldly received by his father's relatives, who refused to regard him as a proper Rajput; and when the time came for him to marry, none of the pure blooded would give him a daughter. So he was obliged to turn towards the carpenters, as his father did before him; and thus it came about that Bhai Narayan Singh's immediate ancestors lost the higher caste status and became simple village *tarkhans.* The Emperor of Delhi (his name is not stated) was greatly incensed when he heard the son of his old enemy Bhadan was grown up; so he despatched an army against him and drove him out of the Marwara land into the Punjab. Puran settled in a village called Mania Kal Jharani, near Bhatinda, and maintained himself by husbandry and carpentry. Sudhu, sixth in descent from him, settled at Tanglani in Nabha, and married a lady of Sikh parentage, against her will, evidently; for it is said she left him on the night of her marriage, and sought comfort and consolation from a

neighbouring Guru, who told her to be of good cheer as her husband would certainly adopt the Sikh faith; and this actually happened. Sudhu tracked her up, and so overpowered was he by the Guru's eloquence that he there and then went through the necessary formalities and became a Sikh. His son Rup Chand, so named by reason of his extraordinary beauty, was taken as a boy to Amritsar and there given the *pauhal.* Many tales are still told of his devotion to the new faith. On one occasion, when Guru Hargobind was at their village, Rup Chand and his father fainted from thirst while ploughing in the field, rather than put their lips to a vessel of cold water which they desired to offer to the Guru in the evening as a special delicacy. So pleased was the Guru with this exhibition of self-denial that, after bringing them round, he directed them to follow him as his disciples. He gave his cloak and sword to Rup Chand who carried them on his head, regarding them as things too sacred and too precious to be worn in the ordinary fashion. The Guru, pleased at this fresh act of reverence, settled the father and son in a village, which he re-named Bhai Rupa, near Sangalani, in Nabha. This was in 1630. In the following year the Guru Sahib again passed that way, and was royally entertained, with three thousand of his followers, by the devoted Rup Chand, to whom he gave the title of Bhai, and put him in spiritual charge of the Cis-Sutlej country, promising that his children should one day come to be venerated as Sodhis. Bhai Rup Chand lived to a great age, and acquired immense influence, doing much for the spread of Sikhism in the neighbouring Jat villages. Amongst those who listened to his teaching were Tilokha and Rama, sons of Phul, to whom the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha owe their origin.

The descendants of Maha Nand, eldest son of Rup Chand, are still to be found in the villages of Bhai Rupa (Nabha), Shoraj (Ferozepore), Kotha Guru (Patiala), and Bawal Heri and Lakhnori, in the Ambala district. The children of his remaining six sons have also spread themselves about the Malwa country. From Rup Chand's seventh son, Dharam Singh, comes Narayan Singh, the best known member of the family. His son Dayal Singh founded the village of Dayalpur, now belonging to the Nabha State, the revenues of which (Rs. 4,620) go to the support of the *langar* at Bagarian. Dharampura in the Ferozepore district was also founded by Dayal Singh, and the proprietary dues are still levied by the family. Of Dayal Singh's sons, Godar Singh is particularly remembered for his piety and holy living. It is related of Gajpat Singh,

first Raja of Jind, that, having no children, he came to confide his troubles to his friend Godar Singh. After thinking it over, the Bhai pronounced in the matter as follows:—"This is indeed a misfortune; for you of all men should have offspring. In my fate it is written that I shall have children, as it is in yours that you shall have none; but I will gladly transfer to you this portion of my good fortune if my wife will give consent." His wife, the good Mai Baji, willingly agreed, whereupon Godar Singh performed certain rites over the Raja, who returned home with the Bhai's "luck", and in due time became the father of several sons and daughters. One of the latter, Raj Kaur, was eventually the wife of the celebrated Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and the mother of the still more celebrated Maharaja Ranjit Singh.*

Later on, in 1754, it fell to Godar Singh's lot to have to entertain Dina Beg and Sadik Beg, Governors of the Delhi Emperor, and so well pleased were they with his hospitality that they procured for him the *jagir* rights of the Bagarian village in which Bhai Arjun Singh now lives. He soon after founded the villages of Diwala and Kalahar in Ludhiana, Gungrali and Vahra, in Faridkot, and Vandran and Talwandi, in Ferozepore. In 1763 his old friend, Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, presented him with six villages in the Karnal and Panipat districts, which he had just overrun; but he had to surrender them again shortly after, as the Raja was rapidly beaten back within the proper limits of his State. However, in those days land had not the value it now has, and to receive a present of a deserted village, with all the conditions attached of revenue payments, was often regarded by the donee more as a misfortune than a blessing. The next member of the family to acquire property was Bhai Mohar Singh, who early in the present century was given two villages by the Jind Raja, one by Sardar Hari Singh Khana, and one by the Sardar of Ladhwa. In 1807 Maharaja Ranjit Singh honored him with a visit at Bagarian on the occasion of his second invasion of the Cis-Sutlej districts. Mohar Singh acted up to the family reputation for hospitality, and received the villages of Sadhowala and Sujana in *jagir* from the Sikh Chief as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the *langar*. The Maharaja also presented him with five hundred maunds of salt, promising that this article should

* In connection with Raj Kaur's birth there is a tradition that the Raja, enraged when the expected child proved to be a daughter, ordered her to be buried alive, a not uncommon habit amongst disappointed Jats even at a later day. And it was only on the faith of Godar Singh's assurance that she would certainly be the mother of a great ruler, that the Raja was induced to allow her to live.

be in future supplied to the kitchen, without charge, from the stores of the royal palace. Raja Fateh Singh, Ahluwalia, of Kapurthala, who was with Ranjit Singh on this expedition, also presented Mohar Singh with a village named Gangrali.

Mohar Singh died in 1820, leaving the property to his nephew Bahadur Singh, a minor, whom he adopted. The family affairs were looked after by his widow Mai Gauhran, who was fortunately a clever woman; for the growing power of the Bhais had begun to excite the envy of Raja Karam Singh of Patiala, who, by way of exercising authority as suzerain, established a Tahsil and Thana at Bagarian. For this unjustifiable trespass he was at once reported by the widow to Captain Murray, Political Agent, who requested the Raja to withdraw his posts. This order was duly complied with, but Karam Singh sat uneasy under the rebuke, and soon after he found means of setting Bahadur Singh against Mai Gauhran, from whom he demanded the surrender of his patrimony. But the widow appealed, again successfully, to Captain Murray, and she was allowed to hold the estates in life-tenure, it being considered certain that Bahadur Singh, if his own master, would fall an easy prey to his Patiala neighbours. When, however, Mai Gauhran died in 1838, and the property was taken over by Bahadur Singh, it was found he was perfectly able to look after his own interests, as he fully proved in more than one victorious tussle with Maharaja Karam Singh. On one occasion, in 1840, under cover of active loyalty towards the British Government, the Maharaja sent one of his Colonels, Mansa Singh, to seize all the camels he could find in Bagarian for use in connection with the Afghan Campaign. The Colonel had not driven the camels very far before he was overtaken by Bahadur Singh, captured, and led back in triumph to Bagarian. Karam Singh, enraged at this act of insolent insubordination on the part of one whom he desired to treat as a vassal, sent a portion of his troops, including a solitary gun, to effect the Colonel's release, and level Bagarian village with the ground. But the ever-watchful chiefs of Jind and Nabha and Maler Kotla, who had no desire to see Patiala grow larger on a frivolous pretext, sent "armies of observation" to that neighbourhood, and Karam Singh withdrew his forces, *re non effecta*. Bahadur Singh had next to assert himself against the Raja of Faridkot, who, in 1840, seized the village of Talwandi, founded by Bhai Godar Singh, holding it with his horsemen, and building a mud wall around so as to convert it into a fort. But this

time Bahadur Singh used the weapons of diplomacy, and complained to Sir George Clerk, who had just relieved Colonel Wade in charge of the British relations with the Punjab. The Raja was made to retire after pulling down the walls he had so hastily put up in token of possession.

Bhai Bahadur Singh was the first of his house who had the honour of receiving a seat in the Governor-General's Darbar. On his death, in 1847, seven of the *jagir* villages were resumed, and his son Sampuran Singh was confirmed in possession of one-fourth of Mauza Vandu (Ferozepore), half of Mahalan Kalahar and Ismailpur, and the whole of Shahjahanpur, Umarpura, Thriki, Gangrali, Taharwal, Talwandi and Bagarian; also in two-thirds of Ranta, Diwala and Kishangarh. During the Mutiny, Sampuran Singh behaved loyally, remaining under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a small body of horse and foot, maintained at his personal cost. For this service a year's revenue was remitted to him, and the commutation charge in lieu of service was reduced to one anna per rupee. In 1860 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in the Jhajjar *ilaka*. He died two years later, and was succeeded in the estates by his son Bhai Narayan Singh, born in 1848. Bhai Narayan Singh was invested with the powers of a Magistrate and Civil Judge in Bagarian. His influence extended all over the Malwa country, and most of the Phulkians used to take the *pauhal* at his hands. Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenat-Governor of the Punjab, styled him some years back an excellent example to the rising generation of the Sikh aristocracy; and a Deputy Commissioner, who had ample opportunity of judging, put him down as one of the most loyal and enlightened *Raises* of the Ludhiana district. He was a Viceregal Darbari.

He died in 1889, and was succeeded in his estates by his adopted son, Bhai Arjun Singh, who is well educated, knowing English, Persian and Gurmukhi. Like his predecessors he is regarded as the Guru of the Phulkian Chiefs, who give him handsome grants from time to time.

He maintains a "*langar*" at Bagarian, at which poor travellers are fed daily, and has contributed several thousands of rupees towards various works for the public benefit.

The Bhai is a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in Bagarian, President of the Chief Khalsa Diwan and a Member

of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, to the funds of which he has liberally contributed.

The *jagir* income of the Bhai is over Rs. 14,000 per annum.

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH OF LADHRAN.

- SARDAR JAI SINGH (died 1784).
  - Charat Singh (died 1816).
    - Uttam Singh (died 1841).
      - Sangat Singh (born 1820).
        - Kashmira Singh (died 1904).
      - Rai Bahadur Albel Singh (died 1902).
        - Two generations.
      - Harnam Singh (died 1896).
        - Chaja Singh.
        - Gaja Singh.
      - Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh (died 1907).
        - Mansa Singh (born 1884).
          - Kaka (born 1900).
          - Harchand Singh (born 1904).
    - Wazir Singh (died 1827).
      - Budh Singh (died 1877).
        - Sardar Mahtab Singh (died 1904).
          - SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH (BORN 1871).
            - Jagpal Singh (born 1894).
            - Lal Singh (born 1898).
            - Bhagwant Singh (born 1903).
          - Thakur Singh (born 1874).
            - Dhanraj Singh (born 1904).
          - Sarpat Singh (born 1887).
          - Brijchand Singh (born 1890).
          - Garja Singh (born 1894).
          - Baldev Singh (born 1897).
      - Chaman Singh (died 1871).
    - Ram Singh (died 1828).
      - Four generations.
    - Raja Singh (died 1847).
      - Three generations.
    - Atar Singh (died 1831).

Sardar Jai Singh was a Dharam Jat Sikh of the Manjha, living near Atari, in the Amritsar district. He joined the Nishanwala Confederacy, twelve thousand strong, in their invasion of the Cis-Sutlej tracts in 1763, when the battle of Sirhind was fought, and assisted at the seizure of Ambala, Shahabad, Ladhran, Amloh and Sarai Lashkar Khan. His share of the spoil was thirty-four villages around Ladhran and Kharar, roughly estimated to be worth Rs. 60,000 per annum. Jai Singh with his fellow-Sikhs suffered defeat shortly afterwards at the hands of Ahmad Shah

Durani, and had to abandon his holdings and take refuge in the hilly country north of Ambala. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala took the opportunity of annexing the Kharar villages, and this led to a serious quarrel as soon as Jai Singh found himself strong enough to return and claim what he considered his own. The matter was subsequently compromised by the rendition by Patiala of four of the villages. Jai Singh was a man of consequence, and the Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha felt honoured by receiving his daughter in marriage. But, like many others of the minor Sardars, he and his son Charat Singh, after him, lived in constant fear of being swallowed up by the powerful ruler of Patiala. Charat Singh was glad to accept British protection when it was offered in 1809. He accompanied General Ochterlony's force into the Simla hill country in the campaign against the Nepal General, Amar Singh Thapa, in 1814, and gave good help in the matter of carriage and supplies. On his death his lands were divided into three equal portions, representing the numbers of his wives—the sons of each wife taking a third share. This splitting-up of the property had the effect of weakening the position of the family, and they were obliged in the same year to place themselves under the protection of the Nabha Chief, agreeing to supply him with fifty horsemen, and to come to him in full strength whenever he required their services. But they still strove to maintain their independence in all respects, save the obligation to assist against a common foe, while the Raja Jaswant Singh was more than ever anxious to hasten on the day when the Ladhran family must merge as common vassals with his other subjects. A struggle thus went on for some years, the Raja doing all in his power to bring his weaker neighbours under subjection; the brothers steadily resisting the attempts of the Raja to deprive them of the position their grandfather and father had won and maintained. The question was taken up in 1827 by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Agent to the Governor-General in Delhi, on the joint representation of the Ladhran and Sonti Sardars, and referred by him to Captain Murray, who considered that although the chiefs should continue to furnish contingents for service to the Raja, they must be protected from his oppression, and their disputes heard and decided by the British Agent at Ambala. But the Resident held the Sardars to be dependents of Nabha, and that any interference on the part of the British Government would injuriously affect the position of the Raja. The case was again taken up by Sir George Clerk in 1836, when this view was

somewhat modified. The chiefs for some years, it was admitted, rendered suit and service to the Raja, and their obligation to do so had been maintained on many occasions by the British Government. The Government of India did not, therefore, deem it expedient to declare the Sikhs of Sonti and Ladhran altogether independent of Nabha. The complaints which they had made of harassing and perpetual demands for service were nevertheless regarded, and the Raja was directed to dispense with their services altogether, except on the occasion of the birth of a son, the marriage of one of his sons or daughters, the death of the reigning Prince, or in time of actual war.* This decision satisfied neither party. The ill-feeling continued, and exists in a measure to this day. In 1851 Government admitted the claim of the Raja to feudal supremacy, and withdrew its own criminal jurisdiction; but this was rescinded later on, in 1860, and when a *Sanad* was granted by Lord Canning to the Raja Bharpur Singh, the Ladhran Sardars were excluded in the schedule from the list of feudatories and tributaries of the Nabha State.

The Ladhran Sardars have always loyally assisted the Government when occasion has required their services. They supplied horses, grain and carriage to the army of the Sutlej in 1845, and again in 1848 in connection with the suppression of the Multan rebellion. During the Mutiny the family rallied round the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana. Sardars Budh Singh, Kishan Singh, Sahib Singh and Albel Singh took up duty as a personal escort to Mr. Ricketts, while Sardars Chaman Singh and Harnam Singh helped to hold Jagraon with a body of their own horsemen.

Sardar Budh Singh died in 1877 and his son Mahtab Singh succeeded him as senior member of the family. Sardar Mahtab Singh died in 1904 and his eldest son Raghbir Singh has inherited the title of Sardar and occupies his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. Sardar Raghbir Singh now owns nearly one-twelfth share (Rs. 2,282) of the whole *jagir* held by the Ladhran Sardars both in the Ludhiana and Amritsar districts, besides which the office of *Adalat-i-Sadr* in the Nabha State brings him in Rs. 200 per mensem.

Several other members of the family have ranked as Darbaris, namely, Rai Bahadur Albel Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh and Sham Singh. Of these the first three were sons of Uttam Singh, who was present with our army in Kabul during the first Afghan War, while Sham Singh was the eldest son of Raja Singh. All are now dead.

* *Vide* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

Hari Singh was present as a boy in Major Broadfoot's camp when the battles of Ferozeshah and Mudki were fought. Shortly after the Mutiny broke out he acted on orders received from Sir John Lawrence and raised and equipped a full troop, which became a portion of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. He received the rank of Risaldar, and fought well all through the campaign. He also did good service in Abyssinia and Afghanistan. He retired in 1885 on a pension of Rs. 1,080 per annum, after holding a Risaldar's commission for twenty-three years, during which period he earned and retained the highest regard and respect of every officer with whom he served. He enjoyed the title of Sardar Bahadur. He died in 1907. His son Mansa Singh is an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

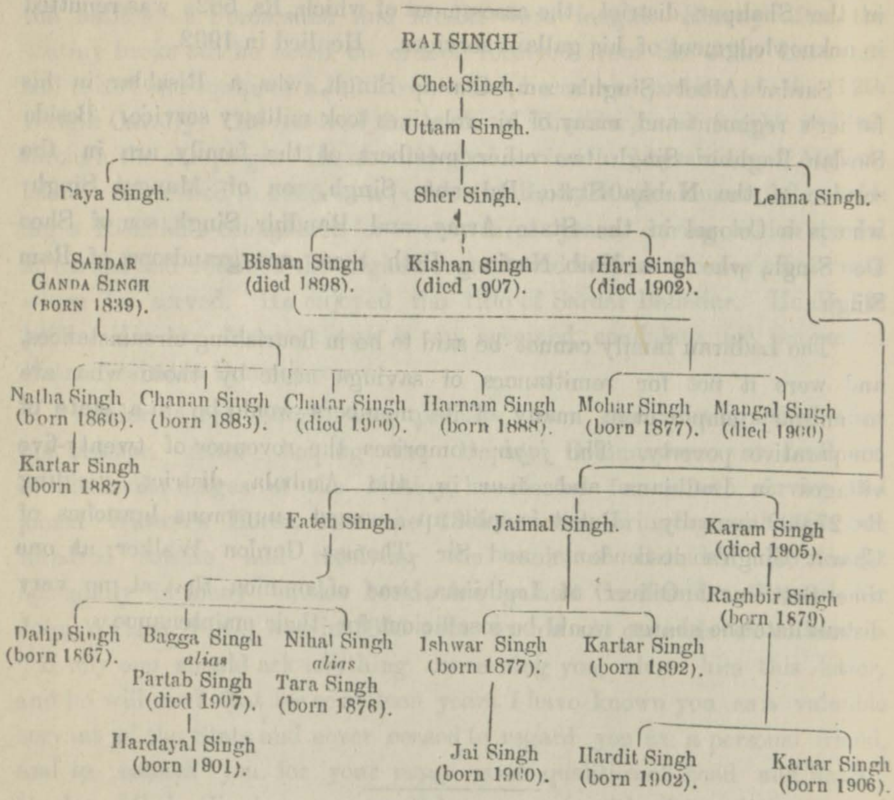
Sardar Albel Singh was, perhaps, even more distinguished than his brother. After helping the Deputy Commissioner at Ludhiana in the earlier stages of the Mutiny, he elected for active service and joined Watson's Horse, now the 13th Lancers, bringing with him one hundred sowars and receiving the rank of Risaldar. He fought splendidly in many battles beside his gallant Commander General Sir John Watson, *V. C.*, who in 1876 wrote to his old comrade as follows:—"If any one should ask anything concerning you, show him this letter, and he will read that for seventeen years I have known you as a valuable servant of the State and never ceased to regard you as a personal friend, and to esteem you for your many good qualities of head and heart." Sardar Albel Singh was entrusted for years with the enlistment and management of the Sikhs of his regiment, and his tact and intelligence secured him the love and esteem of all the men, who regarded him in the light of a father. He possessed handsome testimonials from many distinguished officers who knew him well, including Sir Hugh Gough, General Sir R. C. Low, and Colonel Macnaghten. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879, and was in Egypt with the Expedition of 1882. Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur in 1875. He was for a short time an *Aide-de-camp* to His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, and he was attached as Orderly Officer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the close of the Egyptian Campaign he visited England and received his War Medal from the hand of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress; obtaining at the same time rank of Risaldar-Major in his old regiment. He retired on a pension of

Rs. 1,560 per annum and was granted three thousand acres of land in the Shahpur district, the assessment of which, Rs. 562, was remitted in acknowledgment of his gallant services. He died in 1902.

Sardar Albel Singh's son, Chatar Singh, was a Risaldar in his father's regiment and many of his relatives took military service. Beside Sardar Raghbir Singh two other members of the family are in the service of the Nabha State, Balwant Singh, son of Mangal Singh, who is a Colonel in the State Army, and Randhir Singh, son of Sheo Deo Singh, who is a Naib Nazim. Both these are grandsons of Ram Singh.

The Ladhran family cannot be said to be in flourishing circumstances, and were it not for remittances of savings made by those who are in military employment, many of its members would be in a state of comparative poverty. The *jagir* comprises the revenues of twenty-five villages in Ludhiana and four in the Ambala district, yielding Rs. 27,000 annually. But it is split up amongst numerous branches of Charat Singh's descendants, and Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, at one time Settlement Officer of Ludhiana, was of opinion that at no very distant date the shares would be insufficient for their maintenance.

SARDAR GANDA SINGH OF DHIRU MAZRA.



The Jhabu and Dhiru Mazra *jagirdars* of the Samrala tahsil, Ludhiana, are now only of small importance. Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, at one time Settlement Officer, wrote of them:—"There is little to distinguish these men from the Jats around them, except their extravagance; and not one of them is in service." The founder, Rai Singh, a Kang Jat from Amritsar, entered the Malwa country about 1763, and secured sixteen villages to the south-west of Khana. After a long struggle for independent existence, the holders found themselves swallowed up by the Raja of Patiala, who annexed the villages to his own State. An appeal made to Mr. Fraser, Resident at Delhi, resulted in the restoration of eight of them to the Mazra Sardars who thenceforward came under British protection, furnishing three sowars for duty at the Samrala tahsil in token of feudal service.

Sardar Uttam Singh about this time took up his abode at Dhiru Mazra, dividing off the villages with his nephew Gurbakhsh Singh, who thenceforward became the head of the Jhabu Mazra branch. The family was of assistance to Government during the Sikh War, furnishing supplies and helping with carriage.

Sardar Ganda Singh is a Zaildar, a member of the District Board, and a Provincial Darbari. He has received the acknowledgments of Government for having built a school in his village. His *jagir* share yields Rs. 1,903 per annum. He is owner of eleven hundred *bighas* of land in the Samrala tahsil, and of forty-five *bighas* in Mauza Ghamapur, Amritsar. His eldest son, Natha Singh, now discharges the duties of Zaildar on his behalf, and his grandson Kartar Singh is a Darbari of the Faridkot State and as such receives Rs. 30 per mensem.

INAYAT KHAN OF RAEKOT.

RAI IMAM BAKHSH KHAN
(died 1886.)

- Faiz Talab Khan (died 1900).
  - INAYAT KHAN (BORN 1877).
- Amir Khan (born 1854.)
- Fateh Khan (born 1857).
  - Bahawal Khan. (born 1882).
  - Muhammad Jafar Khan (born 1890).

Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan was the nephew of Rani Bhag Bhari, who nominated him as her successor. The last of the male issue was Rai Alyas, who died in 1802. He was succeeded by his mother the Rani Nur-un-Nisa, after whom followed the Rani Bhag Bhari. The family is of Hindu Rajput origin, tracing itself back to the Chandar Bansi dynasty. Mention is frequently made of the chiefs of Raekot in Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.* Their ancestor Tulsi Ram, a Hindu Rajput, left Jaisalmir early in the fourteenth century and settled at Chakar, in the Jagraon district, adopting the Muhammadan faith. He took the name of Shaikh Chaku. His grandson, Rai Chaku, occupied a high post under Sultan Ala-ud-din Ghauri, who made over to him the revenues of thirteen hundred villages south of the Sutlej, subject to an annual payment of five lakhs of rupees. The family continued to prosper, and for many generations ruled the country between Ludhiana and Ambala. One of them, Rai Ahmad, founded the existing town of Raekot in 1648. Jagraon was built by his nephew Rai Kamal-ud-din, whose son Rai Kulha was the first of the family called upon to protect the patrimony from the incursions of the Manjha Sikhs. This he effectively did with the aid of Shah Ali Khan, Nazim of Sirhind. But they took advantage of his death and of the minority of his successor, Rai Alyas, to try their fortunes once more in the Malwa country. The celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, who four years earlier had devastated Maler Kotla with sword and fire, swept down upon Raekot in 1798 at the head of a numerous rabble, announcing his determination to exterminate the kine-killing race whose presence polluted the land. Jagraon, Raekot and Ludhiana were speedily overrun, and a fierce battle was fought at Jodh, where the Raekotias made a gallant stand under Roshan Khan; but their leader was killed

towards the end of the day, and victory remained with the Sikhs. The Bedi was, however, obliged ultimately to retire upon Ludhiana, pressure having been put upon him by the Phulkian Chiefs whose aid the Raekotias had sought. The Sikhs of Ludhiana opened the gates of the city to the Bedi, but the fort held out, defended by Hassan Khan. It was regularly invested, and would no doubt have fallen had not Rai Alyas in his last extremity sent for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar, who was only too happy to fight when loot was to be the reward. George Thomas was not, however, destined to draw his sword on this occasion, for the Bedi hastily raised the siege on hearing of his approach and betook himself to his home beyond the Sutlej.

But Raekot only escaped the ravages of the Bedi to be ruined by a more terrible foe. The Phulkian Chiefs were at this period fighting amongst themselves. The weak-minded Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was completely in the hands of his violent-tempered, semi-masculine wife, the Rani Aus Kaur. This lady had involved her husband in a quarrel with the Rajas of Nabha and Jind in which much blood was shed on both sides. Ultimately the Jind Raja, Bhag Singh, whose sister, Bibi Raj Kaur, was the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, applied to his nephew for aid against the Rani Aus Kaur. This was most readily granted by the Maharaja, who was only too pleased to have an opportunity of interfering in Cis-Sutlej politics. He did little to restore friendship between the contending parties, but he took the opportunity of breaking up the Raekot chiefship on the plea of avenging Bedi Sahib Singh's defeat, prompted, probably, by the feeling of fanatical hatred borne towards Muhammadans generally by the majority of his followers. "The chief representatives (at Raekot) were at the time," writes Griffin, "two women, Nur-un-Nisa, mother of Rai Alyas Khan, and Lachmi; but Ranjit Singh had no generosity, and preferred despoiling a widow to attacking a chief who was better able to resist. From the plunder of this family, Raja Bhag Singh received the districts of Ludhiana, Jhandala, Kot, Jagraon and Basia, including fifty-four villages, of an annual rent of Rs. 23,260; Sardar Gurdit Singh of Ladwa, the districts of Badowal, with portions of Jagraon, thirty-two villages worth Rs. 23,540; Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha, portions of Kot Basia, Talwandi and Jagraon, thirty-one

villages worth Rs. 26,590; Sardar Fateh Singh, Ahluwalia, portions of Dhaka Kot, Basia, Jagraon and Talwandi, one hundred and six villages, worth Rs. 40,505; Diwan Mohkam Chand, portions of Ghila, Kot, Jagraon and Talwandi, seventy-one villages worth Rs. 33,945; Sardar Basawa Singh, ten villages, in Kot and Jagraon, worth Rs. 5,714; and Sardar Bhanga Singh, one village in Talwandi, worth Rs. 400."

The Rani Nur-un-Nisa thus found herself left with only Raekot and portions of Malha, Jhajewal, Hiran and Talwandi out of all the fertile country bequeathed her by Rai Alyas Khan. Nur-un-Nisa was succeeded by Alyas Khan's widow, the Rani Bhag Bhari. She represented the interests of the family when the British forces fought the campaign on the Sutlej, and helped them to the best of her power with carriage and supplies. On her death in 1854 the property passed to her nephew and adopted son Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan. In lieu of *jagir* rights he was awarded a pension of Rs. 2,400, with a *muafi* grant of one hundred acres in Raekot. He behaved loyally in the Mutiny. His three sons received allowances aggregating Rs. 1,800 per annum. Faiz Talab Khan, the oldest son, retained the *muafi* grant. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari, and died in 1900. His son Inayat Khan is now the representative of the family. He has had half the allowance of Rs. 840, drawn by his father, continued to him and also enjoys the *muafi* grant. He is President of the Municipal Committee of Raekot and occupies his father's seat in Darbar. Six hundred *bighas* of land jointly owned by Inayat Khan and his uncles is all that remains to the once powerful chiefs of Raekot. Bahawal Khan, son of Fateh Khan, is a Jamadar in the 8th Cavalry.

The family is proud of its Hindu Rajput origin, and many old Hindu customs are still observed in connection with marriages and other ceremonials.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF BHARI.

- RAI SINGH (died 1809).
  - Ratan Singh (died 1846).
    - Surmukh Singh (died 1861).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1877)
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1844).
          - Jagdish Singh (born 1880).
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1883).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1864).
          - Jagendra Singh (born 1897).
        - Bhagwant Singh (born 1868).
          - Sheo Kirpal Singh (born 1905).
      - Atal Singh (dead).
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Lal Singh. (died 1887).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1856).
          - Hardev Singh (born 1880).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1904).
          - Baldev Singh (died 1904).
        - Naurang Singh (died 1894).
          - Hari Singh.
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1885).
            - Gursaran Singh (born 1887).
            - Mohendra Singh (born 1897).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1903).
      - Narayan Singh.
        - Bhagwan Singh.
          - Sujan Singh.
            - Narinjan Singh (born 1896).
            - Bachan Singh (born 1907).
          - Basant Singh.
            - Arjun Singh (born 1898).
        - Thakur Singh.

The Kotla Badla family, Tahsil Samrala, Ludhiana, is another of the many petty chiefships, owing their origin and prosperity to the adventurous spirit of a Manjha ancestor who, when the Muhammadan power was weak, crossed the Sutlej and helped himself to as much as he was able to hold of the good lands in the Malwa. It is scarcely necessary to give an account of the fights which resulted in acquisitions, or of the struggles that were

of every-day occurrence for their retention. Many of the stories now submitted for the manufacture of history are manifestly exaggerated, and few of them are of interest to any one outside the family circle.

Rai Singh's father Mahtab Singh was taken and killed for the murder of Masa Khan, Muhammadan Governor of Amritsar, in the time of Nadir Shah, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Rai Singh, then an infant, was saved from his father's fate by a sweeper who sheltered him while the search was being prosecuted, and ultimately left him in a jungle. Here he was found by a Kamboh woman, and taken to her husband's home. But he never lost his identity, and when he grew up, Sardar Sham Singh, founder of the Karora Singhia Confederacy, gave him his daughter in marriage. He accompanied his father-in-law on most of his plundering expeditions, receiving his reward in villages many of which are still held by the family. At Miran Kot he built a mud fort, and here he lived until his death in 1809. Of his four sons, the descendants of Gurbakhsh Singh and Kunwar Singh now reside at Kotla Badla, Ludhiana, while Ratan Singh's children have their head-quarters at Bhari, in the Samrala tahsil. Ratan Singh was a man of culture. He was a good Persian scholar, and at the request of Captain Murray, Agent to the Governor-General, wrote a history, called the *Panth Parkash*, of the various families then celebrated in the Punjab. He, moreover, rendered assistance in carriage and supplies during the Afghan War, and again when the troops wer assembling for the campaign on the Sutlej; his son, Gurmukh Singh, accompanying the army with four armed retainers. For these services, and others rendered in 1857, half the commutation payments were remitted by Government. Gurmukh Singh's best act, perhaps, was to found a school in his village, for which he duly received a *khilat* and *sanad*.

The present Sardar, Harnam Singh, is the son of Bishan Singh. The whole family *jagir* is worth Rs. 7,611 per annum, and of this Harnam Singh's share amounts to about Rs. 1,600. He owns a village in Nabha and collects his dues in kind. He is on the list of Provincial Darbaris.

His eldest son Jagdish Singh is an accepted candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar in the Ludhiana district, and his younger son Bakhshish Singh is a Naib Tahsildar in the Nabha State.

MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HUSSAIN OF JAGRAON.

- SULTAN MUHAMMAD.
  - Sayad Ali Bakhsh.
    - K. B. Maulvi Sayad Rajab Ali (died 1869).
      - Sharif Hassan (died 1895).
        - Abbas Hussain (born 1868).
          - Ahmad (born 1884).
          - Sharif Ali (died 1891).
          - Sharif Ali, II (born 1892).
        - Ali Akbar (born 1874).
          - Mehdi Hassan (born 1903).
        - Muhammad Mohsan (born 1884).
          - Muhammad Taki (born 1905).
      - MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HUSSAIN (BORN 1838).
        - Mustafa Hassan (born 1869).
          - Sharif Muhammad (born 1890).
          - Abu Turab (died 1902).
          - Zain-ul-Abdin (born 1896).
          - Agha Hussain (born 1899).
          - Agha Ali (born 1902).
          - Mujtaba Husain (born 1904).
        - Murtaza Hassain (born 1878)

Sayad Sharif Hussain is the son of Maulvi Sayad Rajab Ali, one of the most worthy of the many excellent men who served Government in the days of the Board of Administration at Lahore. The family is beyond doubt an old one, and of the highest respectability. Their ancestry dates back to Sayad Mahmud, a celebrated theologian, who in 1502 left his home in Multan, and attached himself to Sikandar Lodi of Delhi. Fifty years later, in Akbar's time, the Sayad was given a *jagir* of five hundred *bighas* near Batala, in the Gurdaspur district. The Emperor Jahangir increased the holding, and the family resided at Panjgrain, near Batala, for several generations. During the reign of Muhammad Shah Sayad Muhammad Jafar was granted *istamrari* rights in twelve villages in the Ludhiana district, one of which, Talwandi, is still held by the family. They continued to flourish until the beginning of the last century, when Diwan Mul Chand, representative at Jullundur of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, seised the *jagir* and reduced its holders to poverty.

To Maulvi Rajab Ali was given the privilege of restoring the fortunes of the family. We find him in 1826, at the age of eighteen years

obtaining the Persian Essay Prize at the Delhi College, then the best educational institution in Upper India. He was not long in obtaining a small post in the office of the Political Agent at Ambala. He soon became Head Reader, and was sent forward in this capacity to Ludhiana, under Mr. Robinson, in 1839. Later on he accompanied the Lawrences to Lahore, and rapidly gained the confidence of the Punjab Chiefs and gentlemen with whom his work brought him in contact. The late Sir Herbert Edwardes held him in the highest esteem. In 1848 he recorded of him as follows:—"I believe his judgment on questions of policy to be valuable, and that he has always proved to Sir Henry Lawrence a trustworthy depository of the most secret information. I hope also to be able to testify that the Maulvi, though a *sahib-i-kalam*, is by no means afraid of the gleam of a *shamsher*. He behaved with very great coolness and bravery in the Cow Riot in Lahore in 1846." This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. F. Currie, George Clerk, Melvill, Barnes, Montgomery and Temple, all of whom knew him well, and had ample opportunities of studying Rajab Ali's character. Sir Henry Lawrence, in recommending him in 1853 as having earned the continuance in perpetuity of his ancestral *jagir* holding in *mauza* Aligarh, wrote:—"During the Lahore troubles I hardly know what we should have done without Rajab Ali; and he has ever since been of the greatest use to me in all political arrangements and negotiations."

The reward which Sir Henry Lawrence strove to obtain for him in 1853 was finally conferred by Lord Lawrence, Viceroy, in 1868. He received *jagir* assignments valued at Rs. 2,696 per annum in Aligarh and both Talwandis, Tahsil Jagraon, Ludhiana, "in consideration of most valuable services rendered to the State, at the time of the negotiations with the Ruler of the Punjab to obtain permission for the British Forces to cross the Sikh Frontier and proceed to Afghanistan in the campaigns which led to the annexation of the Punjab, and during the siege of Delhi in 1857." During the Mutiny the Maulvi's services were placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General before Delhi for the purpose of assisting Hodson in organizing and working the Intelligence Department, and he was thoroughly successful in the discharge of these important duties. He received cash rewards of Rs, 10,000 in recognition of his services during the siege.

The Maulvi was given the title of Khan Bahadur in 1846; that of *Arastu Jah* (the Aristotle of the age) in 1858. He died in 1869, beloved and regretted by all who had known him.

Half the *jagir* of Rs. 2,696 has been continued to Rajab Ali's two sons. The elder, Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hassan was a Viceregal Darbari, a Zaildar and a Member of the Municipal Committee of Jagraon where he resided. He shared with his brother the income of about eleven hundred *bighas* of land in the Jagraon tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,500 per annum. The brothers used to receive each an allowance of Rs. 100 per monsem from the Maharaja of Patiala in consideration of his friendship for their father. But this bounty has now been stopped. Sharif Hassan was during his father's life time for a few years in the service of Government as Nazir at Lahore, and as Naib Mir Munshi in the Rajputana Agency. He died in 1895 and his younger brother Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hussain is now regarded as the head of the family. He is a man of scholarly habits and deep learning in Persian and Arabic literature.

Abbas Hussain, eldest son of the late Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hassan, is a Tahsildar in the Ferozepore district. The family has no seat in Darbar at present.

NAWAB GHULAM KUTB-UD-DIN KHAN OF MAMDOT.

- SULTAN KHAN.
  - Mauj-ud-din Khan.
    - Nizam-ud-din Khan.
      - Fateh Din Khan.
    - Kutab-ud-din Khan.
      - Kalo Khan.
      - Jamal-ud-din Khan (died 1863).
        - Khan Bahadur Khan (died 1888).
          - Shah Nawaz Khan (born 1883).
            - Kutab-ud-din Khan (born 1906).
          - 3 other sons.
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1872).
      - Jalal-ud-din Khan (died 1875).
        - Nizam-ud-din Khan (died 1891).
          - NAWAB GHULAM KUTAB-UD-DIN KHAN (BORN 1889).
  - Muhammad Khan.

The ancient city of Kasur, situated some twenty miles to the south of Lahore, was, in 1570, by permission of the Emperor Akbar, settled by a colony of Pathans, numbering about 3,500 souls. Among these came from Kandahar the ancestors of the Mamdot chiefs of the Hassanzai tribe, and till the fall of the Mughal Empire, they lived at Kasur, sometimes traders, sometimes soldiers, as suited their inclination or their means. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathan colony; but in the end the Bhangi confederacy overran and subdued the whole of the Kasur territory, under Sardar Gulab Singh; and the two brothers Nizam-ud-din Khan and Kutab-ud-din Khan entered the service of the conqueror. These young men, however, were energetic and brave, and in 1794, with the aid of their Afghan countrymen, expelled the Sikhs entirely from Kasur and established a chiefship of their own. They were not left unmolested. Sardar Gulab Singh made frequent attempts to recover his lost territory, and later the young Ranjit Singh attacked the brothers several times without success.

Nizam-ud-din Khan joined vigorously in the cabal against Ranjit Singh in 1800, when that Chief obtained possession of Lahore, and the next year

Kasur was more vigorously attacked, but Nizam-ud-din held out, though he agreed to pay tribute to Ranjit Singh. In 1802 Nizam-ud-din Khan was assassinated by his three brothers-in-law Wasil Khan, Haji Khan, and Najib Khan, whom he had ousted from their *jagirs*. Kutab-ud-din Khan has generally been accused of having been privy to the murder; but he appears to have been absent from Kasur at the time, and on his return he stormed and took the fort of Azam Khan, whither the murderers had retired, and put Wasil Khan and Najib Khan to death, Haji Khan escaping to the Deccan.

Ranjit Singh at the close of the year again invaded Kasur, but was not able to make much impression, and Kutab-ud-din held his own till 1807, when the Maharaja again appeared with a strong army, and after a month's fighting Kutab-ud-din gave in, and agreed to retire to his territory of Mamdot, on the other side of the Sutlej, holding it in *jagir* subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Kutab-ud-din and his brother had conquered Mamdot from the Rai of Raikot, in the year 1800, with the assistance of the Dogars, a turbulent Muhammadan tribe inhabiting the district. Ranjit Singh gave to Fateh Din Khan a *jagir* at Marup, in the Gugera district, subject to the supply of the same number of horsemen as Mamdot. But Fateh Din Khan was not satisfied, and was always appealing to the Maharaja for the grant of Mamdot, which he considered his right.

At last, with the connivance of the Maharaja, he crossed the river in 1831, when his uncle's contingent was absent on service, and attacked him. The Dogars, ready for any change, joined him, and Kutab-ud-din was defeated, severely wounded and driven out of the country, and he died soon after at Amritsar. Ranjit Singh now thought fit to interfere on the other side. He recalled Fateh Din, and confirmed Jamal-ud-din Khan in his father's possessions. Once again Fateh Din tried his fortune, but the British Agent interfered, and the Maharaja ordered him back to Lahore.

The Mamdot chiefs were at no time invested with sovereign power, but were merely *jagirdars*; feudatories of the Lahore Government. Lahore was the high court of appeal; and there are many instances on record of fines imposed upon these chiefs. In 1824, Kutab-ud-din Khan was fined Rs. 12,567 for conniving at, and sharing in the plunder of cattle from the Lahore territories. In 1844 Jamal-ud-din Khan was

fined Rs. 11,100 for the murder of Suba Rai, the Lahore news-writer at his court, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the chief by giving information of the disorders committed in the district.

In 1845, before the Sutlej Campaign, Jamal-ud-din Khan was told that if he stood on our side his possession would be confirmed to him; yet at Mudki and Ferozeshah he fought against us, and in the latter battle his cousin Fateh Din Khan was killed. Only towards the end of the campaign, when he perceived where the victory would eventually be, did he turn and render some trifling assistance to Sir John Littler, when that General was threatened by the Sikh army at Ferozepore. This induced the Government to grant him sovereign powers and to confirm him in his possessions. In 1848 his contingent, under his brother Jalal-ud-din behaved well at Multan, and Jamal-ud-din was granted the title of Nawab and the contingent of one hundred horsemen was reduced to sixty in time of peace and seventy in war.

Jamal-ud-din Khan was an example of the danger of entrusting irresponsible power to a wicked and sensual man. During the Sikh times his tyranny had been notorious, but under the British Rule his power was increased, and his tyranny grew in the same proportion. His revenue system was but robbery, extortion and violence. The Dogars were the especial objects of his hatred, for by their aid his father had been driven from the country; but all classes, Hindus and Muhammadans, felt his heavy hand. Robbery flourished under his protection, and even the property of British subjects was not secure from his gangs of thieves, who shared the booty with their master. At length all men of consideration or wealth left Mamdot. It had once been fertile and populous, with many wells and irrigation canals but these were all falling to ruin; the towns were deserted, and the corn fields, were again becoming jungle.

Retribution at length came. The British Government had, with its known policy, long refused to interfere with the internal arrangement of this estate; but affairs at length came to such a pass and the voice of the people was so unanimous against their oppressor, that an investigation was in 1855 made into the charges against the Nawab, and on their truth being established, he was deprived of his powers, and his territory was annexed to the Ferozepore district. The Nawab was pensioned, and till 1861 resided at Lahore. He then settled at Machiwara, in the Ferozepore district, where he died in March 1863 of apoplexy.

Then came the question of succession as between the sons of Jamal-ud-din Khan and his brother Jalal-ud-din. The latter was in no way concerned in his brother's misgovernment. He was a brave and intelligent man, who had fought well in many battles. He was against us in 1845, but at Multan in 1848 he did good service under Lake, and later in the war, under Lumsden. His fidelity was at that time fully proved. He also behaved very well in 1857, and laid a camel *dak* from Ferozepore to Bahawalpur. His conduct was at the time highly spoken of by the authorities.

Accordingly, in 1864, the Governor-General in Council declared Jalal-ud-din, brother of the late Nawab, to be the Chief, to the exclusion of the sons of Jamal-ud-din, with succession to his male issue, the law of primogeniture being established. On Jalal-ud-din also was conferred the title of Nawab, to descend to the eldest son in regular succession; and he was permitted to return and live at Mamdot. In 1870 he was invested with magisterial powers. He died in May 1875, and was succeeded by his son Nizam-ud-din Khan, during whose minority the estate was managed in the Court of Wards by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore. Its resources were considerably developed by the construction of important irrigation canals, which resulted in an increase in the annual income from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 1,30,000. The present town of Jalalabad was founded in a healthy locality and at a distance of about twenty miles from the old capital of Mamdot, which had been partly washed away by river action. It was named after Jalal-ud-din Khan. In fact, the property was made over to the Nawab in a most prosperous condition. Things did not thrive so well after 1883, when the Nawab attained his majority, and he became involved in debt. He received a Commission from Her Majesty in 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. His interest in matters connected with horse-breeding was recognized by the bestowal upon him of a special diploma at the hands of the Viceroy. He died in 1891 largely in debt, and was succeeded by his infant son, Ghulam Kutb-ud-din Khan, the present Nawab, who was born in 1889 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He is betrothed to a daughter of Sir Amir-ud-din Khan, the Nawab of Loharu.

Owing to the young Nawab's long minority, the estate, which has come for the second time under the Court of Wards, has greatly

improved. The debts of the late Nawab, amounting to Rs. 3,57,647, have been paid off and promissory notes purchased to the value of Rs. 8,07,500, besides which many useful buildings have been erected and land added to the estate itself.

Jalalabad, the new capital of the estate, has now a railway station on the Mcleod Ganj Branch line of the North-Western Railway, and is thus directly connected with Karachi; it is rapidly growing in importance as a commercial town.

The sons of Jamal-ud-din Khan, namely Khan Bahadur Khan and Muhammad Khan, received allowances, the former of Rs. 6,000 and the latter of Rs. 4,800 per annum, during their lifetime. These pensions have been continued to their widows. Shah Nawaz Khan, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Khan, is employed in the Criminal Investigation Department of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The young Nawab will, on attaining his majority, succeed to the premier seat in Darbar in the Ferozepore district.

GURU BISHAN SINGH OF GURU HARSAHAI.

GURU JIWAN MAL.
|
Four generations.
|
Guru Fateh Singh (died 1879).

- Guru Bishan Singh (born 1849).
- Guru Autar Singh (born 1851).
  - Harbans Singh (born 1891).
  - Amar Singh (born 1893).
- Guru Kabul Singh (died 1883).

Sons of Guru Bishan Singh:

- Narendra Singh (died 1882).
- Nao Nihal Singh (died 1898).
- Shamsher Singh (died 1897).
- Jaswant Singh (born 1898).
- Sadhu Singh *alias* Karam Singh (born 1902).

About a hundred years ago there was a desert tract in the Muktsar tahsil, lying on the edge of the lands occupied by the Barars and the Dogars, who were constantly quarrelling over its possession. Upon this waste, one Jiwan Mal came and pitched his tent. He was a Sodhi, seventh in descent from the celebrated Guru Ram Das. He had been driven from his home at Muhammadpur, near Chunian in the Lahore district, by the *Kardar* who represented Ahmad Shah's government. No doubt he had made himself obnoxious by a display of fanaticism against the rival religion. The Dogar chief, Sultan, gave him protection and encouraged him to remain in the place, believing that his presence would in a measure stop the incursions of the Barars, and put an end to the disputes between the tribes. The Barars also regarded him with a favourable eye, as a priest of their own religion. He was thus permitted to establish a number of villages in the plain, and he fixed his boundaries by marking down the tracks of his horse's hoof as he took a long circuit one morning along the edge of the land he fancied. He named the *ilaka* Guru Harsahai after his eldest son, who eventually took his father's place as head of the family. Jiwan Mal appears to have made friends later on with Ahmad Shah, for he was allowed to hold his lands free of revenue; and the grant was renewed by Ranjit Singh when the Muhammadans disappeared from this part of the Punjab. In the time of Guru Gulab Singh, grandfather of Bishan Singh, the *jagir* income of several villages in the Chunian *ilaka* was assessed at Rs. 3,740 per annum.

The religious influence of the family was very great throughout the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and many of the Harsahai Sodhis were employed about the Court at Lahore, and accompanied the army on expeditions along the Frontier, when it was necessary to preserve the enthusiasm of the men at a high pitch. In making these journeys they seized the opportunity of recruiting followers under their own religious banner from amongst the scattered Hindu families of the Western Punjab; and they were, until quite recently, honoured and revered by large numbers of Sikhs, not only in their immediate neighbourhood but in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat and the Derajat. On the death, in 1869, of Guru Gulab Singh, only two-thirds of the *jagir* were continued to his successor, Fateh Singh, on a life-tenure. He was unfortunate in becoming involved in quarrels with his own son, and in his time much of the old influence of the family melted away. He was, moreover, on bad terms with Bishan Singh, his eldest son, and in order to despite him, made a gift of his property and of the Guru headship to his younger son Kabul Singh. A law-suit followed, in which Guru Bishan Singh was successful; but the expenses of litigation seriously crippled the property. On the death of Fateh Singh, in 1879, the *jagir* was temporarily resumed; and it was re-granted to Guru Bishan Singh in 1885 under a *sanad* from the Supreme Government.

Guru Gulab Singh and Fateh Singh both exercised magisterial powers within the limits of their *jagirs*, but these privileges were not continued to the present incumbent, who in 1896 was declared, at his own request, unfit to manage his estates, which were placed under the Court of Wards. The expenses incurred by the Guru in his case against his brother Kabul Singh amounted to about one lakh of rupees, and these and other debts have been now cleared off and many improvements effected, so that the income from the estates is now over Rs. 50,000 a year. The family own nearly 24,000 acres in nine villages in Muktsar tahsil. The Guru's only son by his first wife died at the age of fifteen, and he married as his second wife a daughter of a Khatri at Amritsar, by whom he has had several sons. He is a Provincial Darbari. His eldest surviving son Jaswant Singh is betrothed to a daughter of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E.

The Guru gave his brother Autar Singh half the property, excepting the *abadi* lands, for his lifetime, and the two brothers have jointly gifted a village to Hira Singh, son of their sister, in perpetuity.

Guru Bishan Singh, as head of the family, is the guardian of a sacred book (*pothi*) and rosary (*mala*), which originally belonged to Guru Nanak. They are objects of high veneration, and people travel long distance for the privilege of seeing them.

BHAI ZABARJANG SINGH OF JHAMBA.

BHAI BUDHA SINGH.
(died 1774).

Three generations.

Bhai Mehr Singh (died 1841). — Bhai Kundha Singh (died 1872).

Two generations.

Bhai Ranjang Singh (died 1849). — Bhai Fatehjang Singh (died 1847). — BHAI ZABARJANG SINGH (BORN 1838)

Bhai Sheo Sham Singh (born 1861). — Bhai Kaul Singh (died 1900).

Bhai Jawala Singh (died 1903). — Bhai Sher Singh (died 1907). — Sri Ram Singh (born 1904). — Narendra Singh (born 1906). — Bhai Kishan Singh (born 1886.)

Bhai Zabarjang Singh is a Barar Sidhu Jat Sikh of the same stock as the ruling family in Faridkot. He lives at Jhamba, in the Muktsar tahsil, and has a perpetual *jagir* holding in five villages, which yields Rs. 6,683, after deducting the Government commutation charge taken in lieu of personal military service. His income, exclusive of the *jagir*, is about Rs. 9,800 per annum. He is one of the leading Darbaris in the Ferozepore district, and is exempted from personal attendance in our Civil Courts. He was an Honorary Magistrate from 1890 till he resigned in 1906.

Bhai Budha Singh, the founder of the family, took part in the union of Sikh confederacies in 1762, which attacked Sirhind and captured it from the Muhammadan Governor Zain Khan, who was slain. The spoils were divided amongst the victors according to the amount of assistance rendered, and Budha Singh received as his share the village lands of Sirhind, a camel-swivel and one hundred and fifteen matchlocks.

He returned to Jhamba, and shortly afterwards took possession of twenty-eight villages in the Bahor *ilaka*. He next joined with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Chief of Kot Kapura, and Bhai Desa Singh, in the spoliation of Bahak Bodla, which was divided among the allies in the

usual fashion, Budha Singh receiving one-eighth. He died at Kaithal after a fighting career of thirty-four years, in which period he managed to acquire lands yielding Rs. 84,000 in revenue. His son Tek Singh was killed in an endeavour to push the family boundaries beyond what his father had bequeathed him. Ram Singh, nephew of Tek Singh, exchanged the Sirhind lands for twelve villages in the Adampur *ilaka* with the Maharaja of Patiala. In the time of his successor Faujdar Singh, the Babarpur possessions were lost in a quarrel with the Raja of Nabha. After Faujdar Singh came Mohr Singh, who in 1835 received five villages in the Jhamba *ilaka* from the Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala, in exchange for Bahor lands. But owing to a quarrel over the details the Maharaja refused possession; and in the fight which followed, Mohr Singh was worsted. He promptly placed himself under the protection of the Governor-General's Agent at Ambala, who decided the case in his favour; and the villages were duly made over. The brothers Mohr Singh and Kundha Singh effected a partition of the property in 1838, when the country was taken over by the British. The former received the villages of Jhamba-Hasana, Bahujatri, Piori and Ghagar, with half of Bahubian and a portion of Bahak Bodla. Mohr Singh died in 1841. He is supposed to have been poisoned by his brothers-in-law, who were desirous of securing the management of the estate during the minority of his sons. They were duly appointed agents of the property; but their oppression of the cultivators made them so unpopular that Bhai Kundha Singh, brother of the deceased, attacked and slew them with the approbation of the country side. This crime was punished by the confiscation of all the family *jagirs*, small pensions being fixed for the maintenance of Kundha Singh and his relatives. The case was made the subject of a revised order by the Board of Administration in 1850, when Bhai Zabarjang Singh was reinstated in his father's *jagir* holdings in Jhamba, Ghagar and part of Bahak Bodla. Three ladies of the family were given *jagirs* in Hasana and Bahus Khurd and Kalan, with reversion to Bhai Zabarjang. Bhai Sheo Sham Singh, eldest son of Bhai Zabarjang Singh, was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1893, and an Honorary Civil Judge in 1895.

SODHI AJIT SINGH OF BUTTAR.

- **GURU KAUL SAHIB.**
  - Four generations.
    - Guru Jawahir Singh (died 1838).
      - Sahib Singh (died 1851).
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1890).
          - Deva Singh.
            - Raghunath Singh (born 1854).
              - 5 sons.
            - Puran Singh (born 1872).
              - 3 sons.
        - Ram Singh (died 1879).
          - Rai Bahadur Sodhi Hukam Singh, Diwan Bahadur (born 1846).
            - Gurdayal Singh (died 1906).
            - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1892).
            - Lal Singh (born 1893).
        - Kartar Singh (died 1902).
          - Hira Singh.
            - 5 sons.
          - Harnam Singh
            - Ishwar Singh (born 1879).
            - Gurdit Singh (born 1889).
            - Harcharan Singh (died 1907).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1892).
          - Mal Singh (died 1897 childless).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1881).
        - Three generations.
      - Gulab Singh (died 1869).
        - One generation (died out).
    - Jagat Singh.
      - Sardar Bahadur Man Singh (died 1891).
        - Two generations (died out).
      - Khazan Singh (born 1833).
        - Two generations.
      - Uttam Singh (died 1906).
        - Two generations.
    - Bhagat Singh (died 1862).
      - Rajendra Singh (died 1888).
        - AJIT SINGH (BORN 1848).
          - Ranbir Singh (born 1882).
          - Three other sons.
            - One generation.
      - Indar Singh (died 1902).
        - Sadhu Singh (born 1887).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1904).

The Buttar Sodhis are descended from Guru Mehrban, Khatri, grandson of the fourth Guru Ram Das, and uncle of Arjun, the sixth, from whom the Anandpur and Kartarpur Sodhis branch off.

The Sodhis of Moga, Sodhiwala and Chuganwan are descended from Chandsain, the youngest son of Pirthi Chand, who was Guru Mehrban's father. The family became influential in the time of Guru Kaul, who founded the village of Dhilwan, and also Kotha Guru in Patiala. These possessions were added to by Guru Abhai Ram, who was in the confidence of the Patiala and Nabha Chiefs. He founded Gurukot, and received in gift the village of Dila Ram from the Diwan of that name. His great-grandson Jawahir Singh was a man of note early in the last century. He co-operated with Diwan Mohkam Chand, agent of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the annexation of the smaller Cis-Sutlej chiefships. They took possession of Zira, Mudki, Kot Kapura, Badhni and Chuhar Chak. The last-named *ilaka* was bestowed upon Jawahir Singh. He founded Sibian, Sahu and Burji, and acquired Kaloke. In 1807, the villages of Manawan in the Zira tahsil, and Dosanjh in Moga, were taken by the Maharaja from the family of Tara Singh Gheba, and conferred upon Jawahir Singh as a reward for services rendered in many expeditions, including Multan and Peshawar. Maharaja Sher Singh gave him half of Khirkiwala and Nathowala. His brothers, Jagat Singh and Bhagat Singh, were associated with Jawahir Singh in the Chuhar Chak *jagir*, and their descendants now hold the village of Buttar. This is all that now remains to the Sodhis in that neighbourhood. Sahib Singh and Gulab Singh, sons of Jawahir Singh, joined the British at the time of the Sutlej Campaign. The following villages were confirmed to them :—

To Sahib Singh—Dhilwan, Burj Sarai, Gurukot, and half of Khirkiwala, all in Faridkot or Patiala.

To Gulab Singh—Manawan in Zira, Dosanjh, Kaloke, Sibian, Sahuki in Moga, and Bahbalpur in Ambala.

Rasulpur in the Hoshiarpur district was released to the sons of Sahib Singh in life-tenure. Half of Dila Ram was released to Gulab Singh and half to the Buttar branch for maintenance of the *samadh* of Guru Bishan Singh Mahtab Singh took his share from the family holding in the Nabha State. In 1853 the sons of Sahib Singh acquired ownership in the village of Chotia in the Moga tahsil by paying the accumulated arrears of revenue due by the former proprietors. They behaved well in the Mutiny, and received *khilats* in recognition of their loyalty.

Gulab Singh's *jagir* lapsed at his death in 1869.

Sodhi Hukam Singh, son of Ram Singh of Dhilwan, entered the public service in 1866. He became Mir Munshi of the Punjab in 1875, and held that office for twelve years. He was appointed a Subordinate Judge in 1887, and was afterwards deputed for duty in the Bikanir State, where he became Vice-President of the Council of Regency during the Maharaja's minority. For his services in Bikanir he was made a Rai Bahadur in 1893 and a Diwan Bahadur in 1896. He is a Provincial Darbari. He owns, in addition to his ancestral property, sixteen hundred acres in Bhatianwala in the Lahore district. His share of the *jagir* amounts to about Rs. 900, and the income of his lands to Rs. 8,000.

Sodhi Man Singh, the eldest son of Sodhi Jagat Singh, served in the Police for a short time after annexation. He helped in the matter of supplies and carriage during the Mutiny, and his services were again conspicuous when the Kukas gave trouble at Maler Kotla in 1872. He was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and had the name of being a most energetic officer. He also worked as Sub-Registrar in his tahsil. His name was placed on the Viceroy's list of Darbaris in 1872, and five years later he received the honorary rank of Assistant Commissioner, carrying with it full magisterial powers. On three occasions he was presented with valuable *khilats* in public darbar in recognition of his services. In 1882 he was given the title of Sardar Bahadur. He died in 1891, and his second brother Sodhi Khazan Singh obtained one-twelfth of the *jagir* as *Sardari*. Khazan Singh's other sources of income arise from his own *jagir* and his private estates which are situated in Moga and Muktsar tahsils. He resigned his appointment as Honorary Magistrate about the year 1900. He is a Divisional Darbari. Sodhi Man Singh's other brother Uttam Singh was a Tahsildar, but was reduced to the rank of Naib-Tahsildar when he retired.

Sodhi Rajendra Singh, son of Bhagat Singh, died suddenly at Faridkot in December, 1888. He was an Honorary Magistrate in the circle of villages around Baghapurana in the Moga tahsil where he lived. Rajendra Singh was always forward in the performance of loyal services, especially in encouraging Sikhs of a good stamp to take service in our regiments. His income from *jagir* and land rents was about Rs. 9,500. His son Ajit Singh was for a short period a Naib-Tahsildar. He now represents his

branch of the family and occupies his father's seat in Divisional Darbars. As this is the highest seat in Darbar held by the family, Sodhi Ajit Singh may by regarded as its present head.

Sodhi Sadhu Singh, son of the late Sodhi Indar Singh, is, perhaps the most important member of the family owing to his personal influence, character and wealth. He owns about 10,000 *ghumaos* of land with an annual income of about Rs. 40,000. He is a model *zamindar* and much looked up to. His father was an Honorary Magistrate.

The late Sardar Bahadur Sodhi Man Singh, with his brother and cousins, owned two or three villages in the north of the Muktsar tahsil, and enjoyed the *jagir* of those villages and of half the village of Buttar, worth about Rs. 4,000 per annum. These *jagirs* were granted for the lives of Sodhi Jagat Singh's sons; but by their consent the sons of Sodhi Bhagat Singh enjoyed two-fifths of the income. One-fourth of the grant is in perpetuity.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MANSURWAL

- SAMAN SINGH.
  - Sapha Singh.
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Sardar Deva Singh, C.S.I. (died 1872).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1895).
        - Harbans Singh (died 1871).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1866).
        - Arjun Singh (died 1861).
        - AMAR SINGH (BORN 1856).
        - Bakhshish Singh (died 1830).
      - Sewa Singh (died 1872).
      - Punjab Singh (died 1870).
        - Sant Singh (died 1882).
        - Hira Singh (born 1862).
          - Harchand Singh (born 1897).
  - Dal Singh.
    - Vir Singh.
    - Wazir Singh.
      - Gurdit Singh (died 1880).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1878).
        - Sobha Singh (born 1882)
      - Hardit Singh (died 1878).
        - Dan Singh (died 1900).

About five hundred years ago there lived in the Ferozepore district a Jat Zamindar named Gil, of Rajput Ragbansi descent. He must have been a man of some wealth, for he was the happy owner of two wives and seven concubines; but, although of mature years, he had no children. At length one of his wives became pregnant, to the vexation of the other women who fancied the affection of their lord would be all given to her who should bring him a child, perhaps a son and heir. They, accordingly, when a son was born, stole it away and carried it far into the jungle where they left it to perish, placing in the mother's bed a large stone, of which they asserted she had been delivered. The next day the family bard, wandering in the jungle, saw with astonishment a lion, common in those days to the south of the Sutlej, licking and fondling a new-born child. He ran home to tell the strange news, and returning with assistance, drove away the beast and brought the child to Gil, by whom the conspiracy was discovered and the boy, to whom the name of *Shergil* (or Lion-Gil) was given, acknowledged to be the rightful heir. After this, by his slave girls, Gil had eleven other sons, whose descendants are still numerous in many parts of the Punjab. *Shergil* had four sons. The two youngest died without issue; but from the eldest, Rana Dhar, has descended the great house of Majitha

and from Jubal the second, Deva Singh, in the twentieth generation, and the founders of the Nishanwala Misal. Such is the traditional origin of the Jat tribes, Gil and Shergil.

Saman Singh, the great-grandfather of Deva Singh, was third cousin of Sangat Singh, the leader of the Nishanwala confederacy, of which he himself was a member, although he does not seem to have been of a very warlike disposition. Sapha Singh was one of the Sardars who held Sonti so gallantly against Jaswant Singh, Raja of Nabha, and subsequently his own fort of Jahangir against Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who besieged it in 1806. The fort would have fallen but for the remonstrances of Bedi Sahib Singh, to whom Sapha Singh had given a tenth of his *jagir*, and who persuaded Ranjit Singh to raise the siege. Sapha Singh would not enter the Maharaja's service; but his son Fateh Singh did so, and under Diwan Mohkam Chand became a very distinguished soldier. He received Jahangir Burj and Barampur in *jagir*, besides large cash allowances. He accompanied Diwan Kirpa Ram to Kashmir and remained high in his favour till his recall and disgrace, when the *jagirs* of Sardar Fateh Singh north of the Sutlej were resumed, and he retired to the Cis-Sutlej estate of Sonti, where he remained till his death, although the Maharaja more than once tried to induce him to return to Lahore.

Deva Singh entered the service of the Maharaja in 1816, at a very early age. He went to Kashmir with his father, and when the latter retired across the Sutlej, he received the command of two hundred and fifty of his sowars, and the charge of the *ilaka* of Durpana. After a year and a half he was placed under the orders of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, who made him commandant of the regiment of his brother Gujar Singh, the black sheep of the Majithia family. In 1834 he accompanied the young Sardar to Calcutta on a mission half complimentary, half political. On his return he was transferred to the Dhonkalwala regiment as commandant. He did not, however, join his new corps, but remained with Sardar Lehna Singh. In 1842 he was transferred to the Gurkha regiment, with which he did service in Hazara. Under the Darbar he was posted at Dera Ismail Khan in command of the Surajmukhi regiment, and when the outbreak at Multan took place, he proceeded with his regiment to join Edwards and Van Cortlandt, with whom he

served throughout the campaign. He was present at the battle of Kaneri, on the 18th June 1848; the battle of Sadosam on the 1st July, and during the first siege of Multan. When the Katarmukhi regiment, was disaffected and ready to join the rebels, Deva Singh was transferred to it that he might repress its disposition to mutinp, and improve its discipline. After the fall of Multan, he marched with his regiment to Isa Khel, and had there several skirmishes with the Waziris, in which he showed his well-knawn courage and energy.

When the Punjab Military Police was formed in 1853, Deva Singh was selected to raise and command the 7th Police Battalion at Amritsar. After the native corps had been disarmed at Amritsar, on the outbreak of the mutinies of 1857, this battalion was the only armed force at that important station, to watch the two disarmed regiments of Hindustanis, to preserve order in the city, to guard the treasury, and to uphold the civil authority, and that this work was so well and successfully performed must be in a great measure attributed to the energy, ability and unswerving loyalty of Deva Singh. He also rendered great assistance in raising levies for service at Delhi, and during 1857-58 a very large number of recruits were enlisted and sent down country by him. For his services, Deva Singh was granted the Star of the Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur, and a personal allowance of Rs. 1,200 a year.

On the re-organisation of the Punjab Police, and the disbandment of the old force on the 1st January 1861, Deva Singh retired after a long and honourable military career. He received a special pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum, and a grant of six hundred acres of waste land, the proprietary rights of which his family hold in perpetuity. He died in 1872. His son Amar Singh received a good education, and was for some time a candidate for employment as a Tahsildar; but he has not taken service. He was at one time Secretary to the Local Board of Zira, and is the *Zaildar* of his *ilaka* and Sub-Registrar of the Zira tahsil sub-division. He is a Provincial Darbari and lives at Mansurwal.

BHANGA SINGH OF DHARMSINGHWALA.

SARHANA.
Two Generations.

Sardar Dharam Singh (died 1815).	Kaur Singh (died 1792).	Dargona Singh (died 1757).

Sons of Sardar Dharam Singh: Mohar Singh (died 1815). Dal Singh (died 1825).

Sons of Kaur Singh: Hari Singh. Vir Singh.

Sons of Dal Singh: Sher Singh (died 1836). Gurdit Singh (died 1861). Deva Singh (died 1875).

Gurdit Singh → Suchet Singh (*alias* Suchet Muhammad) (died 1891). → BHANGA SINGH (BORN 1881).

Deva Singh → Bakhshish Singh (died 1877). → Narayan Singh (born 1876).

Sons of Bhanga Singh: Harbans Singh (born 1899). Balwant Singh (born 1904). Sabajal Singh (born 1906).

Bhanga Singh is the great-great-grandson of Dharm Singh, first cousin of the celebrated Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, whose history has been given in another chapter. These chiefs joined the Bhangi Sardars in the sack of Kasur in 1758, enriching themselves with the booty. They grew in power and acquired large estates in the Nakodar tahsil of the Jullundur Doab and in Ferozepore They took Dharmkot from the Rais of Raikot, and strengthened their position by building a mud fort within the village. They also captured Ramanwala and Mari in the Moga tahsil.

Kaur Singh, brother of Dharm Singh, took Kang in Nakodar and Fatehgarh Panjtah, an important place in the Zira tahsil. His descendants now live in the Jullundur district. The brothers separated in 1768. Dharm Singh founded the existing village of Dharmsinghwala and made it his head-quarters Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave him a cluster of villages in the neighbourhood, taking away from him the Lohian *ilaka* in Nakodar, north of the Sutlej. His grandson Sher Singh was killed at Peshawar in 1836, fighting under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Gurdit Singh and Deva Singh were confirmed at annexation in the *jagirs*

which they had inherited on the death of their grandfather Dharm Singh; comprising the villages of Dharmsinghwala, Ramgarh, Khera Daroli and Milak Akalian in tahsil Zira, and half of Mahla Khurd in tahsil Moga. This last village was afterwards exchanged for Shadiwal, Sayad Muhammad and Rajanwala, all in the Zira tahsil. To Deva Singh fell Phida, Kot Karor and Kotla in tahsil Ferozepore.

Gurdit Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate, died in 1861. He received a *khilat* and *sanad* for services rendered during the Mutiny. Suchet Singh, his son, married a Muhammadan lady in 1884, and adopted her religion, taking the name of Suchet Muhammad. The relatives of his Hindu wife obtained the conveyance to her son, Bhanga Singh, then an infant, of half the property, both *jagir* and ownership rights.

On the death of his father, however, Bhanga Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, succeeded to the whole of the estate and *jagir*, the value of the latter being now Rs. 1,483 per annum. His proprietary holdings consist of the whole of the villages of Dharmsinghwala, Ramgarh and Daroli, and one-half of Raswal. He has gifted the entire village of Kanuwala to his wife for her maintenance. He takes no interest in public affairs.

Narayan Singh, grandson of Deva Singh, enjoys a *jagir* worth Rs. 2,000 per annum, in addition to an income from other sources of about Rs. 4,000.

The family has no seat in Darbar.

MUHAMMAD UMAR KHAN, KASURIA.*

- MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN.
  - Usman Khan.
    - Madad Khan.
    - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.
      - Burhan Khan.
        - Shamas-ud-din Khan (died 1868).
      - Subhan Khan.
      - Sultan Khan.
        - Kadir Bakhsh Khan.
          - Usman Khan (died 1880).
            - Sardar Khan (died 1897).
              - MUHAMMAD UMAR KHAN (BORN 1876).
    - Suleman Khan.

About one hundred and fifty years ago Muhammad Hayat Khan, of Bhati Rajput descent, settled at Thathi Kotna, a now deserted village near Kasur, and set up in trade. Kasur, some two hundred years before this, had been settled by a colony of Pathans and into the service of their chief, Nizam-ud-din Khan, the three sons of Abd-ur-Rahman Khan entered. They fought in many engagements, and at Chunian, in the great battle between the Imperial forces and the Kasur Pathans, who had refused to pay tribute, Subhan Khan was slain.

After the assassination of Nizam-ud-din Khan, Sultan Khan remained in the service of his brother Kutab-ud-din, and retired with him to Mamdot, when Kasur was conquered and taken possession of by Ranjit Singh in 1807. Shamas-ud-din Khan was also for many years a servant of the Mamdot Chief, and attended the Lahore Court as his *vakil*; but for some fault he was summarily dismissed, and became afterwards the confidential agent of Raja Lal Singh. This position he held at the time of the Sutlej Campaign, and was the medium of communication between the Raja and the British officers.

As the conduct of the Sikh leaders in 1845 has been variously represented, it may be interesting to state what amount of information was really given by Raja Lal Singh, and how far he was a traitor to the Sikh Government. On the 12th December 1845, when the Sikh army was crossing the Sutlej, the Raja sent Shamas-ud-din Khan to Captain Nicholson at Ferozepore to assure him that both he and the Maharani were the friends of the British, and desired nothing more than that the Sikh army might be destroyed; that he would keep his force back

* Griffins' *Punjab Chiefs*, original edition.

two days from joining the regulars; and that he had marched that day back to Asal, and the next day would march to Harike. To this Nicholson replied that he would report the matter; but that whether Lal Singh's horse joined the regular army or not, was a matter of indifference, as the British could thrash one or both with equal ease. The next day Raja Lal Singh proposed delaying the army under pretence of making a bridge at Harike and discovering fords. On 16th December, Nicholson, hearing that the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were approaching by way of Mudki, sent for Shamas-ud-din Khan, who stated as before, that his master was well disposed towards the British, that he had influence with certain brigades which he would march, with all his own cavalry, to attack the Governor-General, if the British Force at Ferozepore would attack the remainder. Nicholson said that if the Raja had the influence he asserted he would act and not talk, and that his good intentions would be seen by his marching as he proposed.

On the 18th Shamas-ud-din Khan came and reported that the Raja had marched to Ferozeshah, and Nicholson gave him a letter to Major Broadfoot, which, it is believed, was delivered to that officer as the troops were going into action at Ferozeshah on the afternoon of the 21st, as it was found in his pocket when his body was brought in on the 22nd.*

* The number of the Sikh troops engaged at Mudki has been variously estimated Lord Gough, in his despatch of the 19th December, estimates them at from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry and 40 guns. But the numbers engaged did not exceed, the regulars and irregulars, 15,000 men. The force which marched from Ferozepore with Lal Singh, a portion of which fought at Mudki and the whole at Ferozeshah, was thus composed :—

REGULAR—		BATTALIONS.	CAVALRY.	GUNS.
	French Brigade ...	4	2	26
	Bahadur Singh's Brigade ...	4	1	16
	Mahtab Singh's Brigade ...	4	1	18
	Total ...	12	4	60

IRREGULAR CAVALRY—		
	Charyari, Naolakhas, &c.	4,500
	Orderlies	3,500
	Raja Lal Singh	1,800
	Raja Hira Singh	3,350
	Pindiwala	900
	Mul Raj	550
	Atar Singh	1,700
	Bela Singh Mokal	200
	Ratan Singh	50
	Dogars	100
	Nihangs	1,000
	Ganda Singh	162
		17,812
	Heavy Guns	28
	Zamburas or Camel Swivels	250

This is exclusive of the force of Sardar Tej Singh who commanded the reserve. Raja Lal Singh left behind at Ferozepore 5,000 men, infantry and cavalry.

On the 19th of December, the day after the battle of Mudki, Raja Lal Singh sent a messenger to Major Broadfoot to express his desire to be of any service; but the Major considered that the only object of the Raja was to ascertain the effect of the action of the previous day, and sent him with a guard beyond the pickets. Nothing more was heard of the Raja till two days before the battle of Sobraon. He had been hidden in a dry ditch during the battle of Ferozeshah, but gave out that he was wounded, and retired to Amritsar, where, according to popular report, he concealed himself in an oven from the fury of the soldiers who swore to murder him. But through the remonstrances of the Maharani he joined the army about the middle of January; and on the 8th February he sent Shamas-ud-din Khan to Major H. Lawrence with a plan of the entrenchments and a detailed account of the number and disposition of the Sikh troops. This information was correct, though it came too late to be of any use beyond confirming the information which had been already acquired. It will thus be seen that Raja Lal Singh, though at heart a traitor, did little to serve the British. He may have prevented an attack by the Sikh army on Ferozepore; but beyond this, which is not certain, he was of no service whatever.

When Major Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore, Shamas-ud-din Khan was made agent of the Darbar, to communicate its wishes and sentiments to the Resident. In 1848 he did good service, and was present at the battle of Gujranwala. In July 1846, a donation of Rs. 5,000 was granted to him, and after annexation, when his *jagirs* were resumed, he received a life-pension of Rs. 2,500. He lived at Kasur with his great friend Malik Khair-ud-din Khan. Both had been servants of the Mamdot family; both had been deprived of their estates by Nawab Jamal-ud-din Khan, and they remained bitter enemies of the family.* When Jamal-ud-din Khan was alive, they did all they could to injure him, and joined the party of his sons, who had openly quarrelled with him. Shamas-ud-din Khan died in 1868.

Usman Khan, the cousin and son-in-law of Shamas-ud-din Khan, was a brave man and a good soldier. In 1857 he distinguished himself in command of a troop of cavalry which his cousin had raised. He subsequently served in the Police as Risaldar under the old arrangements, and as Inspector under the new. He received his discharge in 1863 on

* Khair-ud-din was afterwards reconciled to Nawab Jamal-ud-din, whose mother was Khair-ud-din's cousin.

the reduction of the force, with the highest character for energy and integrity. He died at Ferozepore in 1880.

His son Sardar Khan owned about six hundred *bigas* of land in Subukadim, near Ferozepore, and was at one time a member of the Municipal Committee. He married his own niece, a daughter of his sister by Kadar Bakhsh Khan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, and died in 1897.

His son Muhammad Umar Khan has succeeded him and is now considered the head of the family. The family has no seat in Darbar.

SAADAT ALI KHAN, KHARAL.

KAMAL KHAN.

Seven generations.

- Muzaffar Khan.
- Jahan Khan.
  - Ahmad Khan (died 1897).
    - Shahzad Khan (born 1870).
    - Murad Khan (born 1876).
- Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sarafraz Khan (died 1863).
  - Muhammad Amir Ali Khan (died 1894).
    - SAADAT ALI KHAN (BORN 1872).
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
      - Ghulam Ali Khan.
    - Kalab Ali Khan (born 1878).

The Kharal tribe, of which Sarafraz Khan, grandfather of Saadat Ali Khan, was the acknowledged head, claims to be of Rajput descent, and traces its genealogy up to Raja Karam of the Lunar dynasty, a famous king of Hastanapur. The Kharals have their chief settlements in the swampy jungles of the Montgomery district. There are many of them in Jhang, and they hold some forty villages in Lahore, chiefly about Shekhupura. Through all historic times the Kharals have been a turbulent, savage and thievish tribe, ever impatient of control, and delighting in strife and plunder. More fanatic than other Muhammadan tribes they submitted with the greatest reluctance to Hindu rule, and it was all Diwan Sawan Mal and the Sikhs could do to restrain them; for whenever an organized force was sent against them they retired into the marshes and thick jungle, where it was almost impossible to follow them. Once they rebelled under British rule, during the disturbances of 1857, and the lesson taught them at that time will be sufficient for some generations.

Kamal Khan is the first of the tribe whose identity is very clear. He founded Kot Kamalia in the sixteenth century, some forty miles to the south of Jhang, where lived the Sials, whom the Kharals claimed as kinsmen, but with whom they were always fighting. This claim of kinship was not liked by the Sials; and some of the most bitter quarrels between the tribes arose out of it. Once on a time, a Delhi Prince, whose name is now forgotton, came to Kamalia, where Saadat Yar Khan, fourth in descent from Kamal Khan, was ruling, and was so much pleased with his handsome face and gallant bearing that he thought to patch up the

disputes between the Kharals and the Sials by an alliance; and proposed that Ghazi Khan, the eighth chief of Jhang, should betroth his daughter to Saadat Khan. The Jhang Chief was irritated beyond measure, and killed the unfortunate bearer of the proposal; while he was himself murdered some time later by the Prince's followers in retaliation.

There was yet another betrothal which brought great troubles upon the Kharals. One Mirza, belonging to the Sahi branch of the tribe, fell desperately in love with his first cousin Sahiba, who was as fond of him, though for long betrothed to a young man named Khanzad; and on the very night of the marriage, when all the friends were assembled, her lover put her on his thoroughbred mare and galloped off to Dhanabad. The clan mounted and pursued in hot haste; and they caught the gallant before he reached home, and killed him, though he fought hard for his life. Sahiba they carried home with them; and though her betrothed wished to spare her life, her parents strangled her. These murders were the cause of such bloody feuds between the clans that it at length was thought inauspicious to have daughters; and as soon as they were born they were strangled, as Sahiba had been. This custom of female infanticide was common among the Kharals till Colonel Hamilton, Commissioner of Multan, persuadad them to discontinue it.

Lal Khan, the son and successor of Ghazi Khan of Jhang, was no fonder of Saadat Yar Khan than his father had been. The Kamalia chief had called him the son of a dancing girl, and he gathered his Sials and marched against Kamalia, where he shut Saadat Khan up in the fort. "Come out," said Lal Khan, "come out and see what entertainment the son of the dancing girl can give you." But Saadat Khan was not to be tempted; and Lal Khan returned to Jhang, having plundered the whole of the Kaaral country.

Walidad Khan, the thirteenth chief of Jhang, was in favour at Court. He took possession of Kamalia, assigned the chief a service *jagir,* and held his conquest during his whole rule. His successor, Inayat Khan, was either more generous or more foolish, for he restored Kamalia to Muhammad Yar Khan and Ahmad Yar Khan, the sons of Saadat Khan. But in the next generation it was again lost. Sardar Kamar Singh Nakai conquered it; and on his death it fell into the hands of Sardar Ram Singh, head of the rival Nakai house, whose father, Nar Singh, had been killed in a fight with the Kharals.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan, grandfather of Sarafraz Khan, can scarcely be said to have had any power whatever; and his son, Saadat Yar Khan the Second, was not much more fortunate. For a short time he recovered his patrimony; for when in 1798 Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab and the Sikhs took to flight in all directions, Muzaffar Khan, Governor of Multan, thinking the opportunity not to be lost, marched to Kamalia and drove out the Sikhs after a severe fight. Saadat Yar Khan was reinstated, but he did not hold his own very long; for in 1803 he was compelled, after a fruitless struggle, to submit to Ranjit Singh, who annexed Kamalia to Lahore. Saadat Yar Khan fled to the protection of Nawab Muzaffar Khan of Multan. Ranjit Singh, however, recalled him, and gave him proprietary rights over forty villages, in which he was succeeded by his son Muzaffar Khan. In 1810 the Maharaja gave him the village of Muhammad Shah, which he held through Sawan Mal's administration.

Muzaffar Khan was succeeded by his brother Muhammad Sarafraz Khan, who was an able man and a brave soldier. He held the family *jagir* throughout the reign of Ranjit Singh, but Raja Hira Singh reduced it to Rs. 300. This chief rendered excellent service at various times to the British Government. In 1831 he gave ready assistance to Lieutenant Burnes' embassy when proceeding up the Ravi to Lahore. In the second Sikh War of 1848-49 he remained faithful to Government. Acting on the orders of the Resident, he raised his clan and attacked the Sikhs, whom, it must be confessed, he had good private reasons for hating. He captured from the rebels the fort of Talamba, and garrisoned it with his own men; and at the close of the war he was rewarded with a life pension of Rs. 500 a year. An assignment of Rs. 275 a year from the town dues of Kamalia was also allowed him. In September 1857, when a large portion of his tribe, under Ahmad Khan, rebelled, Sarafraz Khan remained loyal. It was he who first gave to Captain Elphinstone information of the intended insurrection, coming to his house at night, half an hour after the Kharal chiefs had fled, and thus enabling that officer to obtain assistance from Lahore. He was afterwards most useful in procuring information of the movements of the rebels and, after their dispersion, in recovering the plunder. For these services he received the title of Khan Bahadur, a *khilat* of Rs. 500, and a *jagir* of Rs. 525 for life.

Sarafraz Khan died in October 1863, and his *jagirs* and pensions, amounting to Rs. 1,775, lapsed to Government, with the exception of

eleven wells released in perpetuity. He left one son, Muhammad Amir Ali Khan, who died in 1894. He held a perpetual *jagir* in Mauza Sayad Musa, yielding Rs. 300 per annum, under Government orders passed in 1866 ; also the land attached to eleven wells in Kamalia and adjacent villages.

Amir Ali Khan was always forward in offers of assistance to the local authorities ; and his services were recognised on more than one occasion by the grant of *sanads* and cash rewards. He collected and equipped several hundred camels for service in the Afghan War of 1878, and he made offer of his personal services, which, however, were not required. Owing to various causes, some of which were beyond his control, Amir Ali found his affairs so involved that he was obliged in 1884 to ask assistance from Government. An arrangement was subsequently made with his creditors, under which they received the income of his estates after a certain sum had been set apart for the maintenance of the debtor and his family. Amír Ali Khan was the only Provincial Darbari in the Montgomery district. On his death in 1894 he was succeeded by his son Saadat Ali Khan, who inherited his father's *jagir* as well as his seat in Provincial Darbar.

Amir Ali Khan and his sons had mortgaged practically all their property, and in January 1907 Government advanced a lakh of rupees to the family and placed the estate under the Court of Wards. The estate of Saadat Ali Khan consists of *talukdari* rights over two villages in Multan, two in Lyallpur and thirty-eight in Montgomery ; of proprietary rights in ten villages in Montgomery, one in Multan, sixty-four in Lyallpur ; of rights in 16½ squares in the Chenab Colony, and of proprietary rights in certain lands and buildings in the town of Kamalia. This estate has a *jagir* in five villages in Montgomery and in one in Lyallpur, and also a *lambardari* in three villages in Montgomery and in two in Lyallpur.

In 1872 a quarrel took place between the descendants of Amir Ali Khan and those of Jahan Khan over the appointment to the *Zaildari*. It was patched up, but broke out again later on, and the members of the two branches of the family are not now on speaking terms.

Ahmad Khan, son of Jahan Khan, lived at Kamalia until his death in 1897. He was a man of miserly habits but reputedly wealthy. His son Shahzad Khan has migrated to the Lyallpur district, where he owns several squares of land, and has been appointed *lambardar*.

TEJA SINGH, NAKAI.

- CHAUDHRI MITHA.
  - Kamar Singh. (died 1780).
  - Wazir Singh (died 1790)
    - Mehr Singh (died 1843).
      - Jaimal Singh.
      - Dhara Singh (died 1860).
        - Uttam Singh (died 1907).
          - TEJA SINGH (BORN 1871).
            - Udham Singh (born 1892).
            - 3 other sons.
          - Labh Singh (born 1876).
          - Wariam Singh (born 1880).
            - A son.
        - Sher Singh.
      - Fateh Singh.
        - Chama Singh.
          - Kehr Singh.
          - Wasawa Singh.
          - Indar Singh.
    - Mohar Singh.
      - Hira Singh.

The Naka country between Lahore and Gugera has given its name to two families, that of Sardar Kahan Singh of Baharwal and that of Dhara Singh of Gugera. Between the families there was no relationship but they were near neighbours and were engaged in perpetual quarrels.

Kamar Singh, son of Chaudhri Mitha, was a bold and successful chief, who took possession of Kot Kamalia, Sayadwala and the surrounding country. He generally contrived to hold his own against Sardar Ran Singh of Baharwal; but shortly before his death, in 1780, Sayadwala fell into the hands of the enemy. Wazir Singh, who succeeded his brother, recovered the town from Bhagwan Singh, son of Ran Singh, and the fighting between the rival chiefs went on as fiercely and with as little result as ever. To strengthen himself Bhagwan Singh married his sister to the infant son of Mahan Singh Sukarchakia; but this alliance did him little good, as in 1783 Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya, who was angry with Mahan Singh for sacking Jammu and deceiving Hakikat Singh Kanhaya, marched into the Naka country and seized the territory of both Wazi Singh and Bhagwan Singh with the greatest impartiality. The chief had however their revenge; for two years later they joined the Suka

chakias and Ramgarhias in the attack on the Kanhayas, when the power of that great confederacy was broken and Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh slain.

Sardar Wazir Singh was murdered in 1790 by Dal Singh, son of Hira Singh, of Baharwal; but his death was avenged on the assassin by a devoted servant, who slew Dal Singh in his own house and surrounded by his family and clan. Mehr Singh succeeded to the estate and held it till 1804, when his brother Mohar Singh excited the indignation of Ranjit Singh by secretly betrothing his daughter to Ishwar Singh, the reputed son of Rani Mahtab Kaur. Ranjit Singh knew that he was not the father of the child; but Mohar Singh's presumption gave him a good excuse for seizing all the estates of the family. This he did, only leaving a *jagir* worth Rs. 4,000. The girl Desa was afterwards married to Maharaja Sher Singh in 1819.

Sardar Mehr Singh died in 1843. His son Dhara Singh succeeded him, and during the Ferozepore Campaign rendered himself conspicuous by raising a band of horsemen and plundering the country in every direction. For this conduct, on the return of peace, his *jagirs* were confiscated by the Darbar. In 1848 he joined Raja Sher Singh, with his sowars, at Multan. He soon, however, returned to his home; but was induced by Ahmad Khan, the celebrated leader of the Kharal tribe, to fortify Satgarha and make a stand against the British. Dhara Singh consented; but his treacherous friend betrayed him to the Government, and brought a force against him, which defeated him with considerable loss. He then fled to the Sikh army, and fought in the battles of Ramnagar and Gujrat. Some time after annexation, the Board of Administration, finding him in great poverty, procured for him a pension of Rs. 300.

During the disturbances of 1857, Dhara Singh had an opportunity of avenging himself upon his old enemy Ahmad Khan. This chief, who had great influence with the Kharals, and who had headed many successful insurrections in his day, thought the Mutiny of 1857 an opportunity for disturbance and plunder which it would be criminal to miss, so he called the tribe to arms and invited Dhara Singh to join him. But the Sardar thought of his ruined homestead and his plundered harvest, and gave information to the Government of Ahmad Khan's intentions. He joined the force under Major Marsden and marched against the rebels. He was present in several engagements, and claims to have shot Ahmad

Khan with his own hand. When the outbreak was crushed, he gave important information which insured the conviction of many of the rebels. Whether Dhara Singh was influenced by loyalty or by revenge his services were equally valuable, and he received as a reward for them an additional grant of Rs. 300 per annum, with two villages, Gash Kauri and Wan Mehr Singh, worth Rs. 200, which had belonged to his old *jagir*, in perpetuity.

Dhara Singh died in 1860 leaving two sons, Uttam Singh and Sher Singh. The former rose to be an Inspector of Police in the Lahore district. They mortgaged the family property at Gugera, but the *jagir* holding in Gash Kauri and Wan Mehr Singh was continued to them in equal shares. Sardar Uttam Singh had proprietary rights in several villages in the Lahore district. He married into the Sidhu family of Sardar Karam Singh and was also connected by marriage with Sardar Sardul Singh Man, Sardar Narayan Singh Randhawa, and Sardar Jawahir Singh Sirhaliwala, Lahore.

Uttam Singh died in 1907 and left three sons, to whom his landed property in the Chunian and Gugera tahsils, and the *jagir* in Gugera, have descended. The two eldest, Teja Singh and Wariam Singh, are Sub-Inspectors in the Police, and the third, Labh Singh, looks after the family property on the Chenab, where they have six squares of land. The family has little influence in the Montgomery district, and has no seat in Darbar. The sons of Chama Singh are ordinary zamindars.

[illegible]

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RAJA FATEH SINGH.

- HAR GOBIND.
  - Nidha Misra.
    - Raja Tej Singh (died 1862).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh (died 1904).
        - Sardar Bikram Singh (born 1881).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1907).
    - Raja Harbans Singh (adopted by Raja Tej Singh) (died 1900).
      - Raja Kirthi Singh (died 1906).
      - RAJA FATEH SINGH (BORN 1883).
        - Tika Dhian Singh (born 1905).
      - Kunwar Kesri Singh (born 1885).
        - Harcharan Singh (born 1906).
  - Jamadar Khushhal Singh (died 1844).
    - S. Ram Singh (died 1839).
    - S. Kishan Singh (died 1846).
    - S. Bhagwan Singh (died 1882).
  - Ram Lal.
    - Devi Singh.
      - Fateh Singh (died 1907).
        - Puran Singh.
    - Sheo Ram.
      - Jawahir Singh.
      - Sham Singh.
      - Brahmanand.

The father of Jamadar Khushhal Singh was a Brahman shop-keeper of the Gaur class, and resided at Ikri, in the Sardhana *pargana* of the Meerut district. The family was poor, and in the year 1807 Khushhal, a young man of seventeen, came to Lahore to seek his fortune, and was taken into the Dhonkal Singhwala Regiment, then newly raised, on five rupees a month. He soon made friends with Jatri and Ganga Singh, the Maharaja's chamberlains, and was placed on the personal guard of Ranjit Singh. Here, by his vigilance, aided by good looks and soldierly bearing, he attracted the favourable notice of the Maharaja. The story told by the family is that, one night, Ranjit Singh went out in disguise, and on his return to the palace was stopped by Khushhal, who was on guard, and who kept his master in the watch-house till the morning, and that this vigilance pleased the Maharaja so much that he kept Khushhal by him as a personal attendant.* However this may be, it is certain that Khushhal rose daily in his master's

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* The popular story regarding Khushhal Singh's rise to favour states that Ranjit Singh was first attracted by the singing of the young man, who was keeping guard over the tent at night. In the morning he called for the singer, and seeing that his face was as pleasing as his voice kept him about his person.

favour till, in 1811, he was appointed *Deorhiwala* or chamberlain, with the title of Jamadar. The appointment was one of importance. The chamberlain was master of the ceremonies, regulated processions, and superintended the Darbar. It was through him alone that any individual, however high in rank, could obtain a private interview with the Maharaja, although the daily Darbar was open to all men of family or official importance.

The etiquette at Lahore, when the Maharaja went out, was as follows. First went one hundred troopers, two abreast. Then the Maharaja, with foot-orderlies at his stirrups, and an umbrella bearer; the princes immediately behind; then the Sardars and Barons, mounted, each with his umbrella bearer; and lastly, the elephants and led horses. If the Maharaja rode on an elephant, the Sardars must do the same; if he was carried in a palanquin, the Sardars followed on horseback.

The same year that Khushhal obtained the charge of the *Deorhi*, he summoned from Meerut his nephew Tej Ram, then a boy of twelve. In 1812, he took the *pauhal* (the Sikh baptism) and became a Singh. Tej Ram did not take the *pauhal* till 1816, and then only by the Maharaja's express orders. He changed his name to Tej Singh, though he was almost as often called Teja Singh. Tej Singh is, however, the correct name.

Khushhal Singh soon grew both rich and powerful. Most of the household appointments were given by him, with the Maharaja's sanction; and persons wishing a private audience of the Maharaja would give the chamberlain large sums to admit them. He used to read the daily reports of the army to Ranjit Singh, who soon began to employ him on active service. The young Tej Singh was his deputy during his absence from court. In 1816 the Jamadar was sent to occupy the country of certain Ramgarhia Sardars,—Bir Singh, Diwan Singh and Khushhal Singh,—and afterwards to seize the Ramgarhia estates at and around Amritsar. After this he proceeded to Mandi and Kulu, which states had become tributaries of Lahore, and remained for four months in the hills. He accompanied the Maharaja in the first Kashmir campaign in 1814. Raja Agar Khan of Rajaur proved a very treacherous ally. He misled Ranjit Singh as to the number of the enemy, and advised a division of the army; one detachment to pass into Kashmir by the Bhara Gala route, and the main body to proceed by Punch. This advice was followed, to the ruin of the expedition. Both divisions of the army were surrounded, their supplies cut off, and they

finally were compelled to retire in all haste to Lahore. The retreat was a disastrous one. The Jamadar commanded the advance to clear the road of the enemy, while Hari Singh Nalwa, Nihal Singh Atariwala and Mit Singh Padhania covered the rear. Many men were lost, and Sardar Mit Singh himself mortally wounded. Tej Singh, who had been created a Sardar, was in this campaign in close attendance on the Maharaja. The next military service in which the Jamadar was concerned was the siege of Multan in 1818. Prince Kharak Singh nominally commanded the army, but it was the military genius of Misra Diwan Chand that secured success. The Jamadar was in command at the tomb of Shamas Tabrez.

Soon after the capture of Multan, the Jamadar fell somewhat into disfavour. His brother Ram Lal had arrived at Lahore in 1816, and had received an appointment in the body-guard. The Maharaja wished him to become a Sikh, but to this neither of the brothers would consent; and as the Maharaja became very urgent on the point, Ram Lal, with the connivance of the Jamadar, left the Punjab and returned to Hindustan. Ranjit Singh was much displeased, and Misra Diwan Chand, with whom the Jamadar had quarrelled about the Multan booty, advised that he should be removed from the charge of the *Deorhi*. To this Ranjit Singh consented, for Mian Dhian Singh, a young Rajput in the Ghorcharas, was now rising into favour, and on him the office of *Deorhiwala* was conferred. The Jamadar was taken by surprise, but wisely made no opposition, and retained all his *jagirs*, and was admitted to the Council, obtaining more real power than he had had before. He received command of four thousand irregulars, while Tej Singh was made General in the regular force.

Sardar Tej Singh accompanied Misra Diwan Chand to Kashmir in 1819 and in 1821. Both he and the Jamadar commanded divisions in the campaign against Mankera, Leiah and Dera Ismail Khan; and also in the Peshawar campaign of 1823. At the battle of Teri they were with the Maharaja, opposed to the Yusufzais on the right bank of the Lunda river; while the main body of the army, under Sardars Hari Singh Nalwa and Budh Singh Sindhanwalia, was engaged with the Barakzai Sardars on the left bank. After the battle the Sikh army advanced upon Peshawar, after having taken Jahangira from Firoz Khan Khatak, of Akora. Peshawar was plundered, and the troops pushed on to the Khyber, but little was to be done there; the wild Khyberis cut the embankments of the Bara river,

and flooded the Maharaja's camp, carrying off in the confusion horses and other spoil, and after a short stay Ranjit Singh returned to Lahore.

In 1828 the Jamadar and his nephew, with the Nalwa, Padhania and Majithia Sardars, reduced the Katoch country, and the forts of Chauki, Aimahgarh, Tira and Riah. The last mentioned place alone offered much resistance; but Tej Singh brought up some guns from Sujanpur on elephants, and after three days the garrison surrendered. In 1832 the Jamadar was sent to Kashmir to assist Prince Sher Singh, the Governor, under whose administration the revenue had declined and the people become discontented. The advent of the Jamadar did not mend matters. He knew nothing of finance, and only cared about pleasing the Maharaja. The season of 1832 had been a bad one in Kashmir, and the Jamadar converted scarcity into famine by his oppression. The few lakhs which he managed to screw out of the people did not count for much, when the annual revenue was diminished by two-thirds, and the inhabitants forced to leave the country in search of bread; and Ranjit Singh was for a time much displeased, but the Jamadar soon recovered his influence. General Mihan Singh was sent to succeed him in Kashmir with fifty thousand maunds of grain for distribution to the poor, but it was many years before Kashmir recovered its former prosperity. Ram Lal, brother of Khushhal Singh, had returned to the Punjab, and he took command of the Jamadar's forces in the Peshawar campaign of 1834 under Sardar Hari Singh and Prince Nao Nihal Singh. Jamadar Khushhal Singh and Raja Dhian Singh were in command of the forces which marched to relieve the Sikh army blockaded at Jamrud in April 1837. Although the Jamadar reached Peshawar two days before Dhian Singh, he made no effort to relieve the Sikh army, which was in the greatest straits, till the arrival of the Raja. After the retreat of the Afghans, the Jamadar remained at Peshawar, while Tej Singh was ordered to the Chaj Doab to preserve order.

Ram Singh, the eldest son of the Jamadar, was about this time made a general in the army, although a mere boy. He had, however, the passions of a man, and after having returned in 1837 to Amritsar with the Maharaja, murdered brutally with his own hand Bishan Singh, brother-in-law of Colonel Chet Singh, a fine young man, who had offended him by a boyish jest. Such was the influence of the Jamadar, that Ram Singh remained unpunished, with the exception of a fine, although his victim had been a favourite at court.

In 1838 Tej Singh was sent to Hazara, and built there the fort of Manakgarh near Darband. In 1839 he proceeded to Peshawar with the Jamadar, Prince Nao Nihal Singh, Raja Gulab Singh and other chiefs to co-operate with the British army invading Kabul; but the Sikh co-operation, as is notorious, was more damaging than serviceable, as the expedition was regarded by the Sikhs with distrust and dislike.

General Ram Singh died in this year. Although of a cruel disposition, he was a good officer, and seems to have been the cleverest of the family. After the accession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, both the Jamadar and Tej Singh joined in the conspiracy against Sardar Chet Singh, favourite of the new monarch, who had shown ill-feeling towards them, and had deprived the Jamadar of a portion of his command. On the night of the murder, Prince Nao Nihal Singh, with Tej Singh and Khushhal Singh, remained at the gate of the palace to guard against a rescue; while the other conspirators, the Rajas Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, and the Sardars Fateh Singh Man, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia and Mian Labh Singh, entered the palace and murdered the favourite in the very presence of the Maharaja.

While Prince Nao Nihal Singh held power, the family of the Jamadar was treated with great favour; and on his death, on the 5th November 1840, both Khushhal Singh and Tej Singh signed, with the other chiefs, a paper, by which it was agreed that no action should be made in appointing a successor to the throne till it was seen whether the wives of the Prince or the Maharaja would bear a son. The succeeding events are well known. The Sindhanwalia Sardars and Raja Gulab Singh defended the fort against Prince Sher Singh; while Tej Singh and Khushhal Singh kept wisely at home, joining neither party, but waiting to see what turn affairs would take. Sher Singh was much irritated by their conduct, and, on his accession, had serious intentions of putting them both to death, but they were at length forgiven on the intercession of Bhai Gurmukh Singh. But Sher Singh entertained a grudge against the Jamadar, and is said on one occasion to have tried to make away with him in a manner that should appear accidental. Certain it is that soon after Sher Singh's accession, he was in a pleasure boat on the Ravi with the Jamadar and Amar Singh Ahluwalia, great-granduncle of the present Raja of Kapurthala. The boat was overturned; the Maharaja sprang into another boat alongside; Amar Singh was drowned, and his body never recovered; while the Jamadar, who managed

to escape, swallowed more water than he had done for many years. It was generally believed in Lahore that Sher Singh capsized the boat intentionally, but this can never be proved.

The Jamadar had been in bad health ever since 1840. In July 1844 he died, having mixed but little in politics during the three last years of his life. In June 1843 he had, with Rajas Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, attended Prince Partab Singh in his visit to Lord Ellenborough at Ferozepore.

Jamadar Khushhal Singh was not a man of any particular ability. The Maharaja took him into favour, not so much for his courage, genius or learning, as for his broad shoulders and good looks; though from the pictures taken of him late in life, he seems to have been an unusually coarse and vulgar-looking man. He was not, however, inferior to many other Sardars of the Maharaja's court; and if, in the many campaigns in which he served, he displayed no particular bravery, yet it is not anywhere stated that he ever ran away. Of his severity and oppression in Kashmir mention has been made; and on all occasions, trusting to the Maharaja's favour, he showed himself something of a tyrant. At Amritsar, to obtain ground for his own houses, he pulled down, without offering any compensation, many dwellings of the poorer classes; but Ranjit Singh would not listen to any complaints against him, and would tell any one who came to appeal against the Jamadar to go and obtain justice from Guru Ram Das.

Sardar Tej Singh, at the time of the Jamadar's death, was at Peshawar, of which place he had in 1843 obtained the command; and Raja Hira Singh, who was then Minister, and who had an old grievance with the Jamadar about the chamberlainship, confiscated Rs. 1,60,000 out of the *jagirs* of Rs. 3,40,000 which had been all granted in the name of Khushhal Singh, the family making the distribution among themselves. Kishan Singh, son of the Jamadar, a wild young man, spent in the ten days succeeding his father's death about a lakh of rupees upon the dancing girls of Lahore. Hira Singh made this the excuse for confiscation. "If you have so much cash to throw away," said he, "you can, of course, pay up seven lakhs for the good of the State." He also wanted to get a lakh out of Rai Mul Singh, the confidential agent of the family. Kishan Singh declared that he could not pay a rupee, and the *jagirs* were accordingly confiscated.

Tej Singh wrote from Peshawar to protest against the confiscation, and Pandit Jala said that when the Sardar returned to Lahore the matter should

be considered; but before this took place the Ministry both of Hira Singh and of Jawahir Singh had fallen, and the Maharani, with her favourite, Lal Singh, had assumed the supreme power.

The government of Tej Singh at Peshawar was marked by almost the only piece of energy he ever displayed. When the troops under his command heard of the death of Raja Suchet Singh at Lahore, and of the large sums that had been given to the Lahore army, they rose in mutiny, and threatened that if all the money in the treasury was not given to them they would treat Tej Singh as General Mihan Singh had been treated three years before in Kashmir. The Sardar amused the troops by promises of rewards, and called in all the Afghan chiefs of the valley to his help; and the next morning had so strong a force at his command that the mutinous regiments thought it best to recede from their demands. Raja Lal Singh recalled Tej Singh from Peshawar in October 1845, appointing Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala to succeed him. On his arrivel at Lahore, Tej Singh found that war with the English was everywhere talked of as probable, and the project was favoured by the Wazir, Raja Lal Singh, and by the Maharani, who feared and hated the army that had recently murdered her brother Jawahir Singh. Tej Singh was wealthy and influential; and although he was looked down upon by the old Sikh Sardars, yet the position of the Jamadar and himself under Ranjit Singh gave him much power at court, and when war with the English was finally determined he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Khalsa army.

On the 17th of November the plan of the campaign was decided upon, and on the 23rd the army set out, in divisions, for Ferozepore. But the Commander-in-Chief had little stomach for the fight, and it was not till the 15th of December, when all excuses for remaining behind were exhausted, that he set out to join the army which, four days previously, had crossed the Sutlej.

After the defeat of Raja Lal Singh at the battle of Mudki, he sent to Tej Singh to urge him to advance to his support. Accordingly the Sardar marched with his division and some fifteen thousand irregular cavalry, and reached Ferozeshah on the morning of the 22nd December, when the force of Lal Singh had been again defeated. Tej Singh advanced against the British army, which was completely exhausted and almost without ammunition. He drove in the British cavalry parties, and endeavoured to regain

the lost position of Ferozeshah. He then attacked the left flank of the British army, and made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled the English General to change his whole front to the right, the Sikh guns keeping up an incessant and heavy fire during this manœuvre. At last, when the English cavalry, advancing, threatened both flanks of the Sikh army, and the infantry prepared to advance in line for its support, Tej Singh ceased his fire, and, retiring from the field, crossed the Sutlej and encamped at Sobraon, about twenty-five miles north-east of Ferozepore, on the right bank of the river. Here the army was soon joined by Raja Lal Singh, who had fled to Amritsar after the defeat of Ferozeshah, and the troops demanded to be led across the river against the British. The only two chiefs who opposed this movement were Sardars Tej Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala, who had joined the camp on the 28th December, most unwillingly. Their pacific intentions were, however, ridiculed by the *Panchayats* of the army, and it was determined to cross the Sutlej. A bridge of boats was thrown across the river, and a strong *tete-de-pont* constructed in front of it, and entrenchments as strong as the sandy soil would allow were thrown up. Sardar Tej Singh commanded in this entrenchment, and, for his own personal security, had a small shot-proof tower erected, into which he might retire in the hour of danger; and here the Sikh army waited, week after week, while the British army was drawing from every side men and guns and material of war. On the right Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala commanded the irregular troops; on the left were the gallant Sham Singh of Atari and the brigade of General Mewa Singh Majithia, both of whom were killed in the battle of Sobraon. In the centre were the troops of Kahan Singh Man and the brigades of General Avitabile, General Mahtab Singh Majithia and General Gulab Singh Povindia. In the centre, too, was the brigade and tower of Sardar Tej Singh.

On the 10th February 1846 the battle of Sobraon was fought; but Tej Singh had so little to do with it that a description of it would be here out of place. During the early part of the action he remained in his tower, and was only induced to come out by threats of personal violence. But even then, instead of heading the troops and encouraging them when they began to waver, he crossed the bridge, at which he had stationed a guard of his own men, and was one of the first to fly from the field. After the battle, what remained of the defeated army assembled

at Patti, and afterwards marched to Bharana, where it was ordered to remain till after the Treaty of the 9th March 1846, when it was paid up; many of the soldiers being re-enlisted, and others being discharged. Before this, however, Sardar Tej Singh had been summoned to Lahore, and, under the new arrangements, he was confirmed in his appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Sikh army, while Raja Lal Singh was confirmed as *Wazir*.

The conduct of Sardar Tej Singh, both before and during the Sutlej campaign, has been much misrepresented. He has been accused of treason to his country by many writers; but there is no evidence whatever to support the charge. In the first place, the Sardar was averse to the war. While the Maharani, Raja Lal Singh and Diwan Dina Nath were urging the troops to invade British territory, in the hope that they would never return to disturb the peace of Lahore, Tej Singh spoke so constantly against the war, that his life was in imminent danger, and in the middle of November 1845 the troops were debating whether they should put both him and Lal Singh to death and insist on Raja Gulab Singh leading them to battle. When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, much against his will, he delayed joining the army as long as he could; conduct which may prove cowardice or disinclination for the war, but which certainly did not savour of treason. But it is said that his conduct at Ferozeshah was inconsistent with any other supposition than that he was a traitor and desired the success of the British. That had he attacked the British army vigorously, and with all his force, when it was exhausted with its conflict with Raja Lal Singh, and almost without ammunition, it must, in all probability, have been annihilated. The result would certainly have been disastrous; but Tej Singh was not aware of the state of extreme exhaustion of the British army. All that he saw were the routed troops of Lal Singh flying to the fords of the Sutlej; a sight from which he might argue the strength, but not the weakness of the British. But he did not retire from the field without making an effort to retrieve the disasters of the preceding day. According to the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough (though the accuracy of despatches may be fairly questioned), "he made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah"; he certainly kept up a heavy and damaging fire of artillery, and only retired when the British army advanced in force against him. But, even supposing that he had done less than

he certainly did, Sardar Tej Singh cannot be fairly blamed. He had no influence whatever with the army, whose *panches* decided when they should fight and when they should retire. It is absurd to assert that, in opposition to the will of the *panches* and the army, Tej Singh could have refused to make a general attack on the British. Any negotiations which he may have wished to open with the Governor-General, after Ferozeshah, were only intended to bring about peace, and were of such a character as a Commander-in-Chief would have a discretionary power to carry on.

At Sobraon the voice of Tej Singh was again raised for peace, but the troops only threw stones at his tent, pulled it down, and threatened to murder him unless he crossed to the left bank of the river. Who can wonder that with such a savage, unruly army, he should have fled from the field, feeling that there was more danger from his own men than from the enemy.

Tej Singh was a weak, timid, vacillating creature, but he was no traitor. He had neither courage nor ability sufficient to influence an insane Sikh army, but he did not, like Raja Lal Singh, first excite the troops to madness, and then betray them to destruction. The stories of his sinking a boat in the bridge at Sobraon to cut off the retreat of the Sikh army, and of his turning a battery of guns upon his own men, were never supported by a fragment of evidence, though proof of their truth was sought in every direction, and were evidently calumnies invented by some of his many enemies.

After the conclusion of peace, Sardar Tej Singh had plenty to do in disbanding the old army and enlisting new troops, and his conduct was approved by the Agent of the British Government at Lahore. In September 1846, very much to his disgust, he was ordered to proceed to Kashmir with Sardars Sher Singh and Mangal Singh, and Generals Kahan Singh Man and Lal Singh Moraria, to reduce the rebellion of Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan. He pleaded illness, but at last set out with the troops. He was not alone in his disinclination for the campaign. With almost all the other Sardars he was unwilling to act under the orders of Raja Lal Singh, whose rapacity and meanness had disgusted them, and whose honesty they thoroughly doubted. When, however, Tej Singh had at last set out on the expedition he acted with energy and promptitude. His force left Lahore on the 1st of October, and reached

Nowshera on the 16th, having in this time crossed the Ravi and the Chenab, and marched over one hundred and twenty-five miles of country, the last twenty-five miles being an execrable hill road. Imam-ud-din Khan did not attempt open resistance, and came into the camp of the Resident on the 1st of November; and the Sikh troops, having no more to do, returned to Lahore. The trial and deposition of Raja Lal Singh was the result of this expedition, and, as a temporary arrangement, Sardars Tej Singh and Sher Singh Atariwala, with Diwan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-din were nominated as a Council to carry on the business of the Government pending other arrangements. On the 16th December a Council of Regency was appointed, consisting of Sardar Tej Singh as President, Sardars Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, Ranjodh Singh Majithia, Sher Singh Atariwala, Atar Singh Kalianwala, Diwan Dina Nath, Fakir Nur-ud-din and Bhai Nadhan Singh.

The Members of the Council had distinct duties assigned to them. Sardar Tej Singh was chief in the Council, and held supreme military command; Diwan Dina Nath was Finance Minister; and Sardar Sher Singh superintended the Royal household. The task both of Sardar Tej Singh and of Diwan Dina Nath was an invidious one. They certainly threw all possible blame on Major Lawrence, the British Resident, and represented that they were but instruments carrying out his measures; but it was pretty well known that most of the redress that was obtained came, directly or indirectly, from the Residency, and that, but for the Resident, no arrears would be paid up, and consequently the two heads of the Council came in for more obloquy than they probably expected.

On the 7th August 1847 Sardar Tej Singh was created Raja of Sialkot, with its fort and adjacent villages, worth Rs. 28,000 per annum. The Maharani, who entertained a bitter hatred both against the British Resident, who destroyed her influence, and Tej Singh, who supported his policy, prepared an insult for the latter on the day of his installation. The young Maharaja had been schooled by her as to the part he was to play; and when Tej Singh came forward for the Maharaja to make the saffron *tika* (a sign of Rajaship) on his forehead, the boy-king drew back and folded his arms, refusing to perform the ceremony. The Resident then called upon Bhai Nadhan Singh, the head of the Sikh religion, who officiated for the Maharaja; but the insult was much felt

by Tej Singh, and so strongly showed the resolute hatred of the Maharani to the administration that it hastened her removal from Lahore to the fort of Shekhupura, where she remained under surveillance until her final removal from the Punjab. Early in the year she had been cognizant of, if not the instigator of, a conspiracy to murder the Resident and Raja Tej Singh. This design, known as the Parema conspiracy, was not joined in by any Sardar, and was never attempted to be carried into execution. On the 26th November 1842 Raja Tej Singh received the honorary title of *Ujaldidar, Nirmal budh, Mubazir-ul-mulk, Samsam-ud-daula,* Raja Tej Singh *Salar Safdar jang,* Raja Sialkot.

Throughout the rebellion of 1848-49 the Raja remained loyal to Government. That he, as well as Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, knew of, or anticipated, a revolt, is certain, and shortly before it broke out he wished to leave the Punjab for a time; but this idea was given up. The Raja had nothing in common with the rebels. He was not on good terms with Raja Sher Singh Atariwala or his father, Sardar Chatar Singh, whose avowed object was to restore to power the Maharani, the deadly enemy of Tej Singh. Should the Maharani regain power, the death of the Raja, or the confiscation of his property, was certain. Besides this, Tej Singh was almost the only man in the country who was tolerably contented. He was very wealthy; he had been created Raja and President of the Council, and was raised high above the whole Sikh aristocracy, and a revolution could only injure him. He was obnoxious to most of the Sikh Sardars, who looked upon him as an upstart and an impostor; feeble in council, and ridiculous in the field; and his ascendancy in the Darbar irritated them beyond expression. Thus Raja Tej Singh is entitled to no credit for loyalty, when disloyalty, whichever side conquered, must have been his ruin. But in times of danger motives do not count for much, and the Raja's actions were loyal, and his assistance valuable to the Government.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the personal *jagirs* of Raja Tej Singh, and Sardar Bhagwan Singh, the only surviving son of the Jamadar (Kishan Singh having been drowned at Sobraon after the battle), amounting to Rs. 1,52,779, were confirmed for life, to the Raja, Rs. 92,779, and to Bhagwan Singh, Rs. 60,000. Of their respective shares, Rs. 20,000 was to descend in perpetuity to the heirs of Raja Tej Singh, and Rs. 7,500 to those of Bhagwan Singh. After annexation the Raja was

very useful in the disbandment of the Sikh army and in the formation of a new native force. In 1857 he was of much assistance in raising horsemen, and for his loyalty at that time he received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000. In 1861 his scattered *jagirs* were consolidated, and the *ilaka* of Batala granted him in exchange for them; and his title was also changed to Raja of Batala. He was also made a *Jagirdar* Magistrate, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner. In 1862, at the recommendation of the Government of the Punjab, the Supreme Government granted two-thirds of his *jagir* in perpetuity, and to Bhagwan Singh one-sixth.

A son had been born to the Raja, in 1859, by Karam Kaur, widow of his cousin Kishan Singh, whom he had married in 1857. Previous to this, however, he had adopted a younger brother by a different mother, Harbans Singh, born in 1846.

Raja Tej Singh died of an affection of the chest on the 2nd of December 1862 at Lahore. His character will have been plainly seen from the above sketch of his life. He might have filled a subordinate position with credit, for he had no glaring vices, and perhaps as much virtue as the majority of the world, but he was unfitted for times of revolution. He had neither courage nor ability; and although he rose to be the first person in the State, next to the Maharaja, it was only because his fortune was greater than his desert.

The estate of Sardar Bhagwan Singh had never been separated from that of Raja Tej Singh, and there had been a long dispute between them regarding it. After the death of the Raja, a committee, consisting of Raja Sir Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I., Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, Diwan Ajodhya Prasad and Diwan Shankar Das, was appointed by Government, and a satisfactory division of the property was effected.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh died at Amritsar in 1882, aged forty years. He had no son. His widow claimed permission to adopt an heir, but this was refused by Government as it was ascertained that the Sardar had never expressed such a desire. His death was sudden, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, and there are no grounds for assuming he had given up hope of having children of his own, as alleged by the widow. He had held life *jagirs* of the annual value of Rs. 50,000, and *jagirs* in perpetuity aggregating Rs. 10,000 per annum. Failing lawful male issue, the whole grant lapsed to Government. But the widow and the

old retainers of the Sardar were dealt with liberally. An allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum for her life was made to the widow, and she was permitted to occupy rent-free certain houses and gardens of her deceased husband bought in by Government for this express purpose at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Fifteen of the Sardar's old servants received life pensions aggregating Rs. 3,220 per annum; while steps were taken to discharge his debts, amounting to over two lakhs of rupees, by hypothecating with the creditors personal property yielding an income of Rs. 3,800 a year. The widow, Rani Kirpa Devi, died at Amritsar in 1904, leaving behind her a considerable amount of immoveable property which has been brought under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It is proposed to divide this property equally between the descendants of Nidha Misra and those of Ram Lal. By this arrangement the sons of the late Raja Harbans Singh would receive a fourth share of the whole property.

Raja Harbans Singh was made a ward of the District Court at Lahore on the death of his elder brother Tej Singh. The estates came under the management of Rai Mul Singh, an old confidential servant of the family, a Khatri of Gujranwala, afterwards an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. The faithful discharge of his stewardship was duly acknowledged by the bestowal of a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000 and a handsome letter of thanks from Government when he made over the estates to Raja Harbans Singh on his attaining the age of twenty-one in 1867. His management had been eminently successful. He paid off the heavy debts with which the property had been burdened by the late Raja, he met extraordinary charges connected with Harbans Singh's marriage and other ceremonies, raised the rentals of the garden and *rakh* lands four-fold, and handed over to the young Raja a handsome surplus of about Rs. 75,000. This was, however, quickly dissipated, and the estate soon became deeply involved. Harbans Singh had every opportunity which good masters and careful tuition afford of becoming an ornament to the higher ranks of the Punjab gentry. He was of an amicable disposition; but in some respects the high hopes once formed of him were never realized. He died in 1900, and was succeeded by his eldest son Kirthi Singh, both as a Provincial Darbari and in the title of Raja, which is hereditary in the family.

On the accession of Raja Kirthi Singh, the family *jagir* was again placed under the Court of Wards. Its management has been economical,

and by the end of 1907 debts aggregating more than 6¼ lakhs of rupees had been paid off. The remaining liabilities amount to about Rs. 2,70,000 and are expected to be paid within the next five years.

Raja Kirthi Singh died suddenly in 1906, leaving no son. His younger brother Raja Fateh Singh has succeeded to the *jagir* and the family seat in Darbar. The *jagir* is still under the Court of Wards, the immoveable property, other than the *jagir*, having been divided between the late Raja's widow and his two brothers.

The *jagir* held by Raja Teja Singh's family was fixed at Rs. 56,112 per annum, of which Rs. 4,435 were assigned to Rai Mul Singh and Rs. 4,004 to Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh; the remainder being held by Raja Harbans Singh. These shares were finally fixed by Government in 1873, after a correspondence extending over ten years. The birth of Sardar Narendra Singh in 1860 gave rise to much bitter feeling on the part of Raja Harbans Singh, who refused for many years to acknowledge the legitimacy of his nephew, or his right to share in the patrimony. Sardar Narendra Singh was educated in the Wards' School at Ambala. He attained his majority in 1881; and then there began a quarrel between the uncle and the nephew, which was only settled four years later by the personal intervention of Sir Charles Aitchison, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The parties made a compromise, which was drawn up in the form of an agreement witnessed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary to Government, and duly accepted by the District Judge of Lahore, in whose Court Sardar Narendra Singh had instituted a suit for a share of the patrimony. Each was brought to acknowledge the status of the other. Raja Harbans Singh was duly recognized as Tej Singh's adopted son, and Narendra Singh's legitimacy was no longer questioned by his uncle. The latter made over to Narendra Singh house property in Amritsar and Hardwar valued at Rs. 56,000; gardens at Amritsar and Lahore valued at Rs. 34,500; culturable land at Gamtala, Amritsar, yielding Rs. 2,915 annually; and *rakhs* in the Gujranwala district valued at Rs. 15,000. Further, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was paid in cash by the Raja to his nephew. Taking everything into consideration, it may be said that Sardar Narendra Singh had no reason to regret having placed his

case in the hands of arbitrators; while Raja Harbans Singh was also probably glad to have settled for ever the alleged rights of his nephew.

Sardar Narendra Singh was married three times, and a son was born to him by his second wife in 1882. The Sardar was invested with criminal and civil powers in 1885, and did good work as an Honorary Judicial officer, in recognition of which he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1892. He was appointed a Member of the District Board of Lahore in 1884 and of the Municipal Committee in 1887.

Sardar Narendra Singh died in 1904, and his only son Bikram Singh succeeded to the title of Sardar and the hereditary seat in Provincial Darbars. Sardar Bikram Singh resides in Amritsar, where he is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge of the first class.

NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN KAZILBASH, C.I.E.

- S. NAUROZ ALI KHAN.
  - S. Ali Khan (died 1770).
    - S. Gul Muhammad Khan.
    - S. Hidayat Khan. (died 1836).
      - Muhammad Hassan Khan (died 1868).
        - Three generations.
      - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1877).
      - Haji Muhammad Khan.
        - 4 sons.
      - Nawab Ali Raza Khan (died 1866).
        - Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K. C. I. E. (died 1890).
          - Hidayat Ali Khan (born 1878).
            - Nawazish Ali Khan (born 1901).
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan (born 1902).
        - Nawab Nasir Ali Khan (died 1896).
          - Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1870).
            - Ali Raza Khan (born 1892).
            - Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Mansur Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Saadat Hussain Khan (born 1896).
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan (born 1901).
        - Nisar Ali Khan (died 1878).
          - Barkat Ali Khan (born 1856).
            - Ali Muhammad Khan (born 1879).
              - Jaffar Hussain (born 1901).
          - NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN, C.I.E. (BORN 1862).
            - Nisar Ali Khan, II (born 1901).
            - Muzaffar Ali Khan (born 1908).
      - Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan.
        - Sardar Raza Ali Khan (born 1849).
      - S. Muhammad Taki Khan (died 1858).
        - Two generations.
    - S. Ali Muhammad Khan (died 1835).
      - 2 sons.

Sardar Ali Khan, the grandfather of Ali Raza Khan, was the first to leave the province of Sherwan, on the west coast of the Caspian (now part of the Russian territories), where for many generations his family, Turks of the Kazilbash tribe, had resided and exercised authority. When Nadir Shah, having driven out the Ghiljis and taken possession of Khurasan, prepared to march to India in 1738, he took with him Ali Khan and other Kazilbash nobles, who he feared in his absence might excite disturbances.

Ali Khan served throughout the campaign, and on his return from India he was appointed by Nadir Shah Governor of Kandahar, and other Kazilbash nobles received commands in Kabul and Peshawar, much to the advantage of the kingdom of Persia, which, freed from these turbulent chiefs, enjoyed peace for eight years, till the assassination of Nadir Shah and the rise to power of Ahmad Shah Durani. The new Prince was crowned at Kandahar in 1747, and, although he thoroughly distrusted the Kazilbash faction, yet he was not strong enough to oppose it, and was compelled to give to its principal chiefs *jagirs* and military commands.

Ali Khan obtained the district of Hazara, north of Kandahar, and with a strong force reduced the country around, to the neighbourhood of Herat itself. He accompanied Ahmad Shah on his last invasion of India, in 1760, and shared in the great victory of Panipat, which broke the Mahratta power. The bravery and influence of Ali Khan during this campaign excited the jealousy of Ahmad Shah, who on his return to Afghanistan tried to deprive him of his estates and command; but Ali Khan held his own successfully against open force, and Ahmad Shah was at length compelled to bribe some of his attendants, who assassinated him in 1770. The eldest of the sons, Gul Muhammad Khan, was but six years of age at his father's death, and the district fell into great confusion. The widow of Ali Khan contrived to maintain her authority for some years; but at last the district was divided into several independent and hostile chiefships, only united in their hatred of Timur Shah, who had succeeded Ahmad Shah on the throne of Kabul. When the sons of Ali Khan grew up, they recovered by force of arms a large portion of their family estate, and Timur Shah, thinking it well to conciliate them, summoned Gul Muhammad Khan to Kandahar, where he received him with honour and conferred on him the title of Sardar.

Hidayat Khan, father of Ali Raza Khan, accompanied Shah Zaman to Lahore in 1797, where he remained for some months. On his return to Kabul he exchanged estates with Asad Khan, brother of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1813 Ali Muhammad Khan, the youngest brother, with four thousand troops, accompanied Wazir Fateh Khan and his brother Muhammad Azim Khan in their successful expedition against Kashmir, and received there a high military command, which he held for about eight years, when returning to Kabul he obtained joint possession, with Hidayat

Khan, of the family estate, and died in 1835 leaving two sons, Ali Akbar Khan and Ali Jan Khan. The elder son soon after died, and Ali Jan Khan succeeded to his father's share of the estate, which he still holds in Kabul.

Hidayat Khan died in 1836 leaving six sons, of whom the eldest, Muhammad Hassan Khan, served under the order of Wazir Fateh Muhammad Khan at Herat; and when his master's eyes had been put out by Prince Kamran he escorted Khandal Khan and Sherdil Khan to Kandahar, where he remained for some years, and later went with his uncle to Kashmir. On his return to Kabul he resided with his brother Ali Raza Khan, and did good service to the British Government during the first Afghanistan campaign. Muhammad Hussain Khan, the second brother, was in great favour with Muhammad Azim Khan, and held a high appointment under him in Kashmir. After Azim Khan's death, Hussain Khan returned to Kabul, and took service with Dost Muhammad Khan. In 1844 he went on pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia, where he lived for some years. The third brother was Haji Muhammad Khan, who was Minister of Habib-ullah Khan, the ruler of Kabul between the death of Azim Khan and the accession of Dost Muhammad. On the accession of that Prince he retired to Mecca, and on his return took up his abode with Ali Raza Khan.

Ali Raza Khan had always lived on his hereditary estate, which was of the description called in Afghanistan *'Zarkharid'*, hereditary but subject to military service. When the British army, with Shah Shuja, first entered Kabul in 1839, Ali Raza Khan, being possessed of great influence in the city, was appointed chief agent of the commissariat department. His conduct in this office was unexceptionable, and he never failed in any engagement to supply grain or carriage. When the British cantonment was besieged by the insurgents, he remained firm to English interests, and kept the troops supplied with food and clothing. When the British officers and ladies were taken prisoners, Ali Raza Khan made the greatest exertions to alleviate their sufferings and obtain their liberation. He paid to their keeper, Muhammad Shah Khan Ghilzai, Rs. 500 a month, besides bribing the subordinate officers to induce them to treat the prisoners well, and to allow his servants to convey to them clothes, money and provisions. Nor did his humanity end here. He ransomed and saved from slavery nearly one hundred Hindustani sepoys, and kept them secretly in his own house till the second British army entered Kabul.

When Muhammad Akbar Khan had sent off the prisoners to Khulm by way of Hazara and Bamian, Ali Raza Khan, who possessed great hereditary influence in that country, persuaded and bribed the Hazara chiefs not to allow the captives to be conveyed to the hills, and he also sent his agent Murtaza Shah, with a large sum of money, to attempt to win over Saleh Muhammad Khan, who was in command of the escort. It was by his influence and by a lavish expenditure of his money that the captives were enable to make their escape and join the relieving army of General Pollock. When Akbar Khan advanced to attack that General, Ali Raza Khan won over the Kazilbash chiefs to the side of the British, and they accordingly deserted Akbar Khan before the battle; and after his defeat their hostility made him fear to return to Kabul, and accordingly he fled through the hill country to Turkistan.

On the retreat of the British forces to India, Ali Raza Khan accompanied them. His conduct had excited the bitter hatred of Muhammad Akbar Khan and the Barakzais, and his life was no longer safe in Kabul. His estates (worth three lakhs of rupees) were confiscated, his houses razed to the ground, and with their materials Akbar Khan built two houses for himself.

Such is the dry detail of services the most disinterested, noble and chivalrous, performed by Ali Raza Khan. At the greatest personal risk, with the loss of his wealth, position and hereditary estates, Ali Raza Khan stood bravely and alone in defence of the side to which he had promised allegiance. But he and his family have done good service to the English Government in India as well as in Afghanistan. During the Sutlej campaign he joined the British camp with his brothers and sixty horsemen of his tribe, many members of which had shared his exile and fought in the battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon, where four of his sowars were killed. He accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kangra and Kashmir in 1846, and during the rebellion of 1848-49 furnished one hundred horsemen under the command of his sister's son, Sher Muhammad, for active service. In June 1857, when our need was greatest, Ali Raza Khan volunteered to raise a troop of horse for service before Delhi. This he did and, his own presence being desired at Lahore, he sent them under the command of his brothers Muhammad Raza Khan and Muhammad Taki Khan. In raising this force he did not, at a time when the Government was in want of every procurable rupee, apply for any pecuniary assistance. At his own expense,

and by the mortgage of his house and property in Lahore, he equipped the troop and sent with it, besides his brother, his nephews Abdullah Khan, Muhammad Hassan Khan, Muhammad Zaman Khan, Ghulam Hassan Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan. Forming part of the celebrated "Hodson's Horse," the troop raised by Ali Raza Khan served throughout the campaign wherever that gallant corps was sent, and its gallantry was ever conspicuous.

At Khasniganj, Muhammad Taki Khan was slain, fighting bravely, after several mutineers had fallen by his hand. Muhammad Raza Khan, the younger brother of Ali Raza Khan, was among the bravest in his fearless regiment. He was twice wounded at Malu and Shamasabad, and had two horses shot under him; and in every place where blows were thickest, there was the gallant Muhammad Raza Khan to be found. After the campaign he received the first-class Order of Merit, the title of Sardar Bahadur, and the grant of his pension of Rs. 200 in perpetuity. He died at Lucknow, whither he had gone on leave, shortly afterwards.

Ali Raza Khan was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, justly possessing great influence in the city; influence which he always used for good. After his retirement from Kabul he received a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem, and his brother Muhammad Raza Khan Rs. 200 per mensem. After the mutinies he received a grant of a *talukdari* of one hundred and forty-seven villages in Baraich, Oudh, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum. He also received the title of Khan Bahadur, and his nephews, above-mentioned, who served so well during the mutinies, the title of Sardar Bahadur. He was created an hereditary Nawab in 1864, two years before his death.

Ali Raza Khan had three sons, the eldest of whom, Nawazish Ali Khan was with Major G. Lawrence at Peshawar when the Sikh troops mutinied in 1848. He remained with that officer to the last, and his fidelity cost him his house and property at Peshawar. The third son, Nisar Ali Khan, was in charge of the Oudh estate. He was there made an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and his conduct gave complete satisfaction to the authorities.

On the death of Ali Raza Khan in 1866, the title of Nawab passed to his son Nawazish Ali Khan. This gentleman proved himself a worthy successor to his father. He devoted his whole life to public interests and earned for himself, in the days of peace and tranquillity that followed, a name that stood high on the list of Punjab nobles for

honour and integrity. He was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in 1877. He held the appointment of President of the Lahore Municipal Committee for three years. In 1885 the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him, and three years later he was created a Knight of the same Order. He was nominated an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in 1887, and one year earlier he received as a grant from Government the proprietary rights in Rakh Taliana, Lahore. After the death of Sir Nawazish Ali Khan in 1890, the hereditary title of Nawab devolved upon his younger brother Nasir Ali Khan, who became the head of the family and succeeded his brother as a Provincial Darbari. Nasir Ali Khan served for twenty-five years in the Provincial Civil Service, and died in 1896, being succeeded in his turn by his nephew Fateh Ali Khan, who inherited the title of Nawab and his uncle's estates and became the representative of the family, with a seat in Provincial Darbars. In 1897 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Darbar, at which he was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1904 he was made an additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government has been repeatedly proved, and have won the commendation of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors. He is a liberal subscriber to all charitable causes and has earned the respect of all classes both as a public-spirited citizen and as one of the leading Muhammadan noblemen of the Punjab.

Muhammad Ali, son of Nawab Nasir Ali Khan, is an Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality. Sardar Raza Ali Khan, son of Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan, draws a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem in recognition of his father's services, and is a Divisional Darbari. He was for some years an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and accompanied Sir Lepel Griffin as a member of his political staff to Kabul in 1880. He has since his retirement from the Provincial Service done much useful work on the Lahore Municipal Committee, and in 1908 received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class. Ali Hussain Khan, Barrister-at-law, son of Muhammad Azim Khan, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

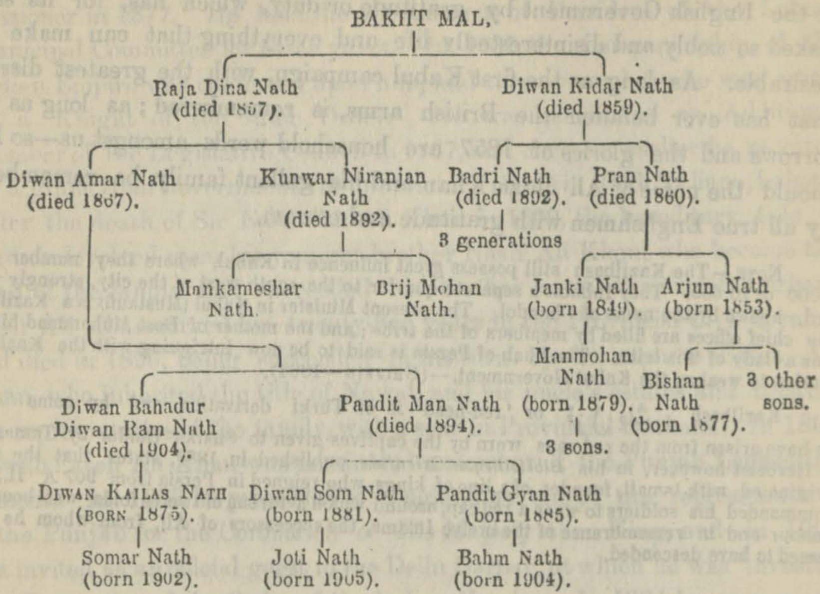
Thus, for more than eighty years Ali Raza Khan and his descendants have served the British Government with a devotion which has been as

perfect as it has been disinterested. He was not by birth a British subject; but it would be difficult throughout Hindustan to find a family, however bound to the English Government by gratitude or duty, which has, for its sake, risked so nobly and disinterestedly life and everything that can make life desirable. As long as the first Kabul campaign, with the greatest disaster that has ever befallen the British arms, is remembered; as long as the sorrows and the glories of 1857 are household words amongst us—so long should the name of Ali Raza Khan and his gallant family be remembered by all true Englishmen with gratitude and esteem.

NOTE.—The Kazilbash still possess great influence in Kabul, where they number some 8,000 or 10,000. They inhabit a separate quarter to the south-west of the city, strongly fortified, known by the name of Chandol. The present Minister in Kabul (Mustaufi) is a Kazilbash; the chief offices are filled by members of the tribe; and the mother of Dost Muhammad himself was a lady of this tribe. The Shah of Persia is said to be now intriguing with the Kazilbash faction to weaken the Kabul Government,--(GRIFFIN—1864).

Kazilbash قزل باش or 'red-head' is of Turki derivation, and by some said to have arisen from the red caps worn by the captives given to Shaikh Haidar by Tamerlane. D'Herbelot however, in his *Bibliotheque Orientale*, published in 1887, states that the name originated with Ismail, founder of a line of kings who reigned in Persia from 907 A. H., who commanded his soldiers to wear a red cap, around which a turban of twelve folds was bound in honour and in remembrance of the twelve Imams, the successors of Ali, from whom he professed to have descended.

DIWAN KAILAS NATH.



Among the men who rose to power during the latter days of the Sikh empire, the most remarkable was Raja Dina Nath. He has been well and happily styled the Talleyrand of the Punjab, and his life and character bear a strong resemblance to those of the European statesman. Revolutions, in which his friends and patrons perished, passed him by; dynasties rose and fell, but never involved him in their ruin; in the midst of bloodshed and assassination, his life was never endangered; while confiscation and judicial robbery were the rule of the State, his wealth and power continually increased. His sagacity and far-sightedness were such, that when, to other eyes, the political sky was clear, he could perceive the signs of a coming storm, which warned him to desert a losing party or a falling friend. Honest men do not survive many revolutions, and the Raja's falseness was the measure of his success. He was patriotic, but his love of country was subordinate to his love of self. He hated the English with a bitter hatred, for they were stronger than he or his country; but his interests compelled him to serve, like Samson, the Philistines he hated. He was not without his own notions of fidelity, and would stand by a friend as long as he could do so with safety to himself. Even when he deserted him, it was more

from fear of danger to his wealth and influence than from personal fear, for Raja Dina Nath was physically brave, and also possessed in an eminent degree moral courage, though it did not lead him to do right regardless of consequences. As a financier, the policy of the Raja was intelligent and liberal, and he readily appreciated the advantages of the new system of taxation introduced by the English. He possessed immense local knowledge, and as vast a capacity for work; though, from his desire of keeping power in his own hands, he sometimes retarded instead of advancing business. He was an accomplished man of the world, courteous and considerate; well educated, though nothing of a scholar; and in conversation with Europeans, he would express himself with a boldness and apparent candour, that were as pleasant as they are unusual in Asiatics.

Raja Dina Nath should not be judged harshly. His faults would be still considered in some European countries as diplomatic virtues. Among the Sikh barons who stood around the throne of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, there was not one who honestly laboured for his country, or who would have made the smallest sacrifice to save her. If Raja Dina Nath was not more honest than his contemporaries, he was, at least, more patriotic.

The family of Raja Dina Nath came originally from Kashmir, where in the reign of Shah Jahan some members of it held office about the court. It was not till the reign of Muhammad Shah that Lachi Ram, the elder son of Bishan Nath, left Kashmir for Lahore, where he obtained employment. Soon after he went to Delhi, whither he summoned his younger brother Har Das, and later to Lucknow, where he chiefly resided. His son Dila Ram entered the service of the Nawab of Oudh, but was compelled to leave from some court intrigue. He then went into the English service, and was proceeding with the army to Mysore in 1791 when he was taken ill and died. Dina Nath, whose father Bakht Mal had held a subordinate civil appointment at Delhi, was invited to the Punjab in 1815 by Diwan Ganga Ram, a near connection, who was then head of the State office at Lahore. On his arrival he was placed in the same office, and very soon distinguished himself by his intelligence and business-like habits. He first attracted the notice of Ranjit Singh after the capture of Multan in 1818, when he made out the lists of those entitled to rewards with great rapidity and clearness. He shortly afterwards adjusted the accounts of the province of Multan, which the first Nazim, Sukh Dayal, had thrown into great confusion. In 1826, when Ganga Ram died, he received charge of the Royal

Seal, and in 1834, on the death of Bhawani Das, he was made head of the Civil and Finance office; and in 1838 he received the honorary title of Diwan. Ranjit Singh had the greatest confidence in Dina Nath's judgment, and his influence during the latter years of the Maharaja's reign was very great. He was consulted on every occasion of importance, and received *jagirs* in the Amritsar, Dinanagar and Kasur districts to the value of Rs. 9,900. During the time of Maharaja Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, Diwan Dina Nath retained his office, and received new *jagirs*, and Maharaja Sher Singh treated him with the same consideration. He was one of those in immediate attendence on the Maharaja* when he was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and when Raja Hira Singh rose to power he had no more zealous adherent than the Diwan. When Hira Singh had quarrelled, or had pretended to quarrel, with his uncle Raja Gulab Singh, the Diwan was sent in company with Bhai Ram Singh and Shaikh Imam-ud-din to Jammu to arrange matters with the Raja, and their mission was completely successful. They returned, bringing with them as a hostage Mian Sohan Singh, the son of Raja Gulab Singh, who was murdered with his cousin Hira Singh not long afterwards. On Hira Singh's death, Jawahir Singh, the debauched and contemptible brother of Maharani Jindan, obtained the chief power, but Diwan Dina Nath still held office.

After the murder of Prince Peshaura Singh, the troops rose in mutiny and decided to kill Sardar Jawahir Singh, who had been the instigator of it. The Sardar was much alarmed, prepared the fort for defence, and on the 19th September sent Diwan Dina Nath, Atar Singh Kalianwala and Fakir Nur-ud-din to conciliate the troops. The mission was only received with scorn, and Atar Singh and Dina Nath were kept prisoners in camp. Here they were detained till the 22nd, the day after the murder of Jawahir Singh, when the soldiery, over whom the Rani had still much influence, released them that they might soothe her violent grief; and they accompanied her back to the fort. Jawahir Singh was burnt with his four wives the same evening and Diwan Dina Nath was present on the part of the Maharani. The unfortunate women who were to burn with the body were shamefully treated by the soldiery, who stripped them of their jewels and tore their nose-rings away. A *Sati* is a sacred object among Hindus, and

* Diwan Dina Nath was standing immediately behind Sher Singh when the Sindhanwalias entered the apartment. He would, in all probability, have been wounded or killed by the shot which killed the Maharaja, had not Mehr Khasita, a Sindhanwalia Vakil, who was in the plot, drawn him aside pretending to have something important to communicate to him.

her last words are considered prophetic. At the feet of these women Dina Nath and others fell down, asking for their blessings. The *Satis* blessed him, the Maharani and her son, but cursed the Sikh army. When asked the fate of the Punjab they answered that during that year this country would lose its independence and the Khalsa would be overthrown; that the wives of the Sikh soldiers would be widows, but that the Maharaja and his mother would live long and happily. The words were remarkable; though in truth it did not require a prophet to tell that the Sikh army was rushing on its destruction.

After this, Diwan Dina Nath clearly perceived that, while the army remained as powerful and lawless as it then was, there was no safety for him or for any man who filled a conspicuous position; and with Raja Lal Singh, whose motives were similar to his own, and the Maharani, who longed to avenge her brother's death, he began to encourage in the army a desire for a war with the English, from which the conspirators hoped it would never return. Reports were industriously circulated tending to inflame the minds of the soldiers. The English, it was said, were determined to take advantage of the disordered state of the Punjab to overrun the country. The red coats were pouring up from Bengal, regiment after regiment, and some were even then preparing to cross the Sutlej. When the passions of the troops were sufficiently inflamed, a great council was called at Shalamar early in November, and here the Diwan made an address so eloquent, artful and impassioned, that all present unanimously declared for war. The result of that war is well known; and Diwan Dina Nath is next seen signing the Treaty of the 9th of March 1846, by which the fairest portion of the Punjab was ceded to the English. Although the sentiments of Diwan Dina Nath with regard to the presence of the English at Lahore were well known, he was too wise to show much outward dissatisfaction; indeed he was anxious for the English to remain till the Government was strong enough to stand without external assistance. When in May 1846 the fort of Kangra held out, and the Agent of the Governor-General had gone there in person to superintend operations, Dina Nath was ordered to follow him to induce the garrison, if possible, to listen to reason. In old days, Ranjit Singh had ordered the garrison never to open the gates to any one except to himself in person, Dina Nath, Fakir Aziz-ud-din or Misra Beli Ram; but on the present occasion the Diwan's influence, or desire to use it, was not very strong, and it was not till a fort-

night after he came that the fort surrendered. The arrival of heavy siege guns from the plains had, perhaps, more to do with the surrender than the persuasions of Diwan Dina Nath.

When Raja Lal Singh, Wazir, was tried for treason in December 1846, Diwan Dina Nath defended him on the part of the Darbar with skill and energy, though in the face of most criminating facts. On his deposition the powers of Government were vested, as a temporary measure, in Sardar Tej Singh, Sardar Sher Singh, Fakir Nur-ud-din and Diwan Dina Nath, and soon after four other influential chiefs were added to the number, constituting, under the authority of the Governor-General, a Council of Regency. The most able Member of the Council was undoubtedly Diwan Dina Nath; and although his position, as head of the Financial Department, gave him great opportunities of enriching himself at the public expense, which there is every reason to believe he availed himself of, he still worked more disinterestedly than others, and was of very great service to the Resident at Lahore. Without his clear head and business-like habits it would have been almost impossible to disentangle the Darbar accounts; and after the annexation of the Punjab the Diwan's aid in revenue and *jagir* matters was almost as valuable as before. The Diwan was not a popular man at this time. The retrenchments which the lavish expenditure of the late Ministries had rendered imperative were very distasteful to the Sikh Sardars and soldiery, and the Diwan with Sardar Tej Singh came in for his full share of odium. In November 1847 the Diwan was raised to the dignity of Raja of Kalanaur. The following is the honorary title he received on the occasion: *Amarat wa ayalat dastgah; khair andesh-i-daulat-i-alia, dyanatdar, mashir-i-khas, madar-ul-maham.* He received at the same time a *jagir* of Rs. 20,000 from the *ilaka* of Kalanaur. In April 1848 the Multan Nazim Diwan Mul Raj rebelled. In September 1846 Diwan Dina Nath had been sent by the Darbar to bring Mul Raj to Lahore; and it was principally by his means that a satisfactory arrangement was made with the Nazim, who did not, however, cease to intrigue with the Ministry, and especially with Raja Dina Nath, for a modification in the terms of his agreement, up to the commencement of 1848. On the first news of the outbreak reaching Lahore, Raja Dina Nath was ordered, on the part of the Darbar, with Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala, the commander of the irregular troops, to Multan, but was soon afterwards recalled. When Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala had turned

traitor, and the mission of Sardar Jhanda Singh Batalia to reclaim him had failed, the Resident sent Raja Dina Nath to endeavour to influence him. This mission failed as signally as the former one, for Sardar Chatar Singh, backed by the Sikh nation, had determined to try once more the fortune of war. Some there were who said that Raja Dina Nath was a traitor at heart; that he had himself encouraged the rising; and that, had he not been a wealthy man with houses and gardens and many lakhs of rupees in Lahore, convenient for confiscation, he would have joined the rebels without hesitation. But these stories were, perhaps, invented by his enemies. Certain it is that, on his being recalled to Lahore, he zealously carried out the wishes of the authorities in confiscating the property of the rebels and in counteracting their schemes.

After the annexation of the Punjab, Raja Dina Nath was confirmed in all his *jagirs*, worth Rs. 46,460 annually, which he held till his death in 1857. His eldest son Amar Nath received during his father's life a cash pension of Rs. 1,200. On the Raja's death this was raised to Rs. 4,000 and on Amar Nath's death his pension was resumed and his son received a *jagir* of Rs. 4,000, to descend in perpetuity according to the rules of primogeniture. Amar Nath was not on good terms with his father, who during the Sutlej campaign had caused him to be removed from the paymastership of the irregular forces. After the Raja's death Amar Nath refused to take any portion of his property, which accordingly went to the younger son, Niranjan Nath. The Raja had, however, made a will leaving all his personal property to Niranjan Nath, his favourite son.

Amar Nath was a man of considerable ability. He was, perhaps, the most classical poet in the Punjab, and some of his sonnets are of great beauty. In 1858 he published a history of the reign of Ranjit Singh. This work, though too elaborate in style for European taste, is undoubtedly one of the most valuable and interesting that any Indian author has produced since the annexation of the Punjab.

Diwan Kidar Nath, the Raja's brother, was for many years a servant of the Lahore State. He received the title of Diwan from Maharaja Dalip Singh, and on annexation received a life pension of Rs. 6,000. He died in 1859 leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Badri Nath, became a Member of Council in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu and died in 1892.

Pran Nath, the second son, was tahsildar of Sowrian, and when the tahsil establishment was moved to Ajnala, he was transferred there. He

was at Ajnala in 1857, and on the 31st of July about 500 disarmed sepoys of the 26th N. I. which had mutinied at Lahore the day before, and had committed four murders, arrived on the left bank of the Ravi near Balghat and prepared to cross the river. Pran Nath collected the villagers and the police, and attacked the mutineers with vigour, and killed some 150 of them. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, with Sardar Jodh Singh arrived soon afterwards, and the remaining mutineers, who had retired to an island in the river, were captured and executed; an act of vigour which saved the country from a great danger. Pran Nath died in 1860 leaving two sons, Janki Nath and Arjun Nath, who were brought up by their uncle at Jammu and are in service under the Kashmir Darbar.

Raja Dina Nath built at his own expense a *Shivala* (temple to Shiva) near the Police Court in the city of Lahore, and alienated for its support a *jagir* of Rs. 500, which is still maintained in perpetuity. Another *Shivala* he built near the Wazir Khan Mosque. He constructed a large tank at great cost near the temple of Achintbhawani Devi in the Kangra district, and another tank at Devipura near Shalamar, with a large building for priests and travellers. He also rebuilt, and endowed with the two villages, Kotla and Chuhanal, worth Rs. 2,200, the shrine of Mansa Ram Razdan, his spiritual teacher, and a great Hindu saint, much venerated by Kashmiris, who died about sixty years ago. The grant is maintained in perpetuity.

Diwan Amar Nath died in 1867 leaving two sons, Diwan Ram Nath and Pandit Man Nath. The father's full pension of Rs. 4,000 was continued to Diwan Ram Nath, but was exchanged for a *jagir* holding after the latter's death. Diwan Ram Nath served the Punjab Government in several important posts from 1863 till his retirement in 1892. He was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1869 and an Extra Judicial Assistant in 1882, and upon the introduction of the reorganized judicial scheme in 1884, he was selected by Sir Charles Aitchison for a District Judgeship in the higher ranks of the Punjab Commission, which office he held until his retirement. He succeeded to his father's position on the Provincial Darbar List and was a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1896, in recognition of his high character for integrity and of his work as a District Judge, he was granted the personal title of "Diwan Bahadur" which he held in addition to the hereditary title of Diwan.

He enjoyed an income of about Rs. 16,000 per annum, made up of salary and family allowances. He married in 1855 a daughter of the late

Pandit Kidar Nath of Delhi, at one time tahsildar of Ajnala in Amritsar. He died in 1904 and was succeeded in the title of Diwan, his *jagir* of Rs. 4,000 and property by his son Diwan Kailas Nath, who being of unsound mind is only nominally head of the family. The seat in Darbar has not been filled since Diwan Ram Nath's death. The whole of the property held by Diwan Amar Nath is now managed by the Court of Wards on behalf of Diwan Kailas Nath and his cousins, Diwan Som Nath and Pandit Gyan Nath.

Diwan Ram Nath's younger brother Pandit Man Nath was born in 1860. He graduated at the Punjab University, acted for some time as private secretary to his relative Diwan Janki Nath, late Governor of Kashmir, and finally became Chief Judge in Jammu. He died in 1894. His eldest son Som Nath has been allowed by Government to prefix the courtesy title of "Diwan" to his name. He is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. His younger brother Gyan Nath is an accepted candidate for the same position.

BHAI GURDIT SINGH.

- BHAI BULAKA SINGH.
  - Bhai Amolak Ram
  - Bhai Sahai Ram (died 1793).
  - Bhai Basti Ram (died 1802).
    - Bhai Harbhaj Rai (died 1824).
      - Bhai Kahan Singh (died 1837).
        - Bhai Nidhan Singh (died 1856).
          - Rai Bahadur Bhai Mihan Singh (died 1900).
            - Bhai Hardayal Singh (born 1885).
              - Annik Singh (born 1901).
              - Surendra Singh (born 1903).
            - Gyan Singh (born 1890).
        - Bhai Kesar Singh (died 1871).
          - Bhai Tara Singh (born 1855).
            - Arjun Singh (born 1875).
            - Bhagwant Singh (born 1887).
          - Bhai Partab Singh (born 1857).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1876).
            - Hari Singh (born 1879).
              - Randir Singh (born 1900).
              - Amar Singh (born 1905).
            - Mohendra Singh (born 1887).
              - A son (born 1906).
            - Didar Singh (born 1895)
      - Bhai Ram Singh (died 1846).
        - Bhai Charanjit Singh (died 1881).
          - BHAI GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1867).
            - Bhai Har Narayan Singh (born 1890).
            - Rajendra Singh (born 1897).
          - Bhai Dan Singh (born 1872).
            - A daughter (born 1899).
          - Bhai Seva Singh (died 1907).
            - Anant Singh (born 1893).
            - Indar Singh (born 1895).
          - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1878).
            - Amolak Singh (born 1903).
      - Bhai Gobind Ram (died 1845).
        - Bhai Nand Gopal (died 1895).
          - Manohar Lal (born 1873) adopted.
            - Brij Mohan Lal (born 1897).
        - Bhai Har Gopal (died 1849).
    - Bhai Harnam Sahib.

In the Sikh polity there is a close union between the Church and the State, and from the time that the Sikh sect grew into a nation, the voice of Fakirs, Bawas and Bhais has ever been loud in its councils. One of the most influential of the religious families at the Court of Lahore was that of Bhai Gurdit Singh.

The first of the family to acquire the title of Bhai was Bulaka Singh, a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. When the Guru retired to Abchalanagar in the Deccan in 1707, he directed Bulaka Singh to go to Lahore, where he would be married. Bulaka was upwards of fifty, and did not consider himself a good match; but he did as he had been ordered, and at Lahore a Sikh offered him his daughter in marriage, saying that the Guru had instructed him to do so in a dream. Bulaka Singh could not refuse, and three sons were the issue of the marriage, Amolak Ram, Sahai Ram and Basti Ram.

Basti Ram was born in 1708, and from an early age devoted himself to the study of medicine. He soon became known for his skill and for the sanctity of his life. He was much consulted by the Bhangi chiefs, who held Lahore during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and Ranjit Singh, who conquered that city three years before the death of the Bhai, in 1802, had the greatest respect for him. His prophecies were said to be always fulfilled, and his prayers answered; and he was the fortunate possessor of a purse which replenished itself, and which it was impossible to empty. But, without crediting the fables* related of the Bhai, he undoubtedly had great influence at Lahore, and, like priests in other countries, probably used his knowledge of natural science to increase his religious reputation. Bhai Amolak Ram, the eldest brother of Basti Ram, died when a child. Bhai Sahai Ram lived to a great age, but he was a recluse, entirely devoted to religion, and did not marry. He died in 1793.

Bhai Harbhaj Rai, during the lifetime of his father Basti Ram used to come to Court, where he was received by the Maharaja with the greatest respect. He had, like his father, studied medicine, and was reputed to be a very skilful doctor. Basti Ram had never accepted any *jagir*; but

* Bhai Basti Ram lived outside the walls of the city, below the Saman Burj. A large branch of the river Ravi then flowed beneath the walls and every year did great damage to the city, till the Bhai determined to stop the river, and built his habitation (*dera*) just outside the walls. From that day the waters never invaded the city or passed the *dera* of the Bhai. When he died, his tomb was built of white marble on the site of the *dera*, and the river still respects the spot, though a deep cut to carry off the surplus water, and a considerable change in the course of the Ravi, may account for the safety of the city.

Harbhaj was not so scrupulous, and in 1804 he received the village of Monawan, worth Rs. 400, and in 1805 estates in the vicinity of Lahore to the value of Rs. 5,740. Three years later he received Sundargarh and Rukha; and at the time of his death, in 1824, he was in possession of *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 9,000 in the Amritsar and Lahore districts. These grants were all in perpetuity, and are still in possession of the family.

Bhai Harbhaj Rai and his brothers had not become Sikhs, and when Kahan Singh took the *pauhal* his father was very angry. Ram Singh also allowed his hair to grow, and became a Sikh, though he never took the *pauhal* or became a true Singh. Bhai Ram Singh, at Ranjit Singh's request, attended Darbar in 1802, and soon gained great influence over the superstitious Maharaja. His opinion was always asked in questions of difficulty, and during a campaign the tent of the Bhai was pitched next to that of the Maharaja. During the last years of Ranjit Singh's life Bhai Ram Singh's influence continually increased; and when the Maharaja died, Nao Nihal Singh, who had received the *pauhal* from the Bhai, entrusted him with still greater power, for he was himself very averse from conducting the details of business. He was one of the chief conspirators, with Raja Gulab Singh, Dhian Singh and others, in the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, the Minister of Kharak Singh; and it was at his house that the conspirators assembled before proceeding to the palace to commit the murder. Neither Nao Nihal Singh nor the Bhai were popular with the chiefs. The former compelled all Sardars and *Jagirdars* to fulfil their service and to keep their contingents in good order, which was most irksome to the men who during the last years of Ranjit Singh's life had done much as they liked, and had been responsible to no one.

When Nao Nihal Singh died on 5th November 1840, and his mother Mai Chand Kaur claimed the vacant throne, Bhai Ram Singh supported her with all his power. His great rival and enemy, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, as vehemently espoused the cause of Kunwar Sher Singh; but they were almost alone in their enthusiasm, and there were none, with the exception of Raja Dhian Singh, Bhais Ram Singh and Gurmukh Singh, Diwan Sawan Mal, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia and the French Generals, who cared whether the Kunwar or the Mai succeeded to the throne. Bhai Ram Singh was not altogether averse to coalition between the two parties, and he foresaw that without the support of Raja Dhian Singh, the Mai could not possibly stand; and so convinced was he of the incompetency of her

supporters, that he does not appear to have seen the triumph of Sher Singh with any great regret.

The new Prince treated Ram Singh with respect, notwithstanding the part the Bhai had taken against him; and at the investiture, on the 27th January 1841, he was allowed a chair, the only others who were permitted this honour being his brother Gobind Ram, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Bawas Bikram Singh and Kahan Singh, and the Prince Partab Singh. The Maharaja even began to consult Ram Singh; and Raja Dhian Singh, fearing that he might regain his influence, tried to make the Bhai proceed to Multan on the pretext of recovering arrears of revenue from Diwan Sawan Mal. This project the Bhai vehemently opposed. He did not wish to be banished from Court; he was a friend of Sawan Mal; and his religious character should have disqualified him from the duties to which he had been nominated by the Minister.

Both Bhai Ram Singh and his brother Bhai Gobind Ram were thoroughly discontented. Although treated with consideration, they were allowed no share of power, and saw their enemy Bhai Gurmukh Singh wealthy and influential. But their turn at length came. Sher Singh and his Minister fell by the hands of the Sindhanwalias, and Bhai Gurmukh Singh, who had been the constant opponent of Raja Dhian Singh, was imprisoned and murdered.

After the death of Raja Hira Singh, Bhai Ram Singh recovered much of his influence with the army. He had ever been associated with Fakir Aziz-ud-din in his English policy; these two were almost the only men in Lahore who understood the relations of that State to the British Government under the treaty of 1809, and they were most desirous of keeping on good terms with it. It was on this account that in March 1845 the Bhai warmly supported Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu as a candidate for the Wazirship; for he knew that he was the only man who could in any way restrain the army, and whose vast private means could avert the bankruptcy of the State. The intentions of the Bhai towards the British Government were good; and early in May 1845 he informed Major Broadfoot, Agent of the Governor-General, that Sardar Jawahir Singh intended, for his own safety, to incite the Sikh army to an invasion of British territory.

Jawahir Singh, though by no means without intellect, was drunken and debauched; even in public Darbars he was often seen under the influence of brandy; and he would then abuse Ram Singh in the most indecent terms, though in the worst of times the sanctity of the Bhai's character had saved him from insult. On the 12th September 1845, the Bhai boldly remonstrated in open Darbar against the conduct of the Wazir towards the British Government. He asserted that the conduct of the English authorities had been distinguished by moderation and forbearance, and that the Darbar was entirely in the wrong in the dispute. Jawahir Singh is believed to have promised to retrace his steps, and to write an apology to the British Agent; but on that very night news came of the murder of Prince Peshaura Singh, perpetrated by his orders, and he knew that an English war could alone preserve his power. Bhai Ram Singh had also heard the fatal news, and had reported it to the troops, and the party hostile to the Minister gained strength every hour. The murder of the obnoxious Minister and the Sutlej campaign followed. To the last Bhai Ram Singh opposed that insane war, but in vain. To Raja Lal Singh he said: "Beware what you do, and do not march to Hariki with the troops. The English have always behaved as friends and well-wishers, and have never interfered in the affairs of the Khalsa." Raja Lal Singh answered: "Bhai Sahib, what can I do? The soldiers have got me by the throat." However, he took the Bhai's advice as far as he could, and, like a coward as he was, made the other Generals go on before him to the scene of danger. After Sobraon, Bhai Ram Singh was sent with Raja Gulab Singh and Diwan Dina Nath to meet the Governor-General at Luliani on the road to Lahore, to try and obtain favourable terms.

After the treaty of the 9th March 1846, Bhai Ram Singh remained one of the Council; and although, on account of bad health, he was unable to attend the Darbar very regularly, his opinion was always taken before any important measure was adopted. He was opposed generally to Raja Lal Singh, the Minister, and took the part of Mul Raj in the dispute regarding the Governorship of Multan. It was by his advice that Raja Lal Singh called upon all the Sardars to sign a *razinama*, a deed expressive of their contentment under the existing Government, though it was notorious that the majority was opposed to it.

Bhai Ram Singh died in November 1846, and was succeeded in the Council by his nephew Bhai Nidhan Singh, son of Bhai Kahan Singh, who

had died in 1837. Bhai Gobind Ram did not meddle much with politics after the death of Ranjit Singh. He was for some years a great invalid, and died in 1845.

Nidhan Singh was a very silent Member of the Darbar. On the 16th December 1846 he was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency, which office he held till the annexation of the Punjab. In 1848 the *zamindars* of Kotpindi Das, one of the *jagirs* of the Bhai family, failed to give supplies to the British army when marching through, and the village was consequently confiscated, but was subsequently released on payment of a fine of Rs. 800. On annexation, however, it was resumed with other personal grants of Ram Singh.

The *jagirs* of the family amounted at annexation to Rs. 49,000. Of these, *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 22,447 were released ; Rs. 9,729 in perpetuity, in three equal shares, to the descendants of the three sons of Harbhaj Rai ; and Rs. 12,718 for the lives of Nidhan Singh, Kesar Singh, Charanjit Singh and Nand Gopal. A grant of Rs. 3,000 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh for the support of the Sikh Temple at Tarn Taran was also released during good behaviour; and the administration is in the hands of the three families, who each select one representative. Bhai Nidhan Singh's Council allowance of Rs. 6,000 was also continued for life. He died in 1856, and his cousin, Bhai Charanjit Singh, was then recognized as the head of the family.

Bhai Charanjit Singh died in 1881 leaving four sons. He was a good scholar in English, Persian, Sanskrit and Gurmukhi, and interested himself in educational matters. He received a *khilat* with a *sanad* in recognition of his efforts in behalf of female education, more especially in connection with the founding of the Istri Siksha Sabha ; and in 1878 he was presented in Darbar with a copy of Dr. Trumpp's translation of the *Adi Granth* as a tribute to his researches in his own language. In 1879 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. On his death, his *jagir* yielding Rs. 4,000 per annum was resumed, his four sons receiving in lieu a grant in perpetuity of Rs. 3,133 per annum. They were all minors when the father died, and were placed in charge of Raja Harbans Singh.

On the death of Bhai Charanjit Singh, his cousin Bhai Nand Gopal became the representative of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari and for a time a nominated member of the Lahore Municipality. He built a

Thakurdwara outside the Shahalmi Gate of the city and a bathing place, known as the Jubilee Ghat, close beside it. Bhai Nand Gopal died in 1895 without issue, but he had adopted as his son Manohar Lal, a grandson of his sister. Manohar Lal is a Divisional Darbari.

After the death of Bhai Nand Gopal, Bhai Mihan Singh, the son of Nidhan Singh, was acknowledged as head of the family. He was a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee from 1876 till his death, and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1882. In recognition of his services in these capacities, he received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1891. He was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University in 1898. Bhai Mihan Singh was one of the most prominent citizens of Lahore, and exercised a powerful influence for good in the city. He died in 1900, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Bhai Hardayal Singh, is now employed as a Naib-tahsildar in the Karnal Settlement, and has been allowed to succeed to his father's seat in Divisional Darbars. Bhai Mihan Singh's *jagir* was valued at Rs. 1,625 per annum, and he held 145 acres of Government land in Rakh Bangali in the Lahore district on lease on favourable terms. His property is now under the management of the Court of Wards.

Since the death of Mihan Singh, Bhai Gurdit Singh, the eldest son of Charanjit Singh, has been recognized as the head of the family, and has succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. He is in charge of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's tomb at Lahore, and is a member of the Managing Committees of the Aitchison Chiefs' College and the Khalsa College at Amritsar. From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, and in 1903 he was invited as an official guest to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the medal. He has been granted five squares of land in the Chunian Colony.

Bhai Dan Singh, the second son of Charanjit Singh, is a graduate of the Punjab University. From 1897 to 1902 he was employed in the Kashmir State in charge of the Maharaja's English office, and was then for a short time in the service of the Raja of Sirmur as Judicial Secretary. He is now in business in Lahore, and is President of the local Singh Sabha. His younger brother, Bhai Sewa Singh, was also for a time in the service of the Kashmir State, where he rose to the position of District Judge. He resigned to become a Munsif in the Punjab, and shortly before his death in 1907 had been accepted as a candidate for the post of Extra Assistant

Commissioner. He was a young man of great promise. Bhai Sundar Singh, the youngest son of Charanjit Singh, is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Bhai Kesar Singh died in 1871. He interested himself in connection with the Siksha Sabha, the Anjuman-i-Punjab and other public societies. He left two sons, who now jointly hold a *jagir* of Rs. 1,625 per annum in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. The elder, Bhai Tara Singh, is now Tahsildar of Sharakpur and is also a Divisional Darbari.

The family is of the Arora caste, *got* Gauri.

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN NARENDRA NATH.

PANDIT KISHAN DAS.
|
Diwan Ganga Ram
(died 1820).
|
Diwan Ajodhya Prasad
(died 1870).
|
Diwan Baij Nath
(died 1875).
|
DIWAN NARENDRA NATH
(BORN 1864).
|
Anand Kumar
(born 1891).

The family of Diwan Narendra Nath is of the Brahman caste, and originally came from Kashmir. It claims to belong to the family known as Swaman Gotam, descended from the famous *rikhi* or sage, Gotama, who was born about 620 B. C. on the lower Ganges. It is also known as Chachbali, from the district in Kashmir, which was its residence.

The Muhammadan religion was established in Kashmir in the year 1326 by Shamas-ud-din Shah. For nearly a hundred years no severe measures were taken against the Hindus; but when Sikandar, named *But-shikan* or the Iconoclast, became King, the Brahman Pandits had much difficulty in preserving their religion and their lives. The ancestors of Diwan Narendra Nath studied Persian as a sort of compromise, and contrived to live in tolerable security till the conquest of Kashmir by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1752. The Hindus were now exposed to constant persecution, and many emigrated to Hindustan and the Punjab. Among the emigrants was Pandit Kishan Das, great-great grandfather of Diwan Narendra Nath. He was a good scholar and without difficulty obtained a situation under the Delhi Emperors, which he held till his death.

His son Ganga Ram, who was born at Rampur near Benares, entered the service of the Maharaja of Gwalior, and was placed with Colonel Louis Burquien, one of the French officers in Sindia's service, under General Perron. Here the young man distinguished himself by his honesty and ability, and became entrusted with many important political affairs. When the Mahrattas, towards the close of the eighteenth century, over-ran Central India, Malwa, and the Delhi territories, Ganga Ram was employed under Colonel Burquien in collecting tribute and in drawing up

treaties with subject or allied states. After the defeat of Burquien at Patparganj on the Jumna by Lord Lake in September 1803, Ganga Ram retired to Delhi, where he lived for the ten succeeding years. He was of great assistance to General Ochterlony when, in 1809, that officer was arranging the relations between the Cis-Sutlej states and the British Government, from his knowledge of their past political history, their treaties and their relations with other states.

In March 1813 Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had heard Ganga Ram spoken of as a man of ability, invited him to Lahore on the recommendation of Bhai Lal Singh and Sardar Himmat Singh Jalawasia. He accepted the invitation, and, taking with him a vessel of Ganges water for presentation to the Maharaja, was well received at Lahore, where he was placed at the head of the military office and made Keeper of the Seal. He was made one of the Paymasters-in-Chief of the irregular forces, Bhawani Das being the head of the department, and rose rapidly in the favour of Maharaja, who saw the great improvements made in the system of military accounts. Ganga Ram brought from Hindustan numbers of his relatives and friends for whom he obtained good places about the Court. Most of them, however, were not mere adventurers, but men of business and literary attainments. Among them may be noticed Raja Dina Nath; Pandit Daya Ram, who administered successively the Ramgharia country and Jhang; Pandit Hari Ram, father of Shankar Nath, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore; Pandit Gopi Nath; Pandit Ram Kishan; Pandit Ganga Bishan and Pandit Lachhman Prasad.

Diwan Ganga Ram, Lachhman Prasad's father, and Bakht Mal had married three sisters. Ganga Ram had no son born to him, so he adopted his wife's nephew Ajodhya Prasad, brother of Lachhman Prasad; Dina Nath (afterwards Raja) was son of Bakht Mal, and consequently first cousin of Ajodhya Prasad. Ganga Ram had, later, a daughter by a second wife whose son, Uttam Nath, died childless at Lahore in 1867.

Thus, by his personal ability and by the family interest which he established in Lahore, Ganga Ram obtained considerable power, and the administration of the country about Gujrat was in 1821 entrusted to him. In this district, which he held two years, he received a grant of Khambi, Kalichpur and other villages in the Kariali *ilaka*. He first organized the Abkari system, which was afterwards so much improved by Misra Rallia Ram.

Diwan Ganga Ram died in 1826. He was succeeded as Keeper of the Seal and in the military office of Accounts by Dina Nath, whom he had brought up most carefully, and whose splendid abilities soon made him distinguished in the political world.

Ajodhya Prasad (or Ajodhya Nath) had been summoned to Lahore by his father in 1814. He was then fifteen years of age, but he was not suffered to enter at once the Government service. For two years he continued his studies, and was then sent to his native country, Kashmir, where he was placed in the military office on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum. Six months later he was recalled to Lahore. In 1819 Generals Ventura and Allard arrived in the Punjab from Europe, by way of Persia and Khorasan, and entered the Maharaja's service. They received command of the *Fauj Khas*, or special brigade, the first in rank in the Sikh army; and Ajodhya was placed under them as Paymaster of the troops and as the medium of communication between the Commanding officers and the Maharaja. The *Fauj Khas* was at one time raised to five battalions of infantry and three cavalry regiments; but at the request of General Ventura it was again reduced to four infantry battalions and two regiments of cavalry.

On the death of his father, the Maharaja directed Ajodhya Prasad to assume charge of the Accounts office for regular troops and artillery; but he was on the best of terms with the French Generals, and begged to be allowed to keep his own appointment. The vacant post was accordingly given to Tej Singh. Ajodhya Prasad received the title of Diwan, and the village of Nainsukh was continued to him from his father's *jagir*. He continued to serve with the *Fauj Khas*, and when General Ventura was absent on leave he commanded the whole force. So ably did he do this, that General Ventura wrote of him in these terms: "On the two occasions that I have been absent on leave in France, Ajodhya Prasad has held the command of the Life Guards of the Maharaja. I have never had cause to repent appointing him my deputy, for on my return from France I have found the troops in as good a condition as if I had been present myself." In 1831 he was sent to the frontier of the Punjab to meet Lieutenant Burnes, who was on his way from Bombay, by way of Sindh, with a present of a team of cart horses, a stallion and four mares, and a carriage, for Maharaja Ranjit Singh, from the King of England. Ajodhya Prasad met the mission a little way below Multan, and remained attached to it till its arrival in Lahore on the 17th of July.

At the time of the Maharaja's death, Ajodhya Prasad was with the brigade at Peshawar, where it had been stationed for two years, but was now summoned to Lahore by Maharaja Kharak Singh. The Diwan was, with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, at the close of 1839 directed to accompany the army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane, from Attock to Ferozepore, which was reached on the 31st of December 1839; and his attention and anxiety to meet the wishes of the General were warmly acknowledged by that officer.

In April and May 1840, the brigade, with General Ventura and Ajodhya Prasad, was sent against Kahan Singh Bedi, who had murdered his nephew, seized his fort of Malsian in the Jullundur Doab, and imprisoned his family. Nao Nihal Singh did not care much for the sanctity of a Bedi and, to the indignation of many, sent the troops against his fort of Dakhni, which they captured. Eventually this was given up to him again, on his restoring Malsian to his nephew's family and paying a fine of Rs. 20,000 to the State.

Later in the year the brigade was sent against the Mandi chief, who had omitted to pay in his tribute since the death of Ranjit Singh, or to acknowledge in any way the new Maharaja. Mandi was covered with little forts, said to be one hundred and twenty-three in number, besides the strong fort of Kamlagarh; but the Raja was frightened by the force sent against him and gave in his submission, and was directed to proceed to Lahore. The town of Mandi was occupied, and most of the forts dismantled. Kamlagarh, however, held out, and while its siege was in progress news arrived of the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh and Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh. This news in some measure raised the courage of the garrison; but the siege was vigorously pressed, and at length the fort surrendered on the 29th November, and the General, leaving a Sikh garrison in it, marched to repress disturbances which had broken out in Kulu. Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, who had been sent to Mandi, had left for Lahore before the capture of Kamlagarh. General Ventura left for Lahore in the beginning of January, recalled by Raja Dhian Singh, who wished for his support to the claims of Prince Sher Singh; and Ajodhya Prasad was left in charge of the brigade. Reinforcements had been despatched from Lahore to Kulu, and when these arrived the *Fauj Khas* heard that the troops in Lahore had received large gratuities from Sher Singh with four months' pay. Only two months' pay had been brought for them; so they

rose in mutiny, seized the treasure in their camp and killed several of their officers. Ajodhya Prasad, who had considerable influence with the men, restored order and promised to obtain for the brigade whatever the Lahore troops had received.

General Ventura left the Punjab on leave in March 1840 and, on the arrival of the brigade at Lahore, Ajodhya Prasad retained the command, though it was placed nominally under the little prince Partab Singh. The first business in which it was engaged was against Jwala Singh,* the agent of the Maharaja. This man had hoped to be Wazir when his master became King; and the office had been promised to him by Sher Singh. Raja Dhian Singh had, however, no intention of vacating the post; to the Maharaja he insinuated suspicions of Jwala Singh's loyalty; and he warned Jwala Singh of the Maharaja's intentions against him, till at last the wretched man was driven into treason and, being encamped with five thousand irregulars at the *Dera Charyari*, near Shalabagh, refused to obey the Maharaja's order to come into Lahore. Sher Singh moved out against him, and Ajodhya Prasad, with the *Fauj Khas* and supported by artillery, was directed to go in advance. Seeing the approach of this formidable brigade, Jwala Singh surrendered†; he afterwards died in prison in the fort of Shekhupura from ill-treatment and starvation, one of Raja Dhian Singh's many victims.

The Maharaja paid to the *Fauj Khas* the gratuity promised to them in Kulu by Ajodhya Prasad, and to the Diwan himself he made valuable presents. The Raja of Mandi was allowed to return to his hills, taking with him the image of the goddess Devi, in solid silver, of great value and sanctity, which the Sikh soldiers had taken from Kamlagarh.

General Ventura returned from Europe in 1840 and took command of the brigade. He, after Sher Singh's assassination, was sent secretly by Raja Hira Singh, the Minister, to Ludhiana to try and strengthen the English alliance by negotiation with Colonel Richmond, the British Resident; but

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* Jwala Singh, though having no designs against Sher Singh, had plotted against the Minister. He had been sent to resume the Sindhanwalia *jagirs* and, returning from that expedition with the Sindhanwalia chiefs, they conspired together to eject Dhian Singh from the Ministry; and on the way to Lahore they visited the sacred shrine at Amritsar, where they swore to persevere till their design was accomplished. Dhian Singh must have heard of this confederacy, and he never forgot to revenge himself on a rival.

† It is a remarkable proof of the lawlessness and power of the army at this time that the very *Charyari* Horse and Akalis, who had on the 1st of May supported Jwala Singh in mutiny and treason, on the 2nd demanded and obtained a donation of Rs. 30,000 from Maharaja Sher Singh for not having compelled Jwala Singh to fight against him.

at the end of 1843, disgusted with the insubordination of the troops, and clearly foreseeing the troubles coming on the country, he finally left the Panjab where he had served for upwards of twenty-four years. Diwan Ajodhya Prasad now took command of the brigade, and held it till the close of the Sutlej campaign. It was composed in 1845, before the war, of 3,176 regular infantry, 1,667 regular cavalry, and 855 artillerymen; total 5,698 men and 34 guns. The infantry force included the *Khas* battalion, strength 820 men; a Gurkha battalion, 707 men; Dewa Singh's battalion, 839 men; and Sham Singh's battalion, 810 men. The cavalry force was composed of a Grenadier regiment, strength 730 men; a Dragoon regiment, 750 men; and a troop of orderly *Khas*, 187 men. The artillery was the corps known as that of Ilahi Bakhsh, and was commanded by General Ilahi Bakhsh, the best artillery officer in the Sikh army. The pay of the whole brigade was Rs. 96,067 per mensem.

The composition of the other brigades may be in a great measure seen from this statement regarding the crack brigade of the Sikh army. A great change had taken place since the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His strong hand kept down mutiny and complaint, though even he was once compelled to take refuge in Gobindgarh from the fury of his Gurkha regiment which could not obtain its arrears of pay; but his successors, fearing for their lives and power, were compelled to increase the numbers and the pay of the army, till it at length became an insupportable burden to the State and a standing menace to other powers.

At the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was composed of 29,168 men, with 192 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,82,088. Under Maharaja Sher Singh, the regular army was composed of 50,065 men, with 232 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 5,48,603. Under Raja Hira Singh the regular army consisted of 50,805 men, with 282 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 6,82,984. Under Sardar Jawahir Singh, the regular army consisted of 72,370 men, with 381 guns, at a monthly cost of Rs. 8,52,696. The increase in the number of guns under Sardar Jawahir Singh was in a great measure nominal. Few new guns were cast, but many old ones were taken out of forts, furbished up, and placed on field carriages. The irregular cavalry does not appear to have increased in the same proportion as the regular army. At the commencement of hostilities its numbers

were 16,292. When the Sutlej War of 1845 broke out, the Sikh army throughout the whole Punjab was thus composed:—

Regular Infantry	...	...	...	...	53,756
Regular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	6,235
Irregular Cavalry	...	...	...	...	16,292
Artillery	...	...	...	...	10,968
Camel Swivels	...	...	...	...	584
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	827

Guns, Field, 381; Garrison, 104; Camel Swivels, 308.

The irregular levies and *jagirdari* contingents of horse, not included in the above, cannot be accurately determined, but they may be fairly estimated at 30,000 men.

During the troubled administration of Raja Hira Singh, the brigade of Ajodhya Prasad, which had been accustomed to discipline under the skilful Ventura, did not become so completely mutinous and disorganised as the rest of the army. When Hira Singh fled from Lâhore, and was pursued by Sardar Jawahir Singh and the Sikh army, the *Fauj Khas* remained on the plain below the citadel to guard the person of the young Maharaja. Jawahir Singh added Rs. 3,000 per mensem to Ajodhya Prasad's pay, and gave him the villages of Khanpur, Gang, Shadian, Muradi and Kathianwala, in the Hafizabad district.

After the murder of Sardar Jawahir Singh, Tej Singh, who was hated by the army, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the regular forces, and Raja Lal Singh of the irregular; and when the *Fauj Khas* was ordered to Peshawar it distinctly refused to obey. The Sutlej campaign followed. At its close, Diwan Ajodhya Prasad tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he left the corps with which he had served for twenty-six years.

After the treaty of the 16th March 1846, making over the hill country between the Ravi and the Indus to Maharaja Gulab Singh, Ajodhya Prasad was appointed Commissioner, in conjunction with Captain Abbott, to lay down the boundary line of the Lahore and Jammu territories. This work, which was by no means an easy one, occupied two years, and it was not till May 1848 that the Diwan returned to Lahore. During all this time his conduct had given the greatest satisfaction to the authorities, and without in any way sacrificing the interests of his own Government,

he had shown the greatest courtesy and attention to Captain Abbott the British representative. On November 26th, 1847, he had received the honorary title of *Mumtaz-ud-daulah* (Eminent in the State), besides substantial addition to his pay. At annexation he was in possession of Rs. 5,000 per annum cash allowance, besides the villages of Nainsukh, Balu Salu, Chogian, Kot Nao, Khanpur, Khatianwala, Shadman, Gang and Muradi, worth Rs. 19,000 per annum. In April 1849, immediately after the annexation of the Punjab, the Diwan was appointed to take charge of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh in conjunction with Dr. Login, and in 1849 he accompanied the Prince to Fatehgarh, where he remained in attendance upon him until September 1851. He then, the Maharaja being about to leave for England, returned to the Punjab and gave up public life. Dr. Login has borne the highest testimony to the Diwan's upright and honourable conduct while with the Maharaja at Fatehgarh.

The *jagirs* of the Diwan had lapsed to Government at annexation; but he was granted a pension of Rs. 7,500, and the Supreme Government in 1852 sanctioned Rs. 1,000 of this pension being upheld in perpetuity.

In 1862 the Diwan was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Lahore. He carried out the duties of his office in an admirable manner, preserving his good name for justice and impartiality up to the day of his death. In January 1864 the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, conferred upon him proprietary right in the Hingarwal Rakh, Lahore district, embracing an area of twelve hundred acres, in recognition of his past services. The grant was subject to a *nazrana* payment of Rs. 1,200 and was assessed at an annual rental of Rs. 2,400. It bears the name of Ajodhyapur in memory of the original grantee. *Khilats* were at the same time bestowed upon the Diwan and his son Baij Nath. The latter was a gentleman of education and ability. He commenced training for official life in the office of Major Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, and was made a tahsildar in 1858, and four years later was brought to Lahore as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. At his father's request he resigned the service in 1866 and took up his abode permanently at Lahore, where he exercised magisterial powers under the title of Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1873 he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner.

Diwan Ajodhya Prasad died in 1870. Of his life pension of Rs. 7,500, one half was continued to Diwan Baij Nath. The estate was saddled with

a debt of Rs. 24,000, which Baij Nath rapidly increased to Rs. 40,000. In 1874 Baij Nath's services were placed at the disposal of the Kapurthala State for employment as Member of a Council appointed to carry on the administration owing to the continued illness of the Raja Kharak Singh. His services were dispensed with early in 1875, affairs at Kapurthala having necessitated the appointment of an English official in supersession of the Council. The Diwan proceeded thence on a pilgrimage to Kangra, and was on his way back to Lahore when he was seized with cholera, and died after a few days' illness on the 18th August 1875. He took a keen interest in all matters connected with education, and was one of the organizers of the Punjab University.

Diwan Baij Nath married three times. His second wife bore him his only son, Narendra Nath, born in 1864. He is the present head of the family. There were two daughters (married in 1887) by the third wife whom he married in 1871. The management of the minor's estate passed into the hands of the District Court of Wards at Lahore. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was granted by Government to meet the claims of the more pressing creditors. To Narendra Nath was sanctioned a life pension of Rs. 1,625 per annum over and above the income from Ajodhyapur already referred to. By careful management the father's liabilities were cleared off, and the estate was freed from debt.

Narendra Nath married in 1879 the daughter of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bisheshar Nath Kaul, at one time a District Traffic Superintendent on the North-Western Railway. After attaining his majority he was granted a seat in Provincial Darbars and was allowed to assume the hereditary title of Diwan. In 1886 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts and in the following year was nominated a fellow of the Punjab University. In the beginning of 1888 he was selected for the post of Assistant Commissioner under the Statutory Civil Service Rules, and was posted to Gurdaspur. Later on he officiated as District Judge at Ferozepore, Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and in 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner. In this capacity he held charge of Montgomery and Gujranwala, and is now Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, the district of which his great-grandfather was *hakim* nearly one hundred years ago. He was granted the title of "Diwan Bahadur" as a personal distinction in 1908. The Diwan has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, Europe and Egypt.

Diwan Narendra Nath enjoys *jagirs,* granted in perpetuity, of nine villages in the Lahore tahsil, of one of which, Amirpur, he is also owner. He owns besides Ajodhyapur, which was granted to his grandfather, and shares in two villages in the Sharakpur tahsil, as well as some house-property in Lahore. He has also acquired by purchase some squares of land in the Sharakpur tahsil.

SARDAR UDHAM SINGH, NAKAI, OF BAHRWAL.

- CHAUDHRI HEM RAJ.
  - Hira Singh.
    - Dal Singh.
  - Natha Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1768).
    - Ran Singh (died 1781).
      - Bhagwan Singh (died 1789).
      - Gyan Singh (died 1807).
        - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1872).
          - Chatar Singh (died 1857).
            - Ranjodh Singh (died 1891).
              - SARDAR UDHAM SINGH (BORN 1862).
                - Balwant Singh (born 1877).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1864).
                - Gurdayal Singh (born 1885).
                - Hardayal Singh.
            - Partab Singh (born 1845).
              - Autar Singh (died 1905).
              - Hazur Singh (born 1906).
            - Thakur Singh (died 1878).
          - Atar Singh *alias* Khuda Bakhsh (died 1879).
            - Three generations.
          - Ishwar Singh *alias* Abdul Aziz.
            - Din Muhammad (born 1881).
            - Muhammad Akbar (born 1889).
          - Hukam Singh (dead).
      - Khazan Singh.
        - Panja Singh.
          - Three generations.

About the year 1595 the Sikh Guru Arjun, travelling with a few followers in the Lahore district, reached the little town of Bahrwal, which had been founded some years before by a man of the Arora caste, named Bahr. He was not received with hospitality, and passed on to the neighbouring village of Jambar, where, tired and foot-sore, he begged for the loan of a *charpai* (native bedstead) and, lying down in the shade of a tree, went to sleep. By this time Hem Raj, a Sindhu Jat *Chaudhri* or headman of Bahrwal, who was absent when the Guru passed through his

village, heard of what had occurred and, ashamed of his townsmen's inhospitality, set off to Jambar to try and induce the holy man to return. On his arrival at the village he found the Guru asleep. What was to be done? He dared not wake the saint, for he was uncertain of his temper, nor could he suffer him to remain longer at Jambar; so, being a man of resource and some physical strength, he lifted the *charpai* and the Guru together on his head and carried him away to Bahrwal.

When Arjun woke he was much pleased with Hem Raj's attention and called for water to drink. He was told that the water of their only well was brackish. The Guru then directed Hem Raj to throw some sweet cakes down the well. This being done, the water immediately became sweet and pure. The Guru also blessed Hem Raj and prophesied that he would have a son, by name Hira Singh, who would be a great and powerful chief.

So runs the legend, believed to this day at Bahrwal; for is not the water of the well, known as Budhewala, still sweet and clear? The legend would have been told with more propriety of Alam the father, or of Mahmana the grandfather of Hem Raj; for Hira Singh, who was certainly the first man of note in the family, was not born till nearly a hundred years after the death of Guru Arjun, which took place in 1606.

Hira Singh, at the time that the Sikhs grew powerful about the middle of the eighteenth century, took possession of the Naka country lying between Lahore and Gugera, and which has given its name to the family of Hira Singh and to the *misal* which he commanded. He took Chunian from the Afghans, and joined the Kanhayas and Bhangis in their attacks upon the falling Mughal power.

When Sardar Hira Singh was killed fighting with Shaikh Shuja Chishti of Pakpattan, his son Dal Singh was a minor, and his nephew Nar Singh succeeded to the command of the *misal*. Nar Singh was killed in a fight at Kot Kamalia in 1768, and his brother Ran Singh succeeded him. Under this chief the *misal* rose to some strength and importance. It was never powerful compared with some of the other Sikh confederacies; but it could bring into the field nearly two thousand horsemen, with camel swivels and a few guns. The Jats of the Naka country are strong and bold, and the little *misal* did good battle with the Afghans and other neighbours, till at last a tract of country worth nine lakhs of rupees was in the hands of

Sardar Ran Singh and his *misaldars* (feudal retainers). They held Chunian, part of the Kasur, Sharakpur and Gugera *parganas*, and at one time Kot Kamalia, the head-quarters of the Kharal tribe.

The chief of Sayadwala, Kamr Singh, was the rival of Ran Singh, and they fought with varying success for some years, till at length Ran Singh obtained a decided advantage and took possession of Sayadwala. Sardar Ran Singh died in 1781, and his eldest son Bhagwan Singh, who succeeded to the command of the *misal*, was not able to hold the territory his father had acquired. Sayadwala was recovered by Wazir Singh, brother of Kamr Singh, who also took some of the Nakai villages, but these he eventually gave up. Bhagwan Singh now perceived that, unless he made powerful friends, he would probably lose his territory altogether, so he betrothed his sister Nakayan, generally known as Raj Kaur, to Ranjit Singh, son of Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who was then one of the most powerful chiefs in the Punjab. Wazir Singh tried hard to break off this match, which boded no good to him, but was unable to do so. Shortly after this, in 1785, Mahan Singh summoned both Bhagwan Singh and Wazir Singh to Amritsar to aid him in his struggle with Jai Singh Kanhaya. The rival chiefs went accordingly; but when Jai Singh was defeated they soon began to quarrel, for Mahan Singh treated Wazir Singh with more consideration than Bhagwan Singh, which roused the jealousy of the latter. Mahan Singh with some difficulty brought about a reconciliation; but the peace was not of long duration, and the quarrel broke out with greater violence than ever, and in the fight which ensued Bhagwan Singh was slain. His brother Gyan Singh succeeded him in 1789. The old enemy of their family, Wazir Singh, was murdered soon after by Dal Singh, son of Sardar Hira Singh, who took refuge at Bahrwal; but he was followed and assassinated by a servant of Wazir Singh who had resolved to avenge his master's death. Mahan Singh died in 1792, and in 1798 Gyan Singh married his sister to Ranjit Singh, to whom she had been some time betrothed. In 1802 a son, the issue of this marriage, was born, who afterwards ascended the throne as Maharaja Kharak Singh. The Nakai family did not find the alliance with Ranjit Singh productive of much advantage. That ambitious chief hungered after his kinsman's possessions, and tried hard to induce Sardar Kahan Singh, who became the head of the family on the death of Gyan Singh in 1807, to come and reside at Court. This the Sardar steadily de-

clined to do; and in 1810 the Maharaja seized all the possessions of the family without any resistance on their part, for resistance was unavailing. He gave Kahan Singh estates in the neighbourhood of Bahrwal of the value of Rs. 15,000, and to Khazan Singh he also gave a *jagir* at Nankot.

Sardar Kahan Singh in 1860 was made a *Jagirdar* Magistrate. He always lived at Bahrwal, a little town far away from any high-road, and after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh mixed very little in politics. In 1848 his troops, and his second son Atar Singh, who were with the army at Multan, joined the rebels; but Kahan Singh, who was then an old man, was not suspected of being a party to his son's disaffection. He enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 3,840, in addition to his *jagir* revenue of Rs. 11,980. His eldest son, Chatar Singh, who remained faithful, died in 1857 leaving three sons and two daughters.

Kahan Singh died in 1872. The chiefship of the family passed to his grandson Sardar Ranjodh Singh, eldest son of the late Chatar Singh, a landowner to the extent of over 1,400 *ghumaos* in various villages in the Lahore and Montgomery districts. Of the *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 held by Kahan Singh, Rs. 7,040 were continued on to the family, Rs. 2,000 in perpetuity to Sardar Ranjodh Singh and the remainder in various pensions for the lives only of the recipients. With the exception of the Rs. 2,000 granted in perpetuity and Rs. 1,200 allowed to Ishwar Singh for life the whole of the above amount has lapsed owing to the death of the grantees.

Sardar Ranjodh Singh died in 1891 and his eldest son Udham Singh, the present head of the family, succeeded to the *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 and was granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. His brother Narayan Singh is a tahsildar. Both Atar Singh and Ishwar Singh (*alias* Abdul Aziz) became Muhammadans, the former dying in 1879. The latter is a *Zaildar* and besides his pension enjoys the proprietary dues of over four thousand *ghumaos* of land. His son, Din Muhammad, is a candidate for the post of Naib-tahsildar.

There has been considerable ill-feeling between the Sikh and Muhammadan branches of the family.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAHZADA SULTAN IBRAHIM JAN.*

- AHMAD SHAH ABDALI (died 1773).
  - Timur Shah.
    - 32 sons.
      - Many descendants now living in various parts of India.
  - Suliman Shah.
    - Farukh Siyar (dead).
      - Sultan Adam (died 1865).
        - KHAN BAHADUR SHAHZADA SULTAN IBRAHIM JAN (BORN 1836).
          - Muhammad Saleh (born 1886).
            - Salah-ud-din Alamgir (born 1904).
          - Muhammad Muazzim (born 1891).
          - Muhammad Yusuf (born 1896).
        - Shahzada Sultan Ismail Jan (died 1909).
          - Sultan Asad Jan (born 1873).
            - Sher Muhammad (born 1904).
          - Sultan Hamid (born 1878).
            - 4 sons.
          - Wala Gauhar (born 1891).
          - Sultan Ahmad (born 1893).
      - Faridun (died 1901).
        - Gauhar Maluk (died 1906).
          - Farukh Alam (born 1888).
      - Muhammad Shahur (died 1872).
    - 6 other sons.
  - 5 other sons.

This family is descended from the famous Ahmad Shah Abdali, the founder of the Durani dynasty of Afghan Kings, who was crowned at Kandahar in 1747 and from that date adopted the name of Durani for his tribe. Ahmad Shah was himself a descendant of Khizar Khan, the eldest son of Sado Khan, the common ancestor of the Sadozai tribe, of whom an account is given in another chapter. Before his death in 1773 Ahmad Shah had extended the boundaries of his Empire from the west

* This history was not included in former editions.

of Khorasan to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea.* None of his successors, however, inherited his capacity for ruling, and the Sadozai dynasty, weakened by internal dissension, was finally overthrown by Dost Muhammad in 1823. Ayub Shah, the last of the Durani kings, together with many of his relatives, sought refuge at the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who received them kindly and gave many of them liberal allowances. Among others so pensioned was Shahzada Farukh Siyar, the grandfather of Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim, to whom the Maharaja allowed Rs. 500 per mensem. After Farukh Siyar's death part of this allowance was continued to his sons by the Sikh Darbar, and after annexation by the British Government.

Shahzada Faridun, second son of Farukh Siyar, obtained a commission as Jemadar of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in 1857. After the Mutiny he was made a Sub-Inspector and ultimately an Inspector of Police, his services being rewarded by a grant of eleven squares of land in the Khangah Dogran tahsil, which are now held by his grandson Farukh Alam.

Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim Jan, the present head of this branch of the Sadozais, served during the Mutiny as Adjutant of a corps of Afridi *Jezailchis,* and was subsequently made an Inspector of Police, and later a Tahsildar. In 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and served on the Frontier in this capacity till his retirement in 1895.. He took part in several expeditions beyond our borders as Assistant Political Officer, including the Afghan War of 1879-1880, and the Chitral and Black Mountain Expeditions. He also accompanied Colonel Grey on the Yarkand and Kashmir Commission for the renewal of treaties. Sultan Ibrahim Jan married Tajwar Sultan Begam, the niece and heiress of his distant cousin Shahzada Yahya, who was himself a grandson of Timur Shah. Shahzada Yahya lost his life on an expedition into Asia Minor, and in recognition of his services Government conferred upon his niece and her husband a *muafi jagir* of 1,365 acres of land in the Kasur tahsil, known as Rakh Vegal, the annual revenue of which is Rs. 669. This grant will descend to the daughter of Shahzada Ibrahim and Tajwar Sultan Begum, who is married to her cousin Sultan Asad Jan. The three sons of Sultan Ibrahim shown in the pedigree-table are the offspring of another wife.

* Elphinstone's "*Account of the kingdom of Kabul,*" Vol. II, p. 299.

Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim's own services have been rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur and the grant of thirty-four squares of land on the Chenab Canal. He is also the owner by purchase of some eight hundred acres of land in the Chunian and Sharakpur tahsils. He is a Provincial Darbari for the Frontier Province.

Shahzada Sultan Ismail Jan, the younger brother of Sultan Ibrahim, served on the frontier for about thirty-five years in the Police, retiring in 1901 with the rank of Assistant District Superintendent. Like his brother he took part in several expeditions as Assistant Political Officer. He received a grant of ten squares of land on the Chenab Canal in the Samundri tahsil, and occupied a seat on the Lahore Honorary Bench. In his capacity of Honorary Magistrate he was entitled to a seat in Divisional Darbars. He died in February 1909.

His eldest son, Sultan Asad Jan, volunteered his services at the time of the Mohmand Expedition of 1897 and was employed as Assistant to the Chief Political Officer. In 1900 he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and served for some years on the Frontier as Assistant Political Officer at Wana, and Commandant of the Mahsud Levies and Bannu Military Police. In 1904 his services were transferred to the Punjab and he is now Subordinate Judge of Lahore. His younger brother, Sultan Hamid, is Kotwal of Aurangabad in the Hyderabad State.

KHAN BAHADUR FAKIR SAYAD KAMR-UD-DIN, BOKHARI, C.I.E.

- GHULAM SHAH.
  - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.
    - Fakir Aziz-ud-din (died 1845).
      - Nasir-ud-din (died 1814).
      - Fazl-ud-din (died 1842).
      - Shah Din (died 1842).
      - Charagh-ud-din (died 1851).
        - Siraj-ud-din (died 1850).
          - Firoz-ud-din (died 1904).
            - 2 generations.
          - Hassan-ud-din (born 1850).
            - 3 sons.
        - 4 other sons.
      - Jamal-ud-din (died 1891).
      - Rukn-ud-din (died 1881).
    - Fakir Imam-ud-din (died 1844).
      - Fakir Taj-ud-din (died 1846).
        - Mehraj-ud-din (died 1809).
          - Muhammad Jamal-ud-din (born 1863).
          - Said-ud-din (born 1878).
          - Fida Hussain (born 1890).
    - Fakir Nur-ud-din (died 1852).
      - Zahur-ud-din (died 1893).
        - Naobahar-ud-din (died 1880).
          - Fakir Sayad Iftikhar-ud-din (born 1865).
          - Iktadar-ud-din (born 1880).
      - Shamas-ud-din (died 1872).
        - Khan Bahadur Burhan-ud-din (died 1890).
        - Zain-ul-Abdin (died 1904).
        - Shahab-ud-din (died 1908).
          - Najam-ud-din (born 1877).
            - 3 sons.
      - FAKIR SAYAD KAMR-UD-DIN (BORN 1827).
        - Zafar-ud-din (born 1851).
          - Hussain-ud-din (born 1895).
          - Fakhr-ud-din (born 1899).
          - Hassan-ud-din (born 1902).
        - Jalal-ud-din (born 1873).
          - Moghis-ud-din (born 1903).
      - Hafiz-ud-din (died 1899).
        - Muhammad Ikbal-ud-din (died 1881).

Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, the father of Aziz-ud-din, Imam-ud-din and Nur-ud-din, was the son of Ghulam Shah, who held a subordinate office under Nawab Abd-us-Samad Khan and Zakaria Khan, Governors of Lahore. The family of Ghulam Shah was respectable, and had from about the year 1550 resided at Chunian in the Lahore district, and before that time at Uch in the Bahawalpur territory. The founder of it was Jalal-ud-din, a native of Arabia, who at the close of the seventh century of the Muhammadan era came to the Court of Halaku Khan of Bokhara. He had served for some years as a priest at Mecca, Medina and the shrine at Najib Sharif ; and had made pilgrimages to the tomb of Suliman and Ghaus-ul-Azam at Baghdad, and had gained a great reputation for sanctity. In Bokhara he gained many disciples, but incurred the hatred of Halaku Khan, who was an idolater and a tyrant, by bold denunciation of his cruelty and oppression, and was seized by the royal order and thrown into a blazing furnace. But, like the three Jewish saints, his body was proof against fire, and he came forth unscorched and unharmed; and Halaku Khan, not proof against such arguments, became a convert to Muhammadanism with many of his subjects ; and gave his own daughter in marriage to Jalal-ud-din who lived for some years in Bokhara, where there are still many of his descendants. From the residence of Jalal-ud-din at Bokhara the family has obtained the name of Bokhari. At length he again set out upon his travels, taking with him his little grandson Baha-ud-din. On the journey, when the child was thirsty, does came and fed him with their milk, and after enduring many hardships they reached the Punjab. There Jalal-ud-din made many converts, and finally settled at Uch, formerly known as Deogarh. He died in 1293, in the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khiji.*

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was born at Rahila on the river Beas. When he was three months old his father Ghulam Shah died, and his widowed mother, left in great poverty, came to Lahore to seek help from her

* This account of the family claiming descent from the Bokhari Sayads is possibly true. There are, however, many who assert that it was only when Fakir Aziz-ud-din became rich and powerful that he discovered himself to be a Sayad ; and an amusing story is told of the manner in which the genealogy was manufactured and promulgated. Certain it is that until the time of Maharaja Sher Singh the Fakirs styled themselves, and were styled in all official documents, 'Ansari'; after 1840 they styled themselves 'Bokhari.' But, on the other hand, Fakir Aziz-ud-din was so truthful a man that it is impossible to believe that he would become a principal to such a fraud ; and he was too careless of nominal distinctions to value the title of Sayad, 'Ansari' or 'Bokhari.' He knew that the dress and style of Fakir were his greatest protection in the intriguing and unscrupulous Court of Lahore, and he would never accept the titles and honours which the Maharaja desired to confer on him.

husband's friends. Abdullah Ansari, a well known physician of Lahore who had been Judge in Kashmir early in the reign of Ahmad Shah, and whose father had written a medical work, *Tazkira Ishakiya,* which is still an authority, took pity upon her and supported both her and her son. He gave Ghulam Muhi-ud-din a good education; and when the boy had grown up married him to his niece, the daughter of his brother Khuda Bakhsh. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din became a physician and bookseller and, in pursuit of his trade, travelled over a large portion of the Punjab. He became a disciple of Fakir Amanat Shah Kadri, and himself assumed the title of Fakir; and his *murids* or disciples are still to be found in Lahore and Bahawalpur.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din left three sons, Aziz-ud-din, Imam-ud-din and Nur-ud-din. Of these, Aziz-ud-din, the eldest, was a pupil of Lala Hakim Rai, the chief Lahore physician, who placed him in attendance on Ranjit Singh when that chief, soon after his capture of Lahore in 1799, was suffering from a severe affection of the eyes. The skill and attention of the young doctor won the chief's regard, and Aziz-ud-din received a grant of the village of Badu and Sharakpur, and a cash assignment on Diwan Hukman Singh Pathban, who at that time farmed the customs of Lahore, as Rama Nand did those of Amritsar. Ranjit Singh made him his own physician and, as he extended his territories, the *jagirs* of Aziz-ud-din were also increased.

In the year 1808, when Mr. Metcalfe was sent to Lahore to draw up an agreement by which Ranjit Singh should be confined to the north of the Sutlej and in 1809, when the British troops were moved up to that river, the Sikh chief, supported by his Sardars, had almost determined on war with the English ; but Aziz-ud-din strongly dissuaded him from such a course, and his wiser counsels at last prevailed. Ranjit Singh, appreciating the far-sightedness and wisdom of Aziz-ud-din consulted him on all occasions : and from this time to the end of his reign never undertook any important operation against his advice. In all matters connected with Europeans and the English Government, Aziz-ud-din was specially employed ; and to the Fakir's enlightened and liberal counsels it may be attributed that throughout his long reign the Maharaja maintained such close friendship with the English Government. Trusting implicitly to its good faith, he would set out with his whole army on distant expedi-

tions, leaving only the Fakir with a few orderlies for the protection of Lahore.

Aziz-ud-din was employed on several occasions on military service. In 1810 he was sent to annex the Gujrat country of Sahib Singh Bhangi, and in 1831, when Jahan Dad Khan had given up Attock to the Maharaja, he was sent, with Diwan Din Das Sukh Dayal and Sardar Mota Singh, to reinforce the garrison and to settle the district. In 1819 he was sent as Envoy to the Bahawalpur Court, and was received there with great honour. He accompanied the expedition against Kangra; and in 1826, when Diwan Kirpa Ram fell into disgrace, Fakir Aziz-ud-din was sent to receive from him the fort of Phillour, of which he took charge till it was placed under Sardar Desa Singh Majithia; and shortly before this he had assumed charge of Kapurthala, Jandiala, Hoshiarpur and the Trans-Sutlej estate of Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, who had fled across the Sutlej for British protection. In April 1831, Aziz-ud-din, in company with Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and Diwan Moti Ram, was sent to Simla on a complimentary visit to Lord William Bentinck.* The envoys were received with great honour, and arrangements were made for a meeting between the Maharaja and the Governor-General, which took place at Rupar in October of the same year.

In May 1835 he was present in the Peshawar valley when Amir Dost Muhammad Khan with a large army arrived from Kabul with the intention of recovering Peshawar from the Sikhs. Aziz-ud-din was sent as the principal envoy to the Afghan camp, and contrived to delude the Amir so completely that the Afghan army was almost surrounded by the Sikhs during the progress of the negotiations, and had to retire to Kabul with all speed. The Maharaja was so pleased with the adroitness of the Fakir on this occasion that on his return to camp a general salute was ordered in his honour.

In November 1838, when the British forces were being assembled for the Kabul campaign, the Maharaja visited Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, at Ferozepore, where the splendour of the scene even surpassed that of the meeting at Rupar in 1831, which had been called the 'Meeting of the field of cloth of gold.' Shortly afterwards Lord Auckland paid

* It was during this visit to Simla that an English officer asked Fakir Aziz-ud-din of which eye the Maharaja was blind? He replied: "The splendour of his face is such that I have never been able to look close enough to discover."

the Maharaja a return visit at Lahore and Amritsar; and on both these occasions the Fakir had been foremost in his attentions, doing the honours in the most graceful manner for his master, whose health was fast giving way.

On the 27th June 1839 Ranjit Singh died. To the last Aziz-ud-din, the most faithful of his servants, the most devoted of his friends, had remained by him; administering the medicine with his own hand, and telling him news from various quarters which the Maharaja was anxious to hear. On the accession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, Aziz-ud-din and Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia were sent to Simla to renew the engagements which had been entered into by Ranjit Singh with the British Government. While at Simla, news arrived of the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, the Minister and favourite of Kharak Singh, and the assumption of power by Prince Nao Nihal Singh. This news caused some hesitation at Simla; but the treaty was eventually renewed, and the envoys returned to Lahore.

The influence of the Fakir at Court did not perceptibly decline during the reign of Kharak Singh. In May 1840 he was deputed by the Darbar to visit Mr. Clerk at Ferozepore, and he made the arrangements for the visit which that officer paid the Maharaja at Lahore in the same month. In September of the same year, in company with Rai Gobind Das he was again sent on a confidential mission to Mr. Clerk to discuss the treatment of the Ghilzai and Barakzai chiefs, and the interpretation of the first article of the Tripartite Treaty of 1838, which had been somewhat infringed by the action taken by the Sikhs in Yusufzai and Swat.

In the intrigues which succeeded the deaths of Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, the Fakir did not take an active part. Raja Dhian Singh indeed used always to consult him; and they both were parties to the arrangement by which Mai Chand Kaur was appointed Regent during the pregnancy of Sahib Kaur, widow of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. Aziz-ud-din was well aware that this arrangement could not be a successful one, and his sympathies were all with Prince Sher Singh; but his great influence was in the Foreign Department, and regarding home politics he at this time rarely ventured an opinion in Darbar.

When Sher Singh obtained the throne, he treated Aziz-ud-din with the greatest kindness; and in March 1841 sent him to Ludhiana to sound Mr. Clerk, the Agent of the Governor-General, as to the willingness of

the British Government to aid him in reducing his troops to obedience. Mr. Clerk was not averse to the idea. The Sikhs, before the experience of the Sutlej campaign, were not considered formidable in the field, and Mr. Clerk thought that with twelve thousand troops it was possible to reduce the Khalsa army to obedience throughout the plain country of the Punjab; in case of resistance, to disperse it and to establish Sher Singh firmly on the throne. The terms on which such assistance would be rendered were the cession to the British Government of the Lahore territory south of the Sutlej and the payment of forty lakhs of rupees for the expenses of the expedition. The Fakir, with his colleague Munshi Din Muhammad, had no authority to conclude so important a transaction as this; and asked permission, as the matter could not be trusted to paper, to go to Lahore to consult the Maharaja, promising to return in eight days. He never returned, and perhaps never intended to do so. The Maharaja was more afraid of the British army than of his own: and, in spite of the revolt of the troops in Mandi, wrote to the Agent to say that he had suppressed all mutiny, and that the Sikh army, obedient and loyal, was ready to march against the enemies of the English.*

Sher Singh feared that the British army, once having occupied Lahore, would never again leave it. Fakir Aziz-ud-din, who knew better the policy of the English Government, professed himself still anxious for its interference, and directed his son Shah Din, the Lahore agent at Ludhiana, to urge Mr. Clerk to renew the overtures made, and to send for Bawa Mahan Singh, a confidential servant of the Maharaja, to conduct the negotiations. But Mr. Clerk did not find it politic again to take the initiative, and the scheme was wisely abandoned.

About this time an accident befell Aziz-ud-din, which it was feared would end fatally. He was seated in Darbar, at Shah Bilawal, next to Diwan Bishan Singh, whose sword, as he rose from his seat, wounded the Fakir severely in the leg. He fainted from loss of blood, and it was thought that lockjaw would come on. Gradually, however, he recovered; and this accident afforded him an excuse to attend the Darbar less frequently; for he, with the other Ministers, feared the abuse and excesses of the soldiery.

* The Supreme Government did not adopt the extreme views of Mr. Clerk, and deprecated armed interference, unless the course of events in the Punjab should render it absolutely necessary.

In February 1842 Aziz-ud-din was sent by the Maharaja to Makhu, on the south side of the Sutlej, to meet Mr. Clerk, who was proceeding to Lahore on a mission of congratulation on the Maharaja's accession, and condolence on the death of Kharak Singh.

In December 1842 Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia was deputed by the Lahore Court to wait on Lord Ellenborough, who was present with the British army at Ferozepore. Through some misunderstanding, the Sardar, expecting the Agent of the Governor-General to conduct him to the British camp remained in his tent, and the interview failed altogether to come off. Lord Ellenborough, thinking the slight intentional, demanded explanation. Fakir Aziz-ud-din, accordingly, with Prince Partab Singh, Raja Hira Singh and other Sardars, proceeded to Ferozepore, where a grand Darbar and review of both the Sikh and British armies were held. Aziz-ud-din explained away the apparent discourtesy, and so pleased the Governor-General that he called him, in full Darbar, "the protector of the friendship of both States," and taking from his pocket a gold watch presented it to him. This gift, valued beyond other *khilats*, was in the possession of Fakir Jamal-ud-din until his death.

During the last year of Sher Singh's reign, Fakir Aziz-ud-din fell out of favour. He was suspected of attachment to the Jammu Rajas, whom Sher Singh hated, though he was unable to resist them. The truth was that Raja Dhian Singh found the abilities of Aziz-ud-din necessary to him; and indeed no Ministry at Lahore could have dispensed with the services of the Fakir. It was not without difficulty that Aziz-ud-din forgave Raja Dhian Singh for the murder of Sardar Chet Singh, his particular friend; but at length he seemed to believe that the Dogra Rajas alone could save the State from disruption and it was this belief which induced him to join their party.

After the death of Maharaja Sher Singh the Fakir took little part in politics. His health was bad, his eyesight failing, and his influence day by day grew less as the army became more powerful and reckless. He saw well whither the evil passions of the troops were hurrying them, and he raised his voice, unfortunately in vain, against the suicidal policy of Jawahir Singh and Lal Singh. His last act was to urge the recall of the invading army which had marched to the Sutlej against the British;

and he died on the 3rd December 1845, before ruin had fallen on the State he had served so long and so faithfully.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was one of the ablest, and certainly the most honest, of all Ranjit Singh's advisers. That monarch knew how to choose his Ministers: and throughout his long reign his confidence in, and affection for, Aziz-ud-din never lessened, as they were never betrayed or abused. There were few questions, either in home or foreign politics, on which the Maharaja did not ask his advice, while the conduct of negotiations with the English Government was left almost entirely in his hands; and it was undoubtedly owing in no small degree to the tact and wisdom of the Fakir that the two States remained till the close of Ranjit Singh's reign on terms of the most cordial friendship.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was of so engaging a disposition, and so perfect a courtier in his manners, that he made few declared enemies, though many were doubtless jealous of his influence. One reason of his popularity, as a Muhammadan Minister at a Hindu Court, was the liberality of his belief. He was a Sufi,* a sect held, indeed, as infidel by orthodox Muhammadans, but to which the best thinkers and poets of the East have belonged. He had no attachment for the barren dogmata of the Kuran, but looked on all religions as equally to be respected and disregarded. On one occasion Ranjit Singh asked him whether he preferred the Hindu or the Muhammadan religion. "I am," he replied, "a man floating in the midst of a mighty river. I turn my eyes towards the land, but can distinguish no difference in either bank."

Fakir Aziz-ud-din was celebrated as the most eloquent man of his day, and he was as able with his pen as with his tongue. The State papers drawn up by him and his brother Nur-ud-din are models of elegance and good taste, according to the Oriental standard. He was himself a ripe scholar in all branches of Eastern learning, and also was a generous and discriminating patron of learning. At Lahore he founded

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* The Sufi sect represents the mystical asceticism of Muhammadanism. All over the East its members are more or less numerous. Persia has for many centuries been its head-quarters, while in the Punjab a declared Sufi is rarely to be found. Yet the mystical doctrines of the Sufi are common everywhere. The Hindu Vedanti school of deistical philosophy hardly differs from Sufism except in name; and the principles upon which Guru Nanak founded the Sikh faith are almost identical with those which may be found in the purely Sufi writings of Mahmud, Hafiz or Fakir Aziz-ud-din himself.

at his own expense a College for the study of Persian and Arabic, and to this institution very many of the Arabic scholars of the Punjab owe their education.

As a poet, Aziz-ud-din must be allowed a high place. His Persian poems, of the mystical character which the Sufis affect, are often very beautiful, and are distinguished by simplicity and great elegance of style. A few stanzas, literally translated, are inserted here to show, in some measure, the character of Sufi religious poetry :—

If you attentively regard the world
You will find it fugitive as a shadow :
Why should you vex yourself with vain desires
When you have no power to perform ?
Forget yourself, and leave your work with God ;
Trust yourself with all confidence to Him.
Wait with patience until He shall bless you,
And thank Him for what He has already given.
Stop your ears from the sound of earthly care ;
Rejoice in God, and be hopeful of His mercy.
The wise would consider me as an idolater
Should I thoughtlessly speak of myself as '*I*';
To the wise and to those who most nearly know,
It is a folly for any mortal to assert '*I am*' ;
Although able to vanquish Sohrab, Zal and Rustam,
Yet at the last your stability is but as water.
It is a vain thought that your reason may spin
Her imaginings, as a spider spins her web.
It is well that I should breathe the air of freedom,
For I know that everything is dependent upon God.

None of Fakir Aziz-ud-din's six sons are now living. Shah Din, who died in 1842, was in 1836 appointed Agent with the British Political Officer at Ludhiana, and two years later was appointed *Vakil* at Ferozepore. Fakir Chiragh-ud-din was in 1838 made Governor of Jasrota, and shortly afterwards was placed in attendance on Prince Kharak Singh. He succeeded his brother as *Vakil* at Ferozepore in 1842, and was afterwards attached to the Council of Regency in the same capacity. Jamal-ud-din entered the service of the English Government as tahsildar of Hafizabad. He was then transferred to Gujranwala, and in 1864 was appointed Mir Munshi of the Punjab Secretariat. He was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1870, but was obliged by ill-health to retire in 1883 on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, which he enjoyed in addition to his political allowance of Rs. 1,000. He was appointed Sub-Registrar of Lahore in 1883, and in the following year was made an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, with full magisterial powers. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a Provincial

Darbari. He died in 1894, leaving no children. Aziz-ud-din's youngest son, Rukn-ud-din, also enjoyed a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annúm, which lapsed to Government on his death without issue in 1881.

Nasir-ud-din, the eldest son of Fakir Aziz-ud-din, was murdered, when quite a youth, in 1814. A Purbeah sepoy, who had been dismissed by Fakir Imam-ud-din for some fault, determined upon revenge, and came to Lahore to the shop of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din and asked to be treated for some alleged disorder. Young Nasir-ud-din, who used to assist his grandfather; took the sepoy into an inner room, when he drew his sword and cut the boy down. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ran up, hearing the cries of his grandson, but the room was locked. He, however, broke the door down with an axe and rushed upon the murderer, whom he disarmed, not without receiving severe wounds himself, and threw him from the window into the street, where he was torn to pieces by the infuriated mob. Nasir-ud-din lingered a few days and then died.

Charagh-ud-din was the only one of Aziz-ud-din's sons to leave any family, and the fate of Siraj-ud-din, his eldest son, was as tragical as that of Nasir-ud-din. This young man was in the employ of Bahawal Khan, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who was succeeded by his favourite son Sadik Muhammad Khan. The new Prince wished to put to death his brother Haji Khan, whom he found in prison; but Siraj-ud-din and the Daudpotras took his part and raising an insurrection in his favour, placed him upon the throne. In gratitude for this, Haji Khan made Siraj-ud-din his Minister, and his brother Shah Nawaz Khan, Commander-in-Chief. No long time afterwards, however, Siraj-ud-din quarrelled with Azad Khan, the maternal uncle of the Nawab, who took his relative's part, and Siraj-ud-din prepared to leave Bahawalpur. But the Nawab sent several Sayads to him, who swore on the Kuran that no injury was intended him, and he then resolved to remain. But two or three days later the house was surrounded by troops, and Siraj-ud-din was informed that he was a prisoner and must consent to be placed in irons. He refused to submit except to force, and the house was at last stormed. The brothers defended themselves gallantly, but they were almost unarmed. The principal officer Siraj-ud-din killed with his own hand, and was then shot dead himself. Shah Nawaz Khan was captured, severely wounded, and was thrown into prison, where he remained eight months, until ransomed by his father for Rs. 80,000.

During the life of Fakir Aziz-ud-din, his brothers played subordinate parts; but some account must be given of them here, as both were men of some importance. Fakir Imam-ud-din was, during a great portion of Ranjit Singh's reign, custodian of the celebrated fort of Gobindgarh* at Amritsar, and Governor of the country immediately surrounding it. With this he had charge of the magazine, arsenals and royal stables. His occupations at Amritsar did not allow him to perform much service in the field; but he was one of the force sent to reduce the forts of Mai Sada Kaur and the Kanhayas, and also served in one or two other minor campaigns. He died in 1844 leaving one son, Taj-ud-din, who had shared with him the charge of Gobindgarh and who survived him only two years. Mehraj-ud-din, son of Taj-ud-din married a daughter of Sayad Kasim Shah of Lahore; he enjoyed an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum, and his father's widow had a life pension of Rs. 360 per annum. He died in 1899, and his son Said-ud-din is now a Munsif in the Punjab.

Fakir Nur-ud-din neither possessed the ability nor the courage of his brother Aziz-ud-din, whom in many points he much resembled. His early life was passed in devotion, till, in 1810, Ranjit Singh, who had taken a great fancy to Aziz-ud-din, sent for Nur-ud-din to his Darbar and gave him the district of Dhani to superintend. He acquitted himself well, and was then sent to Gujrat, where he had some difficulty in reducing the Chibs to obedience. In 1812 Jullundur was placed under him, and the next year Sialkot, Daska, Halowal and Wazirabad. In 1818 he was summoned to Lahore, and henceforward his duties were generally about the Court. These duties were multifarious and responsible. He was in charge of the arsenal at the fort, of the royal gardens and palaces. He was Almoner to the Maharaja, and dispensed the royal bounty to deserving applicants. He kept one key of the Royal Treasury, the Moti Mandar; the two other keys being in charge of Misra Beli Ram and Diwan Hukman Singh. In 1826 Nur-ud-din was sent to reduce the country around Pind Dadan Khan, and in 1831 he proceeded to Sayadpur and Makhad to assist

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* The first Thanadar or Governor of Gobindgarh was Sardar Shamir Singh of Thethar, Lahore. He rebuilt the fort, in a great measure, under Ranjit Singh's order. After Shamir Singh, Fakir Imam-ud-din was appointed, who with his son Taj-ud-din held the fort till the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh. Subha Singh of Baghrian was then nominated, and remained Governor till 1842, when Surmukh Singh, a Brahman of Batala, was appointed. This man allowed Darya Khan, a State prisoner, to escape, and he was consequently superseded by Shamas-ud-din, son of Fakir Nur-ud-din, in 1847.

Raja Gulab Singh in his administration of that part of the country. Nur-ud-din was closely associated with his brother Aziz-ud-din in the conduct of negotiations with the British Government. Both were lovers of the English, and earnestly desirous that the two states of India and Lahore should always remain on the most friendly terms. On the 19th September 1846, when the Khalsa army had mutinied and required the Rani to give up her brother and the murderers of Prince Peshaura Singh to their vengeance, Fakir Nur-ud-din was sent with Diwan Dina Nath and Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala to endeavour to soothe them. The mission was without result, and Nur-ud-din alone of the envoys was allowed to return to Lahore without insults and threats. After the Sutlej War, Nur-ud-din was one of the subscribing witnesses to the treaty of the 9th March, on the part of the Lahore State; and in December 1846, when Raja Lal Singh, the Wazir, was deposed for treason, Nur-ud-din was appointed one of the Council of Regency to carry on the Government until Maharaja Dalip Singh should arrive at his majority.

Nur-ud-din was not an active Member of the Council, but he was one of the most disinterested; and his advice was generally sound and well considered. He at all times was ready to facilitate matters for the British Resident, while remaining faithful to the interests of his own Government. In 1850 the Supreme Government confirmed to him for life all his *jagirs* and allowances, amounting to Rs. 20,885 per annum. To his two elder sons, Zahur-ud-din and Shamas-ud-din, were granted cash pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 720, respectively; to the younger, Rs. 540 each. On the death of their father Nur-ud-din in 1852 these allowances were increased to Rs. 1,200, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,080, respectively.

Fakir Zahur-ud-din was placed with the young Maharaja Dalip Singh as a tutor. He accompanied the Prince to Fatehgarh, and the way in which he fulfilled the duties of the office gave every satisfaction. At the end of 1851 he returned to the Punjab, and was in 1855 appointed tahsildar of Chunian, and was subsequently transferred to Moga and Lahore. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. He retired in 1883 after a service of twenty-seven years on a pension of Rs. 315 per mensem, which he enjoyed in addition to his family allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He received a grant of five hundred acres of land in Gujranwala in 1877, and was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1893, his only son Naobahar-ud-din, who was a tahsildar, having

predeceased him in 1880. Zahur-ud-din's daughter married in 1877 Zafar-ud-din, the eldest son of Fakir Kamr-ud-din, who is now a Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police.

Fakir Shamas-ud-din, second son of Nur-ud-din, was Thanadar of the Gobindgarh fort during the second Sikh War. In this position he behaved with great fidelity, and made over the fort to European troops at a time when any hesitation on his part might have produced serious results. In 1850 he was appointed tahsildar of Shahdara, but was compelled to resign the next year through ill health. In 1862 Shamas-ud-din was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Lahore, and a member of the Municipal Committee. He was a man of great energy and liberality. A finished scholar himself, he was ever foremost in any scheme for the advancement of learning among his countrymen. It was very much owing to his exertions that female education was so generally taken up in Lahore. He also took an active part in the establishment of the literary Society known as the *Anjuman-i-Punjab.* Fakir Shamas-ud-din died in 1872 leaving three sons. The eldest, Burhan-ud-din, commenced life as a pleader in 1866. In the following year he became a Naib-tahsildar, and soon rose to be Tahsildar and a Superintendent of Settlements. He was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1882. Four years later his services were lent to the Bhopal State, and he was employed as *Naib-Wazir-i-Mal* (Assistant Revenue Minister) on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. In January 1888 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his meritorious services. He had been confirmed after his father's death as holding in perpetuity a *jagir* of about nine hundred acres of land in Rakh Raiwind Kadim in the Lahore tahsil; and the proprietary rights in this plot were formally ceded to him by Government in 1885. He married the daughter of Sayad Najib Ali Bokhari of Kanga Gil, Batala, and died without issue in 1890.

Shamas-ud-din's second son, Zain-ul-Abdin, became a pleader in 1866 and died in 1904 leaving no children. Fakir Shahab-ud-din, third son of Shamas-ud-din, was a Naib-tahsildar, and for short periods held the offices of District Inspector of Schools at Lahore, and Overseer of the Ravi ferries. He died in 1908, and his only son, Najam-ud-din, is a Naib-tahsildar in Karnal.

The late Naobahar-ud-din, only son of Zahur-ud-din, left two sons, Iftikhar-ud-din and Iktadar-ud-din, who were brought up by their grandfather. The eldest, Fakir Sayad Iftikhar-ud-din, succeeded to the seat held by Zahur-ud-din in Provincial Darbars, on the latter's death. This is the highest seat in Darbar held by any member of the family, and Fakir Iftikhar-ud-din is, properly speaking, the head of the family, as the descendant of the eldest son of his great-grandfather Nur-ud-din. He has, however, out of respect and affection for his great-uncle, Fakir Sayad Kamr-ud-din, whose daughter he has married, consented to an arrangement whereby he is to sit below Kamr-ud-din in Darbar during the latter's lifetime, and Kamr-ud-din is to be recognized as the head of the family. Iftikhar-ud-din entered the service of Government in 1886, and was promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1899. After serving for some years as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government, he was transferred to Rawalpindi as Revenue Assistant, and later worked as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in that district. In 1906 his services were lent to the Tonk State in Rajputana, where he was employed as Revenue Member of Council. In the latter part of the same year he was deputed by Government to act as Attaché on the staff of the Amir of Afghanistan, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to India. In 1907 he was appointed to the important post of British Envoy at Kabul, which he still holds. He owns about a thousand acres of land in Lyallpur and two hundred acres in Lahore. His brother, Iktadar-ud-din, is serving in the Police.

Fakir Sayad Kamr-ud-din, third son of Fakir Nur-ud-din, is, as already stated, recognized as the present head of the family. He was born in 1827 and twenty years later accompanied his father on a deputation sent by Maharaja Dalip Singh to bid farewell to Lord Hardinge on his departure from India. On this occasion he received a handsome *khilat*. In 1848 he was appointed by Sir F. Currie, Resident at Lahore, to accompany the Maharani on a pilgrimage to Benares, and was later appointed to the personal staff of Maharaja Dalip Singh. In 1882 a *khilat* of Rs. 500 was conferred on him by Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor, and in the same year he was granted proprietary rights in seven hundred *ghumaos* of waste land in the Lahore tahsil, where he has founded a village, naming it Jalalabad after his second son. The *jagir* rights in this village were granted to him in 1887, with succession to his son Jalal-ud-din. In 1905 he was granted ten squares of land in the Chenab Colony. He enjoys a political pension of

Rs. 60 per mensem. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee and of the District Board, and is the senior Honorary Magistrate in Lahore. He is also one of the oldest Fellows of the Punjab University, and a Provincial Darbari. In all these capacities he has rendered valuable services, which were recognized by the bestowal on him of the title of Khan Bahadur on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, and by a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire granted on January 1st, 1909. He has throughout his long life exercised a strong influence for good in Lahore, where he is regarded with affection and respect by all classes. He is a storehouse of historical learning and his conversation abounds with interesting tales of the past glories of Lahore. His venerable aspect and courtly manners are both reminiscent of an older generation.

His eldest son, Fakir Sayad Zafar-ud-din, is a Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police at Lahore, and in recognition of his services has been granted the title of Khan Sahib. His second son, Jalal-ud-din, was educated at the Aitchison College and was appointed a Munsif in 1899. He was promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1907, and is now serving in Lahore.

Fakir Hafiz-ud-din, the fourth son of Nur-ud-din, retired in 1886 after serving for many years as a Tahsildar in the Punjab. He lost his only son, Muhammad Ikbal-ud-din, in 1881, and himself died in 1899.

DIWAN RAJ KUMAR, DHARIWALA.

- LALA JWALA NATH.
  - Lala Karam Chand (died 1836).
    - Diwan Tara Chand (died 1858).
    - Lala Mangal Sen (died 1864).
      - Lala Budha Mal (born 1858).
        - Uttam Chand (born 1875).
          - Khushhal Chand.
          - Kali Charan (born 1906).
        - Puran Chand (born 1878).
          - Parmanand (born 1902).
        - Pars Ram (died 1897).
        - Girdhari Lal (born 1884).
          - Ram Nath (born 1904).
        - Bishambar Das (born 1887).
          - Behari Lal (born 1905).
        - Birj Lal (born 1892).
        - Kahan Chand (born 1894).
    - Diwan Ratan Chand (died 1872).
      - Diwan Bhagwan Das (died 1906).
        - DIWAN RAJ KUMAR (BORN 1858).
          - Krishna Kishore (born 1874).
            - Hari Kishan Das (born 1899).
            - Kesho Das (born 1903).
            - Haricharn Das (born 1907).
          - Bal Ram (died 1906).
          - Jai Gopal (born 1883).
      - Rup Chand (born 1844).
      - Barkat Ram (died 1884).
    - Lala Harnam Das (born 1836).
      - Moti Ram (born 1865).
        - Durga Das (born 1886).

The family of Diwan Raj Kumar, Dhariwala, came originally from Payal, a village situated between Ludhiana and Patiala, and held various revenue appointments under the Muhammadan Emperors. When the Sikhs rose to power, Jwala Nath entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a *munshi,* and remained with him and his son Mahan Singh till his death. Karam Chand was first employed by Sardar Bishan Singh Kalal, the confidential agent of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who retired in the year 1813 to Benares, where he died. Karam Chand in course of time was promoted to offices of trust under the Maharaja. He accompanied him in 1805 on his secret visit to Hardwar, and the following year was employed as an agent

in the arrangements concluded between the Lahore State and the Sikh chiefs south of the Sutlej. He also assisted in drawing up the Treaty of the 25th April 1809 with the British Government. Some time before, he had been placed at the head of the Lahore office, if that can be called an office where no accounts were regularly kept. Bhawani Das first introduced a system of accounts in 1809, from which time Karam Chand worked under him, and remained in the office till his death in 1836.

His eldest son Tara Chand had entered the service of Government when very young, and his first employment was in Peshawar, under Diwan Kirpa Ram, in 1822. He was sent in the following year to Kangra, with civil and military authority, to collect the revenue, and in 1832 was posted at Ferozepore to reduce the turbulent inhabitants of that district to order, and to suppress dacoity, which had become very common. Tara Chand was afterwards made Diwan, and placed in charge of Bannu, Tonk and Dera Ismail Khan. His administration here was not very successful. Of all the frontier chiefs, no one was more hostile to the Sikhs than Dilasa Khan of Bannu. Diwan Tara Chand, who had with him the flower of the Sikh chivalry, the chiefs of Atari, Majitha, Naka and Butala, led his force of eight thousand men and twelve guns against the little fort of Dilasa Khan; but was ignominiously repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed, including the younger Jai Singh Atariwala, and five hundred wounded. When the Maharaja heard of this repulse he was very indignant and fined the Diwan Rs. 7,000. Tara Chand also quarrelled with Raja Suchet Singh, who was in authority in the Derajat, and who could not endure the Diwan's independent spirit; so Tara Chand, making a virtue of necessity, and pleading ill-health and his desire to make his peace with heaven, left the Punjab in 1838 for Benares, where he died in 1858.

Mangal Sen, the second son of Karam Chand, was Commandant of a cavalry regiment under the Darbar. After annexation he received a pension of Rs. 480 a year. He died in November 1864 leaving one son, Lala Budha Mal, who is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Budha Mal's eldest son, Uttam Chand, is a reader in the Chief Court.

Ratan Chand, third son of Karam Chand, was a great favourite of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and, when quite a boy, used to be in constant attendance at Court. When the first down began to grow upon his lip and chin, Ranjit Singh gave him the nickname of Dhariwala or 'the bearded,'

to distinguish him from Ratan Chand Dogal, who was four years younger, and who had consequently no beard at all. He was in 1829 appointed to the Postal Department on Rs. 200 a month, with certain assignments from the revenue of Peshawar and Hazara. He remained in this department during the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and under the Darbar was in the enjoyment of cash allowances to the amount of Rs. 2,610 and *jagirs* in Dinanagar, Khanowal, Yuhianagar, Tiwan, Bhindan, Hazara and Peshawar, worth Rs. 13,600. Ratan Chand happened to be in the Lahore fort when the Sindhanwalia chiefs seized it, and Raja Hira Singh, believing him their accomplice, fined him Rs. 30,000. This money was given back by Sardar Jawahir Singh after Hira Singh's death. After the Sutlej campaign Ratan Chand was appointed Postmaster-General in the Punjab and did excellent service throughout the rebellion of 1848-49. His department had at this time to contend with great difficulties, but the Postmaster-General's energy and ability enabled him to surmount them. On the annexation of the Punjab certain of his *jagirs*, amounting to Rs. 6,800, were released to him for life, free of all service, and a garden worth Rs. 200 near the Shahalmi gate of Lahore was released to his male heirs in perpetuity. Ratan Chand was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the City of Lahore in 1862 and a Member of the Municipal Committee. He was one of the most active and intelligent of the Honorary Magistrates; and through his liberality the city of Lahore was much embellished. The most striking of the public works constructed by him is the fine *sarai* and tank near the Shahalmi gate. He also had a large share in the formation of the public gardens round the city; and whenever money was required for any work of public utility, Ratan Chand showed himself liberal in the extreme. He was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government in January 1865. He died in 1872.

His eldest son, Diwan Bhagwan Das, received a *jagir* grant under a *sanad*, dated 7th January 1874, valued at Rs. 2,585. He was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, a Member of the District Board and Municipal Committee, and a Provincial Darbari. His public services were on several occasions recognized by Government and the hereditary title of Diwan was conferred on him in 1892; he took a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the city, and invariably shewed that he possessed a public and enlightened spirit. He erected several

buildings, including a *Thakurdwara* on the edge of a fine tank made by his father. He died in 1906, and his son Diwan Raj Kumar succeeded to the family *jagir* and property, and to his father's title and seat in Darbar. He is an Honorary Magistrate and is recognised as the head of the family. Raj Kumar's eldest son, Krishna Kishore, was made a member of the Honorary Bench of Magistrates for Lahore City in October 1908.

Lala Harnam Das, younger brother of Diwan Ratan Chand, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and retired from Government Service in 1896. He is an Honorary Magistrate in Lahore, and was for some years Sub-Registrar, but resigned this latter office on account of old age in 1907. He has been given six squares of land on the Gugera branch of the Chenab Canal in recognition of his good services. His son Moti Ram is a Naib-tahsildar in the Sialkot district.

PANDIT AMAR NATH.

- SRIBRIJ RAJ (died 1833).
  - Pandit Madhusudan (died 1863).
    - Pandit Radha Kishan (died 1875).
      - Rishi Kesh (died 1889).
        - Kishori Lal (died 1868).
        - Pandit Bansi Lal (died 1897).
    - Pandit Har Kishan (died 1861).
      - PANDIT AMAR NATH (born 1859).
        - Bhagwan Das (born 1877).
          - Sheo Charan Das (born 1900).
          - Kidar Nath (born 1904).
        - Shambu Nath (born 1886).
    - Pandit Bal Kishan (died 1880).
      - Pandit Mohan Lal (died 1862).
        - Sohan Lal (born 1859).
        - Ram Lal (died 1893).
          - Panna Lal (born 1886).
          - Parduman Lal (died 1895).
    - Pandit Devi Ditta Prasad (died 1870).
      - Durga Dat (died 1864).
      - Pandit Jwala Dat Prasad (born 1864).
        - Sheo Dat Prasad (born 1894).

The traditions of this Brahman family go back to the year 1244 when Alla-ud-din Masud was King of Delhi. In this year, on account of the persecutions suffered at the hands of the Muhammadans, the whole family emigrated, with other Hindus, from the sacred city of Muttra to Uch near Multan. This new home was singularly chosen and could hardly have been a pleasanter residence than Muttra, as at this very time, according to Farishta, it was overrun by an army of Mughals from Kandahar. Some time afterwards the family settled at Lahore, but when happier times came round returned to its old home at Muttra. One ancestor of Radha Kishan, by name Narayan Das, was celebrated for his learning and piety, and is mentioned in the *Bhagatmala* or 'Fakir's Necklace' of *Nabhaji*. A *farman* of the Emperor Jahangir, granting to Kishan Lal, great-grandson of Narayan Das, twenty-four *bighas* of land at Muttra for the purpose of growing the flowers used in Hindu worship, is still extant. This document has every mark of being genuine, and bears the date 1610 A.D.

Brij Bhukan, son of Kishori Lal, was the very Diogenes of Brahmans. The Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing of his piety, paid him a visit, and was so pleased at his derivation of the word Hindu, from '*hin*,' an abbreviation of 'Hinsa,' Sanskrit *sin*, and *du*, abbreviation of 'dur,' Sanskrit and Persian *far*, 'far from sin,' that he desired the Brahman to ask any favour of him and it should be granted. "Do me then the favour," said Brij Bhukan, "of never paying me another visit."

During the reign of Aurangzeb, Kewal Nain, the youngest son of Brij Bhukan, went to Jaipur, at the invitation of Raja Jai Singh I. Here he obtained the charge of a temple, with a *jagir* for its support, which is still held by his descendants. Bansi Dhar, his grandson, was a man of great piety, and numbered among his disciples Suraj Mal, the famous Raja of Bhartpur.

Brij Raj, or as he was generally called Brij Lal, settled in Lahore about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was very much respected by the Bhangi chiefs, who were then rulers of the city; and when Ranjit Singh rose to power he was made Pandit, and appointed to read and explain the sacred Sanskrit books. He held this office, remaining in high favour with the Maharaja till his death in 1833. Like his father, Pandit Madhusudan was a great scholar, and there was no other Pandit in Lahore who had so extensive an acquaintance with Sanskrit literature. In 1808 he was appointed *Dana Dhaksh*, or Almoner to the Maharaja, and chief Darbar Pandit, both which offices he held till the annexation. Madhusudan married the daughter of Misra Batalia, the great Amritsar banker. He was a great favourite of the Maharaja, who in 1824 appointed his son Radha Kishan tutor to the young Raja Hira Singh, whose after-life, mean, sensual and untrue, did not certainly say much for his education.

Radha Kishan, who was, like his father, a Darbar Pandit, was in 1846 appointed to superintend the education of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Pandit Madhusudan held under the Sikh Government *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 9,935. One village, Kila Gujar Singh, had been granted by Ranjit Singh as a '*Dharamarth*' to Brij Lal and his heirs for ever. The other villages included in the estate were grants to Pandit Madhusudan himself. These were, in 1851, released for life, and two gardens at Lahore and Dinanagar granted in perpetuity.

Pandit Madhusudan died in 1863. With his three elder sons he had violently quarrelled, and he consequently left his entire property, with the perpetual *jagir*, to Devi Ditta Prasad, his fourth son by a second wife. This disposition was contested by the other heirs in the Civil Courts. Ultimately, however, the matter was compromised. Devi Ditta Prasad retained all the patrimony with the exception of the *jagir* revenue, which was divided equally amongst all the sons. Devi Ditta Prasad died

in 1876 and was succeeded by his son, Pandit Jwala Dat Prasad, who is Provincial Darbari, but occupies a seat in Divisional Darbar below that of his cousin, Amar Nath.

Har Kishan died before his father, in 1861. He held a considerable position under the Sikh Government and enjoyed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 900, in addition to a salary for acting as a writer of the Dharm-Shastra Law. On his death his *jagirs* lapsed, a life pension of Rs. 180 per annum being continued to his widow. He left one son, Pandit Amar Nath, who is an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore and a Divisional Darbari. Amar Nath has, since the death of Bansi Lal in 1897, been recognized as head of the family.

Of the *jagir* of Pandit Radha Kishan, amounting to Rs. 5,270, Rs. 4,700 were released for life, and a garden yielding Rs. 100 per annum in perpetuity. Radha Kishan died in 1875. He was well known and was much respected. His exertions in the cause of education were considerable. He was one of the first to advocate female education, and when the American Mission opened an English School at Lahore his sons were among the first pupils. He sent one of them to study at the Lahore Medical College, when the prejudices against it were still strong. The Pandit was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, well versed in Hindu Law. When the Punjab University was founded Pandit Radha Kishan set himself out to proclaim its merits throughout the different States of the Punjab, and was thus instrumental in securing large donations from most of the chiefs. In recognition of these special services and of his scholarly attainments, the Pandit was made a Member of the Senate and was appointed one of the Board of Examiners in Sanskrit; and the Sanskrit Text Society of London conferred upon him the honour of membership. He published a Sanskrit Grammar, a Manual of Hindu Medicine and other learned works. The Pandit was held in the highest esteem by the late Sir Donald McLeod, whose certificate of the Pandit's merits is worthy of record. It is dated 22nd August 1870: "Pandit Radha Kishan is one of the worthiest, most respected and most valuable of the citizens of Lahore. He is a man of learning, and has done much to promote the interests of Oriental learning. It was a letter addressed by him to the Viceroy which led to the adoption by Government of more strenuous and systematic measures for the preservation and collection of manuscripts than was formerly the case. He is a correspondent of Professor Goldstucker, through whom he has presented valuable manuscripts to the Sanskrit Text Society, and he has

been a most hearty and useful promoter of the Punjab University College movement. He has creditably assisted the officers of Government at all times in educational matters; he has taken an especially active interest in the cause of female education; and on no occasion has he been found wanting, when any opportunity has been afforded him, of assisting in matters calculated to promote the public good."

Professor Goldstucker, who received a catalogue of the contents of the Pandit's Sanskrit Library, expressed his surprise at its "magnificence and richness; many of its works being utterly unknown in Europe." In 1884 the Local Government confirmed his proprietary right in two thousand acres in the Chunian tahsil to his son Rishi Kesh, he having fulfilled the condition of bringing one-half under cultivation within fifteen years of the grant. The Pandit made a garden in this village (Kot Radha Kishan) on the line of railway between Lahore and Multan, and he built a commodious bungalow with out-offices and a fine tank, and in other ways greatly improved his property. To Pandit Rishi Kesh was continued for life a *jagir* income of Rs. 1,200, the remainder having lapsed upon the death of Radha Kishan. He held in addition the village of Kot Radha Kishan already mentioned, yielding a rental of about Rs. 6,000.

Pandit Rishi Kesh joined the Board of Honorary Magistrates at Lahore in 1878. He was appointed a Member of the Municipal Committee in 1870, and succeeded his father in the Senate of the Punjab University. Much of his time was devoted to the public service; and his family possess many testimonials in the form of *sanads* from Government acknowledging his assistance on various occasions. He died in 1888, much regretted by all classes.

His eldest son, Pandit Bansi Lal, who succeeded him, died childless in 1897. He left the land in the Chunian tahsil and a small garden near Lahore to his widows. On his death Pandit Amar Nath succeeded to his seat in Divisional Darbar and to one-third of the family *jagirs*. An equal share is held by Jwala Dat Prasad, and the remaining third is held jointly by Sohan Lal and Panna Lal. Pandit Amar Nath is in addition the proprietor of a certain amount of land in the Lahore and Sharakpur tahsils, and of house-property in Lahore. His eldest son, Bhagwan Das, is an accepted candidate for the post of Naib-tahsildar and is at present serving as a lent officer in the Punch where he is Personal Assistant to the Wazir. Pandit Amar Nath's younger son, Shambu Nath, was educated at the Aitchison College and has been recommended for nomination as Tahsildar.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH NASIR-UD-DIN.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN.

- Shaikh Ujala.
  - Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud din (died 1815).
    - Nawab Imam-ud din Khan (died 1859).
      - Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani (died 1903).
        - Saadatmand Khan (died 1867).
    - Shaikh Firoz-ud-din (died 1880).
      - KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH NASIR-UD-DIN (BORN 1853).
        - Shaikh Riaz-ud-din (born 1880).
          - Ghias-ud-din (born 1903).
          - Ghulam Muin-ud-din (born 1906).
- Kale Khan.
  - Ilahi Bakhsh.
    - Shaikh Sandhe Khan (died 1888).
      - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1908).

Shaikh Ujala, of the Kalal tribe, was a munshi in the service of Sardar Bhup Singh of Hoshiarpur. His son Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, when very young, attracted the attention of Diwan Moti Ram, son of the celebrated General Mohkam Chand, who placed him in attendance on his second son, Sheo Dayal. Here he soon became a man of importance, and managed all the affairs of Sheo Dayal, whose two brothers, Ram Dayal and Kirpa Ram, also favoured the young man and advanced his interests.

In 1823, when Muhammad Azim Khan of Kabul had marched to Peshawar to attack the Sikhs, Ranjit Singh wished, if possible, to induce the Afghans to retire without fighting. Kirpa Ram put Ghulam Muhi-ud-din forward as well-suited to carry on the negotiation, and he accordingly bought over the '*Pir*,' or spiritual adviser of Muhammad Azim Khan, who persuaded the Sardar to retire to protect his family and treasure at Michni, which the Sikhs intended to seize. Yar Muhammad Khan, brother of Muhammad Azim Khan, was also under Sikh influence, and the result was that the Afghan army was hastily broken up, and retired in confusion upon Michni and Jalalabad. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of Peshawar, and, not thinking it wise to remain there long, divided the territory between Yar Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, and returned to Lahore. Before he left, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was sent on a

mission to Muhammad Azim Khan, on the part of the Maharaja. He told the Sardar of the capture of Peshawar, and its delivery to the brothers who had betrayed him; and the news so affected the chief with mortification and anger, that he fell ill and died twenty-two days later.

In 1827 Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din accompanied his patron Kirpa Ram to Kashmir, where the latter had been appointed Governor. The Shaikh became sole agent for Kirpa Ram, and he exercised his power with great cruelty and tyranny. In 1831, when, through the enmity of Raja Dhian Singh, Kirpa Ram was recalled, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was also summoned to Lahore, fined and imprisoned. But later in the same year he again proceeded to Kashmir as Agent and Lieutenant of Prince Sher Singh, who had been nominated to succeed Kirpa Ram. The Prince knew little business, and the Shaikh acquired more power than ever, which he used more ruthlessly than before. The people cried out bitterly against his oppression, and, to add to their distress Kashmir was in 1832 visited by famine. The Shaikh was again recalled to Lahore and fined. He protested against the amount of the fine, which he said he could never pay; and the Maharaja directed Misra Rup Lal to confiscate his property at Hoshiarpur. There was found concealed no less than nine-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Vainly the Shaikh swore that this was money accumulated by his father in the service of Sardar Bhup Singh; but Ranjit Singh well knew that the little Sardar had never seen a lakh of rupees in his life, and that the treasure had been wrung from the starving Kashmiris. He confiscated the whole, and fined the Shaikh Rs. 25,000 besides.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din remained for some time out of employment, till Bhai Ram Singh, wishing to have a friend about the person of Nao Nihal Singh with ability sufficient to counteract the influence of his enemy, Diwan Hakim Rai, placed him in the service of the Prince. Here he rapidly became a great favourite; and he accompanied the Prince to Peshawar and became his chief fiscal Minister. In 1839 he was made Governor of the Jullundur Doab, and in the hot season of the next year was sent with General Ventura to subdue the Rajputs of Mandi. The progress of the troops was slow and, in September 1840, Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia was sent to their assistance with an additional force.

When Nao Nihal Singh was killed on the 5th November, the Shaikh was still in the hills; but he quickly returned to Lahore and espoused the cause of Mai Chand Kaur, mother of the deceased Prince. When Sher

Singh ascended the throne, the Shaikh excused his opposition to him on the ground of fidelity to his late master, and so convinced Sher Singh of his sincerity that, on the arrival of the news of the murder of General Mihan Singh, Governor of Kashmir, by his own men on the 17th April 1841, the Shaikh was appointed to succeed him. He immediately left for Kashmir, and his son Imam-ud-din Khan was summoned from Mandi to take charge of the Jullundur Doab.

Raja Gulab Singh was sent with Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to restore order in Kashmir. The former had his hill troops; the latter the Jullundur levies, chiefly Muhammadan. The Hazara troops and the Afghans of Pakhli and Dhamtaur who had revolted were, after some fighting, reduced to submission, and lastly the Kashmir mutineers were defeated and disbanded. The Shaikh, who was Governor more on the part of Raja Gulab Singh than of the Lahore State, raised new regiments, consisting partly of hill Rajputs, subjects of Gulab Singh, and partly of Muhammadans. Being himself a Muhammadan the Sikh authority in Kashmir depended thenceforward very much on the fidelity of Raja Gulab Singh.

The leading man in the hill country was Sultan Zabardast Khan, Raja of Muzaffarabad. His capital, at which a small Sikh garrison was stationed, was on the road from Hazara into Kashmir. He was a man well disposed to the Lahore Government, in favour with Sher Singh, and had done good service in putting down the mutiny in Kashmir. This chief, about two months after Sher Singh's death, was treacherously seized while at prayers in a mosque by Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, imprisoned and his *jagirs* confiscated.

At the same time disputes arose between Gulab Singh and his nephew Hira Singh, and the former used every means to attach the people of Kashmir and the hills to himself. In this he partially succeeded; and at all events he showed the hill chiefs and Muhammadan population their own strength and the Sikh weakness so clearly that they determined to make a stand on their own account. Accordingly, in August 1844, Habib-ullah Khan of Pakhli attacked the Sikh garrison of Khori; but Ghulam Muhi-ud-din sent five hundred men to its relief, who defeated the insurgents and slew their leader. Soon after this, Raja Sultan Khan of Khori, joined by a son of Habib-ullah Khan and other hill chiefs, attacked and reduced Khori, and in October marched to Muzaffarabad and attacked the forts. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din sent nearly all his Sikh troops to the relief of

the garrison; but they were attacked and defeated by the insurgents, who burnt the town and killed such of their Sikh prisoners who would not adopt the Muhammadan faith. The son of Raja Zabardast Khan and the Rajas of Dobheta and Uri now joined the insurgents, who became so strong that, in November, they seized Baramula and occupied the *pargana* of Saupur, within a short march of the capital.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din now first informed the Court of Lahore of the insurrection. General Gulab Singh Povindia, then on his way to Peshawar, was ordered to advance into Kashmir with his troops. Reinforcements were also sent by way of Poonch and Jammu, but those sent by Raja Gulab Singh soon halted, the depth of the snow being the excuse; but the real reason was that the Raja did not wish to co-operate heartily till he had secured some advantages for himself; a retention of the salt mine leases; the re-possession of Hazara; and the restoration to favour of chiefs like Chatar Singh Atariwala, who in the late quarrel had espoused his cause.

The troops that marched by way of Poonch were commanded by Imam-ud-din Khan, son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. This young man, though he had served in the Derajat under Prince Nao Nihal Singh, had never been in action, and had no military reputation. He joined the Kashmir expedition with the greatest reluctance, and only consented to go on the understanding that no Sikh troops were to accompany him, for he was hated by them as the murderer* of Bhai Gurmukh Singh and Misra Beli Ram.

In the meantime Kashmir had been entirely overrun by the insurgents, and Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was shut up in the fort of Hari Parbat. The Muhammadan troops had revolted, the hill Rajas were all up in arms, and the Sikhs found they had their most difficult conquest to make over again.

* After the destruction of the Sindhanwalias, Raja Hira Singh arrested Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Misra Beli Ram and his brother Ram Kishan, and made them over to Imam-ud-din Khan, who confined them in the stables adjoining his house, and here, a few days later, they were all three murdered.

Bhai Gurmukh Singh was an inveterate enemy of Raja Dhian Singh, and no surprise can be felt at Raja Hira Singh desiring his death; but Misra Beli Ram and his brother, though opposed in policy to Dhian Singh, were harmless men, and very generally beloved. Their death was barbarous and unnecessary. Misra Rup Lal, who had been employed in 1832 to confiscate the property of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was brother of Misra Beli Ram. By the murder of the latter it was supposed that the revenge of the Shaikhs, rather than that of Raja Hira Singh, was satisfied.

Among the Yusufzais of Pakhli and Dhamtaur, and the tribes of Khaka and Bhamba, the insurrection was a religious one, and a man came forward calling himself the *Khalifa* or vicar of the Sayad*, and was joined by all the fierce population in the attack upon Hazara and Kashmir.

The force of Gulab Singh Povindia and Diwan Mul Raj† at length advanced to Muzaffarabad and relieved the garrison. It then marched into the valley, and after some severe fighting the insurgents were defeated. Raja Zabardast Khan was reinstated at Muzaffarabad, and the neighbouring Rajas were made subordinate to him. In February 1845 Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din tried to open negotiations with the English Government, to which he tendered his allegiance and that of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan of Rajaori. His proposals were rejected; and soon afterwards he died, it is believed, from poison, and his son Imam-ud-din Khan, who was in Kashmir at the time, succeeded him as Governor.

The Shaikhs (as the father and son were called) had neither family nor influence, and were useful to the Lahore State, chiefly as being unscrupulous collectors of revenue. Their names are not remembered with any affection either in Kashmir or in the Jullundur Doab. They were hated by the Sikhs, and this was considered as a guarantee for their fidelity; but both father and son had a natural genius for treason and intrigue, which no considerations of prudence could overcome.

Imam-ud-din Khan was Governor of Kashmir when that province was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh by the treaty of the 16th March 1846. This transfer was not popular at Lahore, and to Raja Lal Singh, the Minister, it was especially distasteful, for Gulab Singh had always been his rival and enemy. He accordingly sent instructions to Imam-ud-din Khan to oppose the Maharaja, and directed the troops to obey the Shaikh implicitly. Imam-ud-din Khan was willing enough to comply. He was very rich, and he understood that the success of the Maharaja signified not only the end of his exactions, but also the rigid scrutiny of his accounts by his declared enemies. It was popularly reported at this time that the family possessed from seventy lakhs to two crores of rupees; and although this

* Sayad Ahmad, who was defeated and slain by Sher Singh and General Ventura in 1831. His followers (who are numerous all over India) asserted that the river shrank back to aid his escape and closed upon his pursuers, and that he would reappear and lead them to victory. His last stand was made in Pakhli and Dhamtaur.

† Diwan Mul Raj was Governor of Hazara, and must not be confounded with Diwan Mul Raj, Governor of Multan.

was doubtless an exaggeration, yet it is certain that the father and son had amassed an immense fortune during their occupation of Kashmir and Jullundur.

It is possible that Imam-ud-din Khan, misapprehending the motives of the British Government, imagined that by the payment of a large sum of ready money he might be allowed to retain Kashmir as Viceroy, and with this object was ready to carry out the instructions of Raja Lal Singh and make a prolonged resistance to show his own power and resources. But, whatever were the reasons for his conduct, he disregarded the peremptory orders of the Darbar to evacuate the province ; he induced by bribes many of the Maharaja's troops to join his standard ; and with the assistance of Fakir-ullah Khan, son of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan of Rajaori and other hill chiefs, he retained possession of the greater part of the country until a large force was sent from Lahore against him.

It was not until the army had reached the border of the Kashmir valley that the Shaikh, seeing further opposition to be useless, came into Colonel Lawrence's camp at Thana and surrendered himself. He then gave up two letters and an address to the troops serving under him, which he stated contained the instructions of Raja Lal Singh, and in obedience to which he had acted. Although the sentiments of the Minister towards Gulab Singh were notorious, it was thought hardly conceivable that he should have been foolish enough to put his signature to these treasonable documents ; but on the return of the force to Lahore he was brought to trial. The authenticity of both the letters and the address to the troops was fully proved, and Lal Singh, convicted of deliberate treason, was deposed from the Wazarat and banished to Agra. Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, though a willing party to the treason, was pardoned, and his Lahore estates, which with his other property in that city had been confiscated, were restored to him.

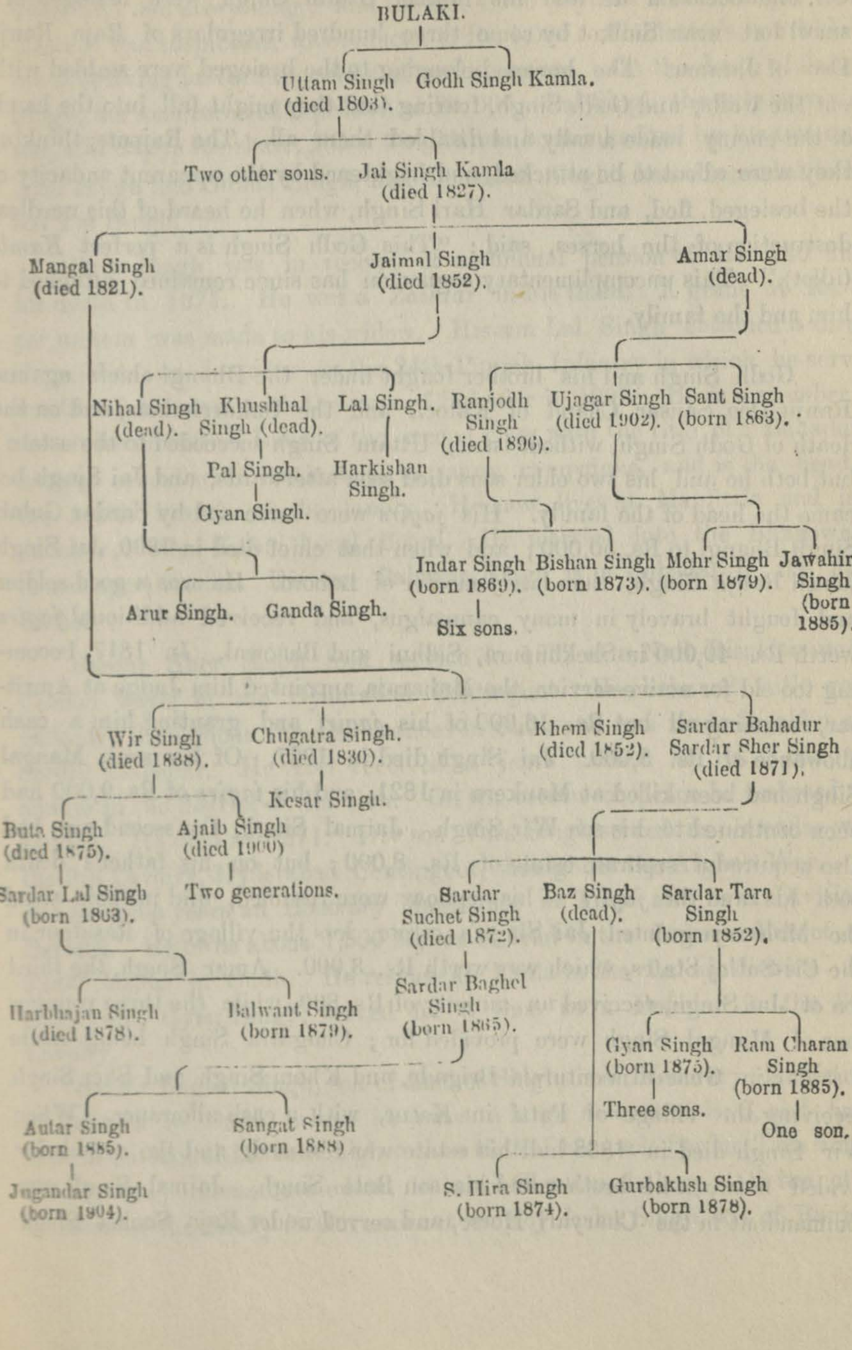
The generous treatment he received seems to have made a favourable impression upon Imam-ud-din, and in 1848, when almost all were traitors to their Government, he remained faithful, though great efforts were made by the leaders of the rebellion to gain him to their side. In June 1848, with two thousand newly-raised troops, he marched to Multan to co-operate with the force of Lieutenant (the late Sir Herbert) Edwardes. Both he and his men behaved well, and distinguished themselves in several actions with the rebels. When peace was restored he received, as a reward for

his services, the title of Nawab and a life cash pension of Rs. 11,600; and his *jagir* of Rs. 8,400 was confirmed to him. In 1857 he raised, under the orders of Government, two troops of cavalry for service at Delhi. He died in March 1859, aged 40, leaving one son, Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani.

In 1862, at the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Supreme Government sanctioned Rs. 5,600 of the *jagir* of Ghulam Mahbub Subhani being upheld in perpetuity; Rs. 2,800 to lapse at his death. After living the greater part of his life in Lahore, where he took no part in public affairs, the Shaikh died at Delhi in 1903 during the Coronation Darbar, which he was attending on the invitation of Government. He left no direct heir, as both his sons died in infancy. His daughter survives and is in receipt of a pension from Government of Rs. 1,200 per annum. His *jagir* lapsed to Government, but his cousin Shaikh Nasir-ud-din inherited all his private property and became the head of the family. Shaikh Nasir-ud-din is an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and was for nearly three years *Wazir* of the Bahawalpur State, a post his father, Firoz-ud-din, had held before him. He received the title of Khan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1909. Firoz-ud-din was appointed a Tahsildar in 1866. Five years later his services were transferred to the Bahawalpur State and he was appointed Collector of Minchinabad. He became a Sessions Judge in a few years, and in 1878 was selected for the high post of *Wazir*. In recognition of his eminent services in the Bahawalpur State, the Punjab Government conferred upon him in 1878 the title of Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died two years later.

Mention may be made of Shaikh Sandhe Khan, second cousin of Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, under whom he acted as lieutenant in the Multan war, doing excellent service which was duly recognized by Government. Shaikh Sandhe Khan was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in 1873, and performed the duties of his office till his death in 1888. In 1885 he received a grant of two thousand acres of land in tahsil Pakpattan, Montgomery, which was gradually brought under cultivation. After his death his son, Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, succeeded to his property, as well as to his seat in Divisional Darbars. In 1899 Muhammad Hussain was granted 6 squares of land in the Lyallpur district. He died in 1908.

THE KAMLA FAMILY.



Godh Singh, son of a *Chaudhri* of Manihala, was a follower of Sardar Hari Singh Bhangi, and became possessed of estates worth Rs. 40,000. On one occasion he and his brother Uttam Singh were besieged in a small fort near Sialkot by some three hundred irregulars of Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu. The horses belonging to the besieged were stabled without the walls, and Godh Singh, fearing that they might fall into the hands of the enemy made a sally and disabled them all. The Rajputs, thinking they were about to be attacked, and frightened by the apparent audacity of the besieged, fled, and Sardar Hari Singh, when he heard of this needless destruction of the horses, said : "This Godh Singh is a perfect *Kamla* (idiot)." This uncomplimentary cognomen has since remained attached to him and the family.

Godh Singh and his brother fought under the Bhangi chiefs against Ranjit Deo, Sansar Chand of Katoch and the Sukarchakias, and on the death of Godh Singh, without issue, Uttam Singh succeeded to the estate ; but both he and his two elder sons died soon afterwards, and Jai Singh became the head of the family. His *jagirs* were increased by Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi to Rs. 50,000 ; and when that chief died in 1800, Jai Singh joined Ranjit Singh, then lately master of Lahore. He was a good soldier and fought bravely in many campaigns, and received additional *jagirs* worth Rs. 40,000 in Shekhupura, Sidhni and Bhaowal. In 1817, becoming too old for active service, the Maharaja appointed him Judge at Amritsar, resuming all but Rs. 16,000 of his *jagir*, and granting him a cash allowance of Rs. 8,000. Jai Singh died in 1827. Of his sons, Mangal Singh had been killed at Mankera in 1821, and his *jagirs* of Rs. 9,000 had been continued to his son Wir Singh. Jaimal Singh, the second son, had also acquired a separate estate of Rs. 8,000 ; but on his father's death both his and the *jagirs* of his nephew were resumed, and in their stead the Maharaja granted Jai Singh's estate, less the village of Rasulpur in the Cis-Sutlej States, which was worth Rs. 3,000. Amar Singh, the third son of Jai Singh, received an annuity of Rs. 800, while the three younger sons of Mangal Singh were provided for ; Chugatra Singh being made Risaldar in General Ventura's Brigade, and Khem Singh and Sher Singh receiving the village of Patti in Kasur, with a cash allowance. When Wir Singh died in 1838 half his estate was resumed, and the remainder divided between his brother and his son Buta Singh. Jaimal Singh was Commandant in the Charyari Horse, and served under Raja Suchet Singh

on the frontier and elsewhere. At annexation Rs. 2,000 of his *jagir* were maintained for his life. Sher Singh and Buta Singh joined the rebels in 1848 and lost everything; and the Rs. 4,000 *jagir* of Khem Singh, whose conduct was suspicious, was reduced to Rs. 1,000. The latter's two widows are still living and are in receipt of small pensions. On the death of Jaimal Singh, his sons received a pension of Rs. 666. Lal Singh, the only surviving son, still enjoys his share, Nihal Singh's has been inherited by his two sons, Arur Singh and Ganda Singh, and Khushhal Singh's has descended to his son Pal Singh.

Buta Singh was in receipt of an annual pension of Rs. 240 until his death in 1875. He was a *Zaildar* in his *ilaka*. A grant of Rs. 50 per annum was made to his widow. His son Lal Singh obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 24th Punjab Infantry in which he served until his retirement with the rank of Subadar in 1907. He is a member of the Order of British India of the second class with the title of "Bahadur," having served with distinction in many campaigns, and is the head of the senior branch of the family. He now lives at Manihala and is a member of the Kasur Local Board. He married into the Bhagowalia (Gurdaspur) family. His son Balwant Singh is a Subadar in the 35th Sikhs.

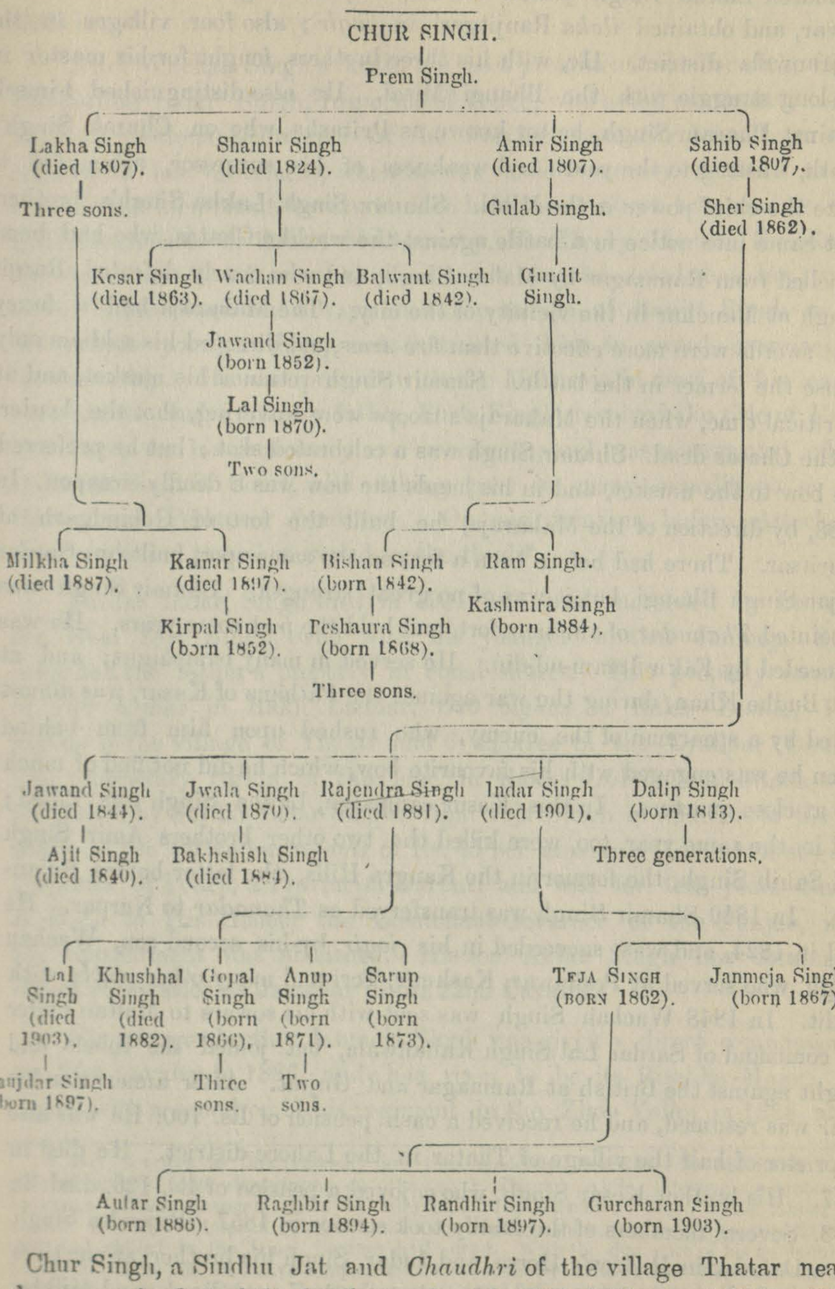
Sardar Sher Singh took service in 1857 as a Naib-Risaldar under Colonel Voyle in the Hyderabad Contingent. He behaved with great gallantry throughout the disturbances in Oudh and was made Risaldar and Sardar Bahadur. He also received a *jagir* valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum in the district of Baraich. On the return of peace he resigned the service. He died in 1871. His son Tara Singh served as Jamadar with the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, throughout the Afghan War. He was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Patti and is a Divisional Darbari. He owns about 1,500 *bighas* of land in the Lahore district and 3,000 *bighas* in Oudh. He resides at Kulla in the Lahore district. His eldest son, Gyan Singh, served for a time as a Dafadar in the 30th Cavalry.

Sardar Baghel Singh, son of Suchet Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate of Baraich in Oudh, where he owns a large amount of land, and has a seat in Divisional Darbars higher than that of his uncle Sardar Tara Singh. He has also purchased some land in tahsil Chunian, Lahore. Of the other members of the family in Government employ Indar Singh, son of Ranjodh

Singh, is a Risaldar in the 30th Lancers. Sant Singh, son of Amar Singh, is a Deputy Inspector of Police, while Mehr Singh and Jawahir Singh, sons of Ujagar Singh, and Pal Singh, son of Khushhal Singh, are Dafadars in the 30th Lancers.

Hira Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, sons of Baz Singh, have inherited a considerable portion of the Baraich estate and also a share in the Kulla property. Sardar Hira Singh is a Darbari in Oudh.

BHAI TEJA SINGH OF THATAR.



Chur Singh, a Sindhu Jat and *Chaudhri* of the village Thatar near Lahore, was the first of the family to adopt the Sikh faith, about 1740. His

grandson Lakha Singh joined Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a sowar, and obtained *ilaka* Ranjitgarh in *jagir*; also four villages in the Gujranwala district. He, with his three brothers, fought for his master in his long struggle with the Bhangi Misal. He also distinguished himself against Dharam Singh, better known as Pritasha, who on Charat Singh's death, trusting to the youth and weakness of his successor, attempted to seize the chief power in the Misal. Shamir Singh, Lakha Singh's brother, first came into notice in a battle against the warlike Chatas, who had been expelled from Ramnagar by Mahan Singh, and who nearly defeated Ranjit Singh at Manchar in the vicinity of the city. The Maharaja had a fancy that swords were more effective than fire-arms, and directed his soldiers only to use the former in the battle. Shamir Singh retained his musket, and at a critical time, when the Maharaja's troops were wavering, shot the leader of the Chatas dead. Shamir Singh was a celebrated shot; but he preferred the bow to the musket, and in his hands the bow was a deadly weapon. In 1808, by direction of the Maharaja, he built the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar. There had before been a fort on the same spot, built by Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, but it was of no great strength. Shamir Singh was appointed *Thanadar* of the new fort, and held the post some years. He was succeeded by Fakir Imam-ud-din. He served in many campaigns; and at Kot Budhe Khan, during the war against the Pathans of Kasur, was almost killed by a spearman of the enemy, who rushed upon him from behind when he was engaged with his favourite bow, which he did not find of much use at close quarters. In this Kasur campaign, Lakha Singh was killed; and in the same year, too, were killed the two other brothers Amir Singh and Sahib Singh, the former in the Kangra Hills, the latter before Sujanpur. In 1819 Shamir Singh was transferred as *Thanadar* to Nurpur. He died in 1824, and was succeeded in his *jagir* by his second son, Wachan Singh, who served at Peshawar, Kashmir, Teri and many other places with credit. In 1848 Wachan Singh was sent with his sowars to Multan under the command of Sardar Lal Singh Kalianwala, but joined the rebels and fought against the British at Ramnagar and Gujrat. After annexation his *jagir* was resumed, and he received a cash pension of Rs. 100. He was also proprietor of half the village of Thatar in the Lahore district. He died in 1867. His brother Kesar Singh, who enjoyed a pension of Rs. 120, died in 1863. Several members of the family took service in 1857; Rajendra Singh was a Dafadar in Hodson's Horse, and Indar Singh his brother, at one time Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, and Kamr Singh and Milkha

Singh entered the Guide Corps; the former as Jamadar and the latter as Dafadar.

After Wachan Singh's death, the most prominent member of the family was Sardar Indar Singh, Inspector of Police, who acted as Orderly officer to every Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from Sir John Lawrence's time until his retirement, when he was made Honorary Attaché to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He held the highest testimonials from Lord Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Robert Egerton, and Sir Charles Aitchison. It may be noted that his grandfather Sahib Singh was always about the person of Ranjit Singh in the Maharaja's younger days, and instructed him in sword exercise and horsemanship. He was present with the Maharaja in most of his earlier campaigns. Indar Singh's father, Sher Singh, received the title of *Ustad*, or master, for his proficiency as a swordsman, and was a respected official at Ranjit Singh's Court, also taking part in many expeditions on the Bannu and Peshawar frontiers. On one occasion, before Attock, he received a bad gun-shot wound in the thigh*.

Sardar Indar Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his elder son Bhai Teja Singh, who with his younger brother Janmeja Singh inherited the father's property in equal shares. This property consisted of 700 *bighas* in Rakh Ladhar, 600 *bighas* in Rakh Dhalla, 1,860 *bighas* in the village of Thatar and 6 squares in the Lyallpur District. The proprietary rights in the land in Rakhs Ladhar and Dhalla were purchased by Sardar Indar Singh. Bhai Teja Singh in addition to his half share of the above has a *jagir* of Rs. 45 per annum. He is a first-grade Inspector of Police, a Provincial Darbari and was for ten years Native A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, until the appointment was abolished. His son Autar Singh has obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 22nd Cavalry.

His younger brother Janmeja Singh was given a direct commission in the 21st Cavalry in 1886, and has risen to be its Risaldar-Major. He served with a squadron of his regiment in the Zhob Valley in 1888 under

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* His services in this capacity are thus modestly described by his father: "He suffered greatly from dust-storms on the river Hamun while pitching up tents of his European officers dropped down by the gale. On Chashma Sabaz, while taking provisions for his European officers amidst the falling snow, he, being exposed to severe cold and chilled to the bone, became half dead. With the due care of his noble-minded European officers and his native companions he was restored to life again." For these and other services he was promoted to a Deputy Inspectorship of Police on his return to the Punjab.

Sir Robert Sandeman and with the Tochi Field Force in 1897-98. He rendered great assistance to Major (now Major-General Sir James) Willcocks in capturing a band of Waziris. He also took part in the operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris in 1902.

Indar Singh's brother Rajendra Singh rendered valuable service at Lucknow during the Mutiny, being present at the first Relief and taking part in many of the dangerous episodes of the campaign. He served also in Abyssinia, in the first Black Mountain Expedition and in the Afghan War, dying shortly after his return from Kabul in 1881. His family were granted a special pension of Rs. 312 per annum in recognition of the Sardar's splendid services. One of his sons, Khushhal Singh, died while serving in the 10th Bengal Lancers. Another son, Lal Singh, was a Risaldar in that Regiment till his death in 1903. Indar Singh's younger brother, Dalip Singh, served as Risaldar-Major in the Bahawalpur State Cavalry till his retirement on pension, and was present throughout the Afghan campaign. Kirpal Singh, son of Kamr Singh, was a Dafadar in the Guides. Lal Singh, grandson of Wachan Singh, obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 28th Punjabis, and is now a Subadar in the 30th Punjabis. Bishan Singh, great grandson of Amir Singh, fought in the Mutiny at Lucknow and elsewhere and subsequently did good service with Fane's Horse in China. His son, Peshaura Singh, received a direct commission as Jamadar in that regiment, now the 19th Lancers. The younger members of the family continue to follow soldiering as a profession, and many of them are now serving in Cavalry regiments, while many of the older members are now at home enjoying pensions, well earned after years of hard service all over India.

MALIK SAHIB KHAN KASURIA.

- MANSUR KHAN.
  - Khewa Khan (died 1856).
    - Mauj-ud-din Khan.
      - Kamal-ud-din Khan (died 1881).
        - SAHIB KHAN (BORN 1861).
        - Nizam-ud-din (born 1869).
          - 2 sons.
        - Kamar-ud-din (born 1873).
          - 2 sons.
        - Shams-ud-din (born 1877).
          - 1 son.
    - Khair-ud-din Khan (died 1866).
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1865).
        - 4 sons.
  - Jiwa Khan.
  - Nasira Khan.
    - 3 generations.
      - Jalal-ud-din Khan.
        - Pir Bakhsh Khan (died 1888).
          - Chiragh-ud-din Khan.
          - Malu Khan.
            - Sardar Khan (born 1890).
      - Kaku Khan.
      - Bela Khan.
        - 3 generations.
      - Shadi Khan (died 1848).
        - Fateh Din Khan (died 1904).
          - Kalo Khan.
          - Kadir Bakhsh Khan.
  - Jahangir Khan.

The ancestors of Malik Sahib Khan were Bhatti Rajputs, resident in the Sirsa district. About the year 1520, Gagu and Naulu, two members of the family, obtained from Ibrahim, the last of the Lodi dynasty, a grant of thirty thousand acres of waste land in the Kasur district. Thither the brothers proceeded with their families, and founded several villages, Harike, Betu and the two Nauls. About this time also, whether from conviction, or influenced by the grant of land, they became converts to Islam. When the Sikhs became powerful, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Kasur with its large Muhammadan population, consisting partly of Pathan colonists and partly of Hindu converts, fell into the hands of the Bhangi chiefs, who held it till 1794, when Nizam-ud-din Khan, the Pathan leader, drove out the Sikhs, and contrived for some years to hold his own against all opposition. Nizam-ud-din Khan was assassinated by some of his relations in 1802, and his brother Kutab-ud-din Khan became chief in Kasur. He married a daughter of Khewa Khan, and bestowed upon his father-in-law an estate

worth Rs. 10,000 in addition to his ancestral villages. In 1807 Kasur was conquered by Ranjit Singh, and Kutab-ud-din Khan was permitted to retain Mamdot to the south of the Sutlej, whither he retired, accompanied by Khewa Khan, who received a *jagir* in Mamdot of the same value as that he had lost in Kasur, subject to the service of a contingent of horse. For many years, under Kutab-ud-din and his successor Jamal-ud-din, Malik Khewa performed military service; and when he grew old his son, Khair-ud-din, headed the contingent on active service. Khair-ud-din Khan during the first Afghan War was stationed at Peshawar with the one hundred horsemen of the Mamdot contingent; and after its disastrous termination he accompanied the second army under General Pollock to Kabul with the Mamdot horse and one hundred men from the Mokal and Atariwala contingents. His services, at a time when the Sikh brigade was notoriously hostile and refused to advance, were very valuable, and on his return to the Punjab both General Pollock and Major Mackeson recommended him to the kindness of Maharaja Sher Singh, who promised to increase his *jagir*, but was assassinated before he was able to carry out his intention. At this time Jamal-ud-din Khan, chief of Mamdot, confiscated the *jagir* of Khewa Khan, who retired to the village of Betu, an ancestral possession, where he died at a very advanced age, in 1856. Maharaja Dalip Singh, in compensation for this loss of the Mamdot *jagir*, gave to Khair-ud-din Khan, in 1844, six villages near Kasur, worth Rs 6,000. During the latter part of the Sutlej War he fought on the side of the British, crossing the river with his whole family and joining the camp soon after the battle of Ferozeshah. During the retrenchments that followed the deposition of Raja Lal Singh his *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 4,000, and shortly afterwards two more villages were taken away; the Kardars affirming that the revenue of the two remaining ones, Betu and Matran, was fully Rs. 4,000. At the time of the Multan outbreak, Khair-ud-din was at Dera Ismail Khan, under the orders of Captain Taylor. He was sent to Bannu to relieve Fateh Khan Tiwana, who was besieged in Dalipgarh; but Fateh Khan was slain and the fort reduced before he reached it. He was afterwards sent from Isakhel with two hundred horse and five hundred foot into the Pindigheb country to harass Gauhar Singh, the rebel Kardar of Sardar Chatar Singh, and to encourage the Attock garrison. He performed the duty most satisfactorily. Gauhar Singh was routed in two or three encounters, and was forced to fly the country; and while the Sikh army remained on the left bank of the Jhelum, Khair-ud-din held his ground to the north of the Salt Range. In 1857, at the requisition of the

Chief Commissioner, he raised one hundred horsemen, and with his nephews proceeded to Hissar under General Van-Cortlandt.

In this expedition Kamal-ud-din Khan, his nephew and adopted son, was made Risaldar, and distinguished himself highly. Khair-ud-din Khan also did good service at Gugera against the rebel Ahmad Khan, chief of the Kharals. He died in 1866, having served the British Government faithfully in five campaigns, proving himself a man upon whom reliance might be confidently placed. His *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,500, but now (owing to river action) worth only Rs. 1,800, passed in equal shares to his nephew Kamal-ud-din and to his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Kamal-ud-din died in 1881 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sahib Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari and was formerly a member of the Local Board at Kasur. He and his three brothers reside at Betu and jointly hold one-half of the family *jagir*. They receive in addition an income of about Rs. 2,500 as proprietary dues in five villages in the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. The other half of the *jagir* is enjoyed by Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who resides at Naul Utar. Jiwa Khan's descendants live at Harike Naul. No members of the family are at present in Government service.

THE SADOZAI FAMILY OF LAHORE.

- SADO KHAN.
  - Five generations.
    - Nawab Muzaffar Khan (died 1818).
      - Nawab Sarafraz Khan (died 1851).
        - Firoz-ud-din Khan (died 1855).
          - Kasim Ali Khan (died 1881).
            - Muhammad Azam Ali Khan (born 1864).
              - Sher Ahmad Khan (born 1895).
              - 4 other sons.
          - 3 other sons.
        - Ahmad Ali Khan (died 1884).
          - Saadat Ali Khan (born 1878).
          - Muzaffar Ali Khan (born 1882).
        - 6 other sons.
      - Zulfikar Khan (died 1847).
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1861).
          - Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1907).
            - Abdul Ali Khan (born 1887).
            - Mubarik Ali Khan (born 1889).
            - Mahbub Ali Khan (born 1891).
            - Akhtar Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Yakub Ali Khan (born 1896).
        - Khan Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1899).
          - Muhammad Akbar Khan (died 1903).
            - Inayat-ullah Khan (born 1875).
              - Allahdad Khan (born 1900).
          - Two other sons (dead).
        - Five other sons.
      - Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
        - Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, C.S.I. (died 1890).
      - Hakk Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
        - Three generations.
      - Four other sons.
    - Sikandar Khan.
      - Three generations.

Sado Khan, the ancestor of the Sadozai tribe of Afghans, the Nawabs of Multan and Ahmad Shah Abdali, was a resident of Kandahar, where he was born in 1558. He succeeded his father as chief of the Habibzai tribe; but was a man of such bravery and ability that he was selected by the Abdali tribes, living between Kandahar and Herat, to be their leader. This was in 1598.

Shadi Khan, the Governor of the Emperor Akbar at Kandahar, was hostile to Sado Khan, so he went over to the interests of Shah Abbas, King of Persia, who had lost Kandahar in 1594 and was intriguing for its recovery. This he effected in 1621, after Akbar's death, with the assistance of the Abdalis. Sado Khan died in 1626, leaving five sons, from whom have descended several well-known Afghan tribes. The descendants of Sado Khan are known as Sadozai;* and one branch of the family, to which Ahmad Shah,† Timur Shah, Zaman Shah and Shah Shuja belonged, reigned for many years in Kabul.

Khizar Khan, eldest son of Sado Khan, who succeeded his father in the chiefship, was of a mild disposition, unsuited to rule over a wild Afghan tribe. His authority was set at defiance; and at length seeing that he could not compel obedience to his order, he made over the uneasy honour of chiefship to his brother Mahdud Khan, who was of a determined character and held the Abdalis in terror. Khizar Khan died in 1626, and Mahdud Khan held rule for seventeen years after his death. He resided at Safa, some fifty miles north-east of Kandahar where Ali Mardan Khan was Governor; and with this able and enlightened man Mahdud Khan always maintained friendship. In 1637 Ali Mardan Khan, who was no favourite of his master the Shah of Persia, gave up Kandahar to Muhammad Said Khan, the Governor of Kabul, for the Emperor Shah Jahan, and retired to Delhi, where he was received with great honour. Mahdud Khan was assassinated in a domestic brawl six years later. His son Shah Hussain Khan succeeded him, but was opposed by Khudadad Khan, who claimed the chiefship in right of his father Khizar Khan. A battle was fought between the cousins near Safa, in which Hussain Khan was defeated; but he fled to Kandahar and being aided by

* A clan of the Niazi tribe, called Sadozai, inhabits the village of Doda on the Indus. They are not, however, connected with the family of Sado Khan.

† Ahmad Shah only adopted the name of Durani for his tribe in 1747. It had formerly been always called Abdali. Sharif-ud-din had five sons, according to Afghan tradition, Usman, Drek, Tarin, Rawawak and Abdul. The last received his name from a saint, Khwaja Abdul Ahmad, whom he had for some time served as a disciple.

its Governor Khas Khan, again took the field with a considerable force. Khudadad Khan, unable to oppose him, fled to Ispahan, where he was well received by Shah Abbas II; and he accompanied that monarch in 1648 against Kandahar, which was taken before the army of Shah Jahan could arrive for its defence. The Shah then retired to Herat, leaving Mahrab Khan Kazilbash, Governor of Kandahar, and Khudadad Khan in command of the country without the walls.

The enemy of Hussain Khan was now in power; and it was with great joy that the latter saw, some months after the capture of the city, the Indian army under Aurangzeb and Said-Ullah approach. He joined the invaders; but Kandahar was so well and bravely defended by the Persian garrison that at the beginning of the cold weather of 1649 Aurangzeb was compelled to raise the siege and retire to Hindustan. With him went Shah Hussain Khan and all his family, for they could no longer remain in Afghanistan with safety.

Shah Hussain first obtained the *pargana* of Sialkot in *jagir*, and soon afterwards, in exchange for it, Rangpur, on the right bank of the Chenab ten miles below the junction of that river with the Ravi. In 1653 he accompanied Prince Dara Shiko, eldest son of Shah Jahan, on his unsuccessful expedition against Kandahar, the last attempt on that city made by the Mughals. The next year he accompanied Prince Aurangzeb to the Deccan, of which he was Viceroy; but in 1655 he returned to Delhi and, through the interest of Ali Mardan Khan, obtained permission to raise seven hundred horse, and his brother two hundred.

When Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658, Hussain Khan received an accession to his *jagir*; but his hot temper soon after brought him into disgrace. On one unlucky day the Emperor was looking at some horses which had been presented to him, and, pointing to one of them, he asked Hussain Khan its breed. The chief hesitated; and a fine looking Pathan, who stood by, answered the question. "Slave," said Hussain Khan in a fury, "when the Emperor addresses me, why do you speak?" "Slaves are known by their mean appearance," was the reply. Hussain Khan, who was short in stature and very swarthy in complexion, was so much irritated at this that he drew his dagger and stabbed the too bold speaker to the heart. For this offence, committed in the very presence of the Emperor, Hussain Khan was imprisoned and, though after a time released, was banished for life from the Court. His services under the Emperor

alone saved him from execution. Shortly after his return to Rangpur he died without issue. His brother Allahdad Khan had died a few months previously leaving six sons, of whom Inayat Khan, the eldest, succeeded to his uncle's estate. When Muhammad Muaz-ud-din Bahadur, son of Prince Muhammad Muazam and grandson of Aurangzeb, arrived at Multan, on his way to Shikarpur and Sind, Inayat Khan joined him and fought throughout the campaign. Bakhtiar Khan, the chief Afghan rebel, submitted and was, on the entreaty of Inayat Khan, forgiven.

Inayat Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Sher Muhammad Khan, who was almost an imbecile, and his uncle Abid Khan administered affairs and possessed all real power. On the death of Abid Khan great dissensions arose in the family. Lashkar Khan, brother of Abid Khan, claimed the chiefship from his seniority, while Asghar Khan, brother of Sher Muhammad Khan, claimed through his father and his brother. The Afghans ranged themselves, some on one side, some on the other; and it was only the influence of Hayat Khan, the Governor, that prevented bloodshed. Having induced all to promise to abide by his decision, he appointed Zahid Khan chief. His choice was a good one, and was unanimously approved.

Zahid Khan was an able man, of gentle manners and considerable learning. He was a great friend of Kamr-ud-din, Minister at Delhi, and when Nadir Shah invaded India, and the Mughal power was becoming weak in the distant provinces, he was summoned to Delhi and through the interest of Kamr-ud-din appointed Nawab of Multan. This was in 1738. Zahid Khan, immediately on his nomination, wrote to his son, Shakar Khan, to assume the Nawabship; but Ishak Khan, the Governor in possession, would not submit, and was only ousted after a severe struggle. In 1747 Ahmad Shah Durani invaded India and, after having put to flight Shah Nawaz Khan, the Governor of Lahore, moved down to Multan, where he confirmed Zahid Khan in his appointment. This led the Delhi Court to believe that Zahid Khan had betrayed them and gone over to the enemy; and Shah Nawaz Khan was appointed to supersede him as Governor, while Mir Manu, son of Wazir Kamr-ud-din, was made Viceroy at Lahore. Zahid Khan did not at first oppose the new Governor; but during the Baisakhi festival a soldier in the service of Shah Nawaz Khan insulted an Afghan woman in a village near the city. This caused a general riot, in

which a relative of Diwan Lakhpat Rai lost his hand. Zahid Khan then assembled his Afghans and attacked the forces of Shah Nawaz Khan, who was worsted and compelled to send to Lahore to beg assistance from Mir Manu. The Lahore Governor was the last man to give assistance to Shah Nawaz Khan, whom he hated as a rival, and sent instead a force against him under Kura Mal, whom he appointed his deputy at Multan and created a Raja. Shah Nawaz Khan met the force about forty miles from Multan; but after an engagement, which is said to have lasted several days, he was defeated and slain.

Raja Kura Mal then entered Multan as Governor. He had before served in the province as Diwan; and Zahid Khan, thinking it beneath his dignity to render obedience to the new ruler, retired to Sitpur. Kura Mal was about to compel his submission by force of arms; but a new invasion of Ahmad Shah obliged him to proceed to Lahore, leaving Multan in the hands of Shakar Khan, son of Zahid Khan. Mir Manu and Kura Mal met the Abdali chief, near Lahore on the 12th April, 1752 and gave him battle, but were defeated, and Kura Mal was slain. Mir Manu made his peace and was confirmed in his Viceroyalty, and under him Ali Muhammad Khan, an Afghan officer, was appointed Governor of Multan. Zahid Khan had died in 1749, and his son, Shakar Khan, gave over charge and remained on good terms with the new Governor.

In 1757 the Mahrattas overran the Punjab. Raghoba, brother of the Peshwa, captured Lahore, and two Mahratta chiefs, Saleh Beg and Sanjli Beg, were sent against Multan, which they captured almost without opposition, Ali Muhammad Khan taking to flight. The Mahrattas, whose rule was most oppressive, did not remain long; and the next Governor appointed by Ahmad Shah was Khwaja Yakub. Ali Muhammad Khan, who had at first obeyed the royal order, after a little while, finding the Khwaja a feeble Governor, expelled him and again took possession of the Nawabship.

Shakar Khan had died, and his eldest son was a man of no ability; so Ahmad Shah wrote to Shuja Khan, the second son of Zahid Khan, directing him to assume the Nawabship. Shuja Khan collected his Afghans, and Ali Muhammad having no force capable of opposing them submitted. Shuja Khan then became Governor, and built the fortress of Shujabad, twenty-three miles south of Multan. The turbulent Ali

Muhammad Khan soon took up arms against him, and Shuja Khan, who had grown unpopular, was defeated and thrown into prison, while Ali Muhammad re-assumed the government. This proceeding irritated the Durani Monarch in the highest degree, and when he reached Multan in 1767 he ordered the arrest of Ali Muhammad, who was bold enough to attend the Darbar. Both the offender and his son were by order of Ahmad Shah ripped up, and their bodies paraded on camels through the city, with a proclamation to the effect that this should be the fate of any one who should insult a Sadozai. Shuja Khan was then re-invested with the government of Multan, and Ahmad Shah left for Kabul.

In 1771 the Sikhs, who were becoming very powerful, and who had in 1766 overrun the Multan country under Jhanda Singh, attacked Multan, and for a month and a half besieged the fort; but Jahan Khan marched to its relief, and compelled them to retire. After this, Haji Sharif Khan Sadozai was nominated Governor by Timur Shah, and Shuja Khan again retired to his fort of Shujabad, but when called upon to give up to Government all the proceeds of his *zamindari* estates, he refused and came to an open rupture with the Governor. On this, another Haji Sharif Khan Taklu, otherwise known as Mirza Sharif Beg, was appointed, in conjunction with a merchant named Dharam Das; and contrived to keep on good terms with Shuja Khan. But Abdul Karim Khan Bamazai invaded Multan, and the Mirza called in the Sikhs to his assistance. Timur Shah, hearing that the Mirza had chosen allies from among his bitter enemies, superseded him and sent Madat Khan to fill the post. Sharif Beg resisted the new Governor; but Shuja Khan supported him, and they together besieged Sharif Beg in the citadel. They could not take it, however, and Madat Khan was recalled to Kandahar. Timur Shah now directed the Bahawalpur chief to reduce the rebellious Governor to obedience. He accordingly marched to Multan with his Daudpotras accompanied by Muzaffar Khan, son of Shuja Khan. The fort was besieged and taken in eighteen days; but the triumph was a short one. Sharif Beg had called to his assistance Sardars Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Bhangi chiefs, and they now appeared with a large force. They defeated the Bahawalpur troops and stormed the fort, which they kept for themselves. The Mirza on this fled to Talamba, and from thence to Khairpur Tanwein, where he died not long afterwards.

The Sikhs then attacked and captured Shujabad, whither Shuja Khan had fled, and he only escaped with difficulty, and took refuge at Bahawalpur. Sardar Jhanda Singh then left Multan in charge of Diwan Singh Chachowalia, one of his *Misaldars*, and returned to Amritsar. This was in 1772. Some time after this Shuja Khan died, and in 1777 his son, Muzaffar Khan, persuaded Bahawal Khan, chief of Bahawalpur, to make another effort to recover the city. He accordingly attacked the fort, and was at first successful; but after a siege of twenty-three days was repulsed with loss, and Muzaffar Khan then applied for aid to Kabul. Sardar Madat Khan was again despatched with a considerable force, but he did not reach Multan till early in the following year. Kabul politics had then changed, and his services were required at home, and he was recalled without having effected anything. Muzaffar Khan then retired to Uch, where he lived under the protection of the famous Makhdum Sahib Shaikh Hamid till 1779, when Timur Shah, King of Kabul, marched to Multan with a large army, and recovered it from the Sikhs after a siege of forty days. The Sikhs were allowed to retire unmolested, and Muzaffar Khan was appointed Governor with the title of Nawab *Rukn-ud-Daula* (Pillar of the State). The new Governor was an energetic and able man, and very much improved the Province during his long rule. He had not, however, much time to bestow on works of peace, for from 1779 till his death in 1818 he was engaged in constant war. The Sikhs of the Bhangi Misal attacked him first, and then Sahib Khan Sial and Sardar Karam Singh Bhangi made a joint attack, which was only repulsed with difficulty.

In 1790 Muzaffar Khan, leaving Multan in charge of Muhammad Khan Bahadurkhel, journeyed to Kabul, and remained absent for two years. When Zaman Shah ascended the throne Muzaffar Khan was confirmed in his Governorship, and in 1797, when that Prince invaded India, and the Sikhs lost for a time their ascendancy, he drove them out of Kot Kamalia, which he made over to its hereditary *Rais*, Saadat Yar Khan Kharal.

The great enemy of Muzaffar Khan at Multan was Abd-us-Samad Khan, one of the Sadozai chiefs, who did all he could to injure the Nawab at the Courts of Lahore and Kabul and who was at one time appointed Governor by Shah Zaman; but at last he was defeatd, his fort taken and his *jagirs* confiscated.

In 1802 Muzaffar Khan first saw the young chief Ranjit Singh, who had marched towards Multan to spy out the land. The Nawab came out to meet him thirty miles from the city, and the chiefs, having interchanged valuable presents, separated very good friends. Again in 1806, after having reduced Jhang, Ranjit Singh marched towards Multan, and reached Mahtam, twenty miles north of the city, when the Nawab, who had no wish to fight with the Sikh chief, gave him Rs. 70,000 to retire. Ranjit Singh bestowed valuable *khilats* on the Nawab and took his departure. Ahmad Khan Sial, the chief of Jhang, who had just been ousted by Ranjit Singh, took refuge at Multan, and Muzaffar Khan gave him men and money, with which he contrived to recover a considerable portion of his territory, though he was unable to oust entirely Fateh Singh Kalianwala, the Sardar in possession. Abd-us-Samad Khan, the defeated Sadozai chief, who had taken refuge at Lahore, persuaded Ranjit Singh in 1807 to attack Multan in force. The town was in part captured, but the fort held out against all the Sikh efforts; and an agreement was concluded, through Fateh Singh Kalianwala, by which the Maharaja retired on receiving a large sum of money.

In this year Muzaffar Khan, tired of constant war, made over the Nawabship to his son Sarafraz Khan, and set out on the pilgrimage to Mecca. He met with many difficulties on the journey. The Arabs, attracted by the splendour of his cavalcade, attacked it in great numbers, and were only bought off with great difficulty. Muzaffar Khan was absent fourteen months; and at the close of 1808, soon after his return as a Haji (one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca), Mr. Elphinstone visited Multan on his way to the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk at Peshawar. He was hospitably received, and the Nawab wished to place himself under British protection; but the British Envoy had no authority to accept his allegiance, and Muzaffar Khan opened a correspondence with the Governor-General in Calcutta, expressing his desire to be on good terms with the English.

At the beginning of 1810 Maharaja Ranjit Singh again marched against Multan. He had just met Shah Shuja at Khushab, and the exiled monarch wished the Sikhs to take Multan and make it over to him. Muzaffar Khan had in 1803 repulsed an attack of the Shah's troops, and, in the hope of conciliating him, had more than once offered him an asylum at Multan; but Shah Shuja wished to obtain the city and province

as his own by conquest. The Maharaja treated the weak-minded Prince with great respect, but, failing to obtain any money from him, determined to take Multan on his own account. On the 24th February 1810 he arrived before the walls, and next day took possession of the city.

The neighbouring chiefs were much alarmed at the proceedings of the Maharaja. Muhammad Khan, chief of Leiah and Bhakkar, paid Rs. 1,20,000 as the ransom of his country, and Sadik Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur offered a lakh with the same object, but it was not accepted. He, however, though Muzaffar Khan was his friend, was compelled to send five hundred horsemen as a reinforcement to the Sikhs. For some time the fort was bombarded without effect, and mining was then resorted to; but the besieged countermined with success, and blew up the battery of Atar Singh Dhari, killing him with twelve men and seriously wounding others, among whom were Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala and the young Hari Singh Nalwa. The battery was so near the fort that the Sikhs were unable to carry off their dead: and these were sent in by the besieged, the body of Atar Singh being covered with a pair of shawls.

Diwan Mohkam Chand was sent to reduce Shujabad; but this fort was of considerable strength and could not be taken. On the 21st March a general assault was ordered; but the Sikhs were repulsed with great loss, and they now grew disheartened, for provisions had become very dear in the camp; Diwan Mohkam Chand was dangerously ill, and several leaders had been slain, while scarcely any impression had been made on the citadel. On the 25th another assault was made, with the same result. It was necessary to raise the siege; and Ranjit Singh to his intense mortification, had to accept from Muzaffar Khan the terms he had many times rejected, namely, two and a half lakhs of rupees, twenty war horses, and a contingent in time of war. Having received Rs. 30,000 in earnest of the ransom, the Maharaja retired from Multan on the 14th of April. Seeing that his own strength was insufficient for the capture of Multan, Ranjit Singh addressed the Governor-General requesting the co-operation of British troops. His proposition was not well received, the more so as he proposed that the force, instead of marching through the Punjab, should pass through the sterile country south of the Sutlej. Shah Shuja even prepared for an independent attack on Multan, but he was wise enough to relinquish the idea, which could have had no chance of success.

The Nawab now quarrelled with Sadik Khan of Bahawalpur, who had assisted his enemies in the late war. There was a strong party in Bahawalpur, headed by Fateh Muhammad Gori and Ahmad Khan, opposed to the Khan; and these, having failed in an attempt to assassinate their master, took refuge in Multan territory. The Khan remonstrated with the Nawab for allowing them an asylum; but Muzaffar Khan, whose wrath was by no means appeased, supported the rebels, and when he saw that they were about to be overpowered declared war against the Khan. He proceeded to Shujabad himself in person, and sent forward his army against Yakub Muhammad Khan, the Bahawalpur General. An action ensued, in which the Daudpotras, being the more numerous and better supplied with artillery, were the victors, and the Afghan force retreated to Shujabad. In 1811 Muzaffar Khan was engaged in conflict with Mehr Rajab of the Rajbana tribe, a rebellious dependant of his own. He defeated him and destroyed his fort, upon the site of which he built Firozgarh.

In February 1816 an irregular attack was made upon Multan by the Sikhs. A strong force had been sent to Bahawalpur and Multan to collect the tribute; and there being some delay in Muzaffar Khan's payment, Phula Singh Akali, mad and drunk with *bhang*, led a storming party of fanatics like himself against the town, and with such impetuosity did they make the attack that they gained possession of some of the outworks of the citadel. But Fakir Azizd-u-din made due apologies; the Nawab paid his tribute quicker than he would otherwise have done, and Sikh army proceeded towards Mankera. In 1817 a Sikh army under Diwan Chand marched against Multan and attacked the fort, but was repulsed, and retired on payment of Rs. 10,000. These attacks, however, were not made in earnest. The Maharaja was collecting his strength for a great effort; and he had sworn that Multan, which had so often defied him, should yet be his. During the cold weather of 1817 he was collecting supplies and men from all quarters, and in January 1818 an army of twenty-five thousand men under the nominal command of Prince Kharak Singh, but in reality commanded by Misra Diwan Chand, marched from Lahore. On the way to Multan the forts of Khangarh and Muzaffargarh were taken, the city was invested and captured early in February, and the bombardment of the fort commenced. The Nawab had a garrison of only two thousand men, and the citadel was not

provisioned for a siege; but he made a defence the like of which the Sikhs had never before seen. Till the 2nd June the bombardment went on, and two large breaches had been made in the walls; for the great Bhangi gun, the *Zam Zama* of Ahmad Shah Durani, had been brought from Lahore and had been four times fired with effect. More than one assault was made by the Sikhs, but they were repulsed on one occasion with the loss of one thousand eight hundred men. The gates were blown in, but the garrison raised behind them mounds of earth on which they fought hand to hand with the Sikhs. The defenders of the fort were at length reduced to two or three hundred fighting men, most of them of the tribe or family of Muzaffar Khan. The rest had either been killed, or had gone over to the enemy; for they had been heavily bribed to desert their master, and many of them were unable to resist the temptation. At length, on the 2nd June, an Akali, by name Sadhu Singh, determined to surpass what Phula Singh had done in 1816, rushed with a few desperate followers into an outwork of the fort and taking the Afghans by surprise, captured it. The Sikh forces, seeing this success, advanced to the assault and mounted the breach at Khizri Gate. Here the old Nawab, with his eight sons and all that remained of the garrison, stood, sword in hand, resolved to fight to the death. So many fell beneath the keen Afghan swords that the Sikhs drew back and opened fire on the little party with their matchlocks. "Come on like men," shouted the Afghan, "and let us fall in fair fight." But this was an invitation the Sikhs did not care to accept. There died the white bearded Muzaffar Khan, scorning to accept quarter; and there died his five sons, Shah Nawaz Khan, Mumtaz Khan, Azaz Khan, Hak Nawaz Khan and Shah Baz Khan. Zulfikar Khan, his second son, was also wounded severely in the face; and the two others, Sarafraz Khan and Amir Beg Khan, accepted quarter and were saved. Diwan Ram Dayal took Sarafraz Khan upon his elephant and conducted him with all honour to his own tent. Few of the garrison escaped with their lives,* and the whole city was given up to plunder. The fort of Shujabad was also reduced and five guns taken from it. After this the walls of Multan were repaired, and a garrison of six hundred men, under command of Sardars Jodh Singh Kalsia and Dal Singh Naharna, being left in the fort the Sikh army returned to Lahore.

* Mr. Moorcroft was told by Maharaja Ranjit Singh that five hundred of the garrison survived and received quarter. This was false. At the time of the last assault there were not three hundred fighting men in the fort, and most of these fell at the breach.

Multan was supposed to be very wealthy; and, the share on the Maharaja amounting to only two lakhs of rupees, he issued an order that all officers and soldiers should restore their plunder, and that if any was found with them after a certain date the penalty would be certain death. This order brought in some five lakhs to the State Treasury; but the plunder of Multan was estimated at two millions sterling.*

Nawab Muzaffar Khan was buried with honour by the shrine of Baha-ud-din with his son Shah Nawaz. The grave of Muzaffar Khan is of blue tiles and it bears the following fine inscription (now nearly obliterated):—

Shuja' wa ibn-us Shuja' wa Haji
Amir-i-Multan zahe Muzaffar,
Ba roz-i-maidan ba tegh o bazu
Che hamla awurd chun ghazanfar,
Chu surkh-ru shud ba sue jannat
Baguft Rizwan 'Biya Muzaffar.' (*i. e.*, A. H. 1233.)

Of which the following (though missing some of the points of the original) may be given as a translation :—

The brave, son of the brave, and Haji,
Amir of Multan, O brave Muzaffar
In the day of battle—with arm and sword—
How lion-like was his onslaught,
When, with face aflame, he set out for Paradise.
The porter of Heaven's gate cried, 'Come, O Muzaffar.'

Sarafraz Khan, his eldest son, had been for some years Nawab, his father having procured the confirmation of his succession from the Kabul Court. He was carried prisoner to Lahore by Diwan Chand, and was well received by the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Sharakpur and Naulakha, afterwards commuted to a cash pension. Zulfikar Khan also received a pension. Sarafraz Khan was at first rigorously guarded in Lahore; but when the Maharaja's power was secure in Multan he was allowed perfect freedom, and was always treated with respect and friendship by Ranjit Singh. In 1848 his influence was useful to the British Government in inducing the Multani Pathans to abandon the cause of Mul Raj which, however, they

* Many are the stories told about the loot of Multan. It never brought happiness or good fortune to the possessors, who were killed in battle, or died childless or in poverty.

did not want much pressing to do. At annexation the Nawab had a *jagir* of Rs. 1,100, the village of Chamusa and a cash pension of Rs. 14,720. The pension was maintained for his life, and the *jagir* was to descend to his son Firoz-ud-din Khan. Sarafraz Khan died on the 12th March 1851, leaving eight sons and seven daughters, and Firoz-ud-din Khan in 1855. The *jagir* accordingly lapsed to Government.

Abdul Majid Khan was the only son of Shah Nawaz Khan. His mother was a Bamazai lady, a daughter of Abdul Karim Khan, some time Governor of the Derajat, and brother of Wazir Shah Wali Khan, Minister of Ahmad Shah Durani. Abdul Majid Khan was much respected in Lahore, where he was a member of the Municipal Committee and an Honorary Magistrate. He was a man of considerable learning and was well versed in medicine. He was created a Nawab by the Supreme Government in 1864, and in 1869 became a Fellow of the Punjab University, being also for several years Vice-President of the Lahore Municipal Committee. In 1877 he was given the honorary rank of Assistant Commissioner, and the Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1887. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan throughout his whole career proved himself a loyal subject of the British Government. He was a fast friend of Raja Randhir Singh, grandfather of the present ruler of Kapurthala, in whose State he held office for a short time, his services being of great value during the protracted illness of the late Raja Kharak Singh. He was for many years the recipient of an annual allowance of Rs. 3,600 from the Kapurthala Darbar. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan died in 1890, leaving no issue.

Ahmad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Sarafraz Khan, died in 1884. He had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,200 from the British Government; and the Kapurthala State made him an allowance of Rs. 480 per annum. He was a half owner with his grand-nephew Azam Ali Khan in some well-plots in the village of Baghbanpura, near Lahore, nominally set apart as a *muafi* for the maintenance of his father's tomb; and he held over three hundred *bighas* in the village of Chaura, tahsil Sharakpur, Lahore. Ahmad Ali Khan's two sons, Saadat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan, were educated at the Aitchison College. The former is a candidate for the post of Naib-tahsildar, and the latter is employed in the office of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division. Amir Baz Khan, brother of Sarafraz Khan, was a pensioner of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who made him an allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum. His

son, Muhammad Ali Khan, who died in 1883, was allowed a similar sum by the Nawab.

Of the sons of Zulfikar Khan, Muhammad Jahangir Khan, who had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,620, died in 1881. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee. Khan Ahmad Yar Khan was a Naib-tahsildar in the Lahore Division. His second wife was a niece of the late Amir Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul. He was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Amirs of Kabul down to 1875, when it ceased in consequence of his taking service under the British Government. He enjoyed a family pension of Rs. 1,440 per annum and was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1903. His grandson, Inayat-ullah Khan, is Sheriff of the Commissioner of Lahore, and enjoys a pension of Rs. 600 per annum.

Of Firoz-ud-din Khan's sons, Kasim Ali took service as a Risaldar in the Bahawalpur State. He had a pension of Rs. 1,200 from Government. He died in 1881. His brother Hasham Khan was also a servant of the Bahawalpur Nawab, and a pensioner of the British Government. He died in 1887. Muhammad Azam Ali Khan, son of Kasim Ali, is the senior representative of the elder branch of the family, and may therefore be regarded as its head.

The family has kept up its connection with the Bahawalpur Nawabs, and several of the descendants of Zulfikar Khan and Hak Nawaz Khan are employés or pensioners of the State.

Mention may be here made of Nur Muhammad Khan of Multan, Divisional Darbari and representative of the Khizar Khel branch. His father, Mubazar-ud-din, died in 1886. The only *jagir* now enjoyed by the family is a small grant in Taraf Ismail, Multan, held in perpetuity. Nur Muhammad Khan's uncle, Bahram Khan, had a *jagir* from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Rs. 1,200, which was reduced by one half at annexation. He served for some years as tahsildar, and behaved loyally in 1858 when the Sepoy Regiments mutinied at Multan. He ultimately took up his abode at Mecca, and died there in 1878. The cash *inam* enjoyed by him for Mutiny services was continued to his three sons.

SARDAR JHANDA SINGH MALWAI.

- MAL SINGH.
  - S. Dhana Singh (died 1843).
    - S. Bachatar Singh (died 1840).
      - S. Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
        - S. Sarup Singh (died 1904).
          - S. JHANDA SINGH (BORN 1890).
          - Fateh Singh (born 1893).
    - S. Hukam Singh (died 1846).

Sardar Jhanda Singh is descended from a respectable Manjha Jat family, formerly resident at Moran Kalan in the Nabha territory. Mal Singh, the first of the family to become a Sikh, is stated to have left Nabha about 1760 for the Punjab, where he entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a sowar, and was killed after some years in the Dhani campaign. His son Dhana Singh, about the year 1800, enlisted in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala as a trooper, and soon rose in the favour of that chief, obtaining an independent command. He fought in the Kalianwala contingent in the Bhatti and Kasur campaigns. On the death of Sardar Fateh Singh at Narayangarh in 1807, Dhana Singh entered the service of the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Bilasor, near Tarn Taran, worth Rs. 2,000. He was one of the agents sent by Ranjit Singh to Wazir Fateh Khan of Kabul to arrange the interview which took place between them at Jhelum on the 1st December 1812. About this time Dhana Singh received the *jagir* of Talagang in the Jhelum district, worth Rs. 33,000. In the campaign of 1810 against Fateh Khan of Sahiwal, he received a wound in the face; and in July 1813 he fought in the battle of Attock, when Fateh Khan Barakzai was defeated by Diwan Mohkam Chand. He accompanied the detachment of Ram Dayal and Dal Singh Naharna in the first unsuccessful expedition against Kashmir, and received in a skirmish a sword-cut on the arm. The Sardar fought gallantly at the siege of Multan in 1818, and was one of the foremost in the assault. The jewelled sword and shield of Nawab Muzaffar Khan fell into his hands, and were brought by

him to the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* worth Rs. 5,000, which was soon exchanged for another near Talagang.

In 1819 he served in the second Kashmir expedition, and in 1821 at the siege of Mankera, where he was again wounded. At this time Dhana Singh was much favoured by the Maharaja, and there were few Sardars whose influence was greater, or whose advice was more regarded. He was present at the capture of Jahangira and at the battle of Teri in 1823, and continued for some time in the Peshawar district under the command of Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia and Prince Kharak Singh. Bachatar Singh, eldest son of Sardar Dhana Singh, entered the army about 1827, and his first service was at Bahawalpur, where he was sent to receive the tribute. In 1823 Dhana Singh accompanied the force sent to seize Kangra, when Raja Anrodh Chand fled across the Sutlej to avoid an alliance with Raja Dhian Singh, Minister at Lahore. When Peshawar was occupied by the Sikhs in force, Bachatar Singh was sent to Shabkadar, where a new cantonment had been laid out and a fort built by Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala. He was stationed there when the Afghan army attacked that post and the fort of Jamrud in April 1837. Dhana Singhh eard of the defeat of the Sikh army and the death of Hari Singh Nalwa as he was marching to Peshawar. He was ordered to join the relieving force of Raja Dhian Singh, which advanced with all haste to the assistance of the army, which was surrounded by the Afghans and reduced to the last extremity.

In January 1839 Sardars Bachatar Singh and Hukam Singh were sent with the Sikh force escorting Shahzada Timur, son of Shah Shuja, to Peshawar; and a few months later Hukam Singh returned to Lahore with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, who started for the capital immediately he received news of the death of his grandfather Ranjit Singh.

In 1841, after Maharaja Sher Singh had ascended the throne, Hukam Singh was sent with Budh Singh Malal to Kulu to bring into Lahore Sardars Lehna Singh and Kahar Singh Sindhanwalia as prisoners. This duty he performed, and received an increase to his *jagirs* of Rs. 8,000 and a grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Kashmir customs. Bachatar Singh died in 1840, and his father, Dhana Singh, in May 1843. The death of the latter was the cause of some ill-feeling on the part of the Sikh

Government towards the British, in the following manner :—The native village of Dhana Singh was, as has been already stated, Moran in the Nabha territory. After the Multan Campaign, when he was in high power with Ranjit Singh, he begged that Moran might be obtained for him in *jagir*. The Maharaja accordingly applied to the Raja of Nabha, who, in May 1819, made him a grant of the village in exchange for certain villages which the Maharaja gave to the sister of the Nabha chief for her life. Ranjit Singh, on obtaining Moran, gave it in *jagir* to Sardar Dhana Singh, who held it till his death, and, although residing himself at Court, kept there his family and much of his property. The Raja of Nabha had for some time before Dhana Singh's death desired to resume the village; for the Sardar never obeyed his orders or tendered him any allegiance; but the British authorities, who had a regard for the fine old chief, interposed in his behalf. But when Dhana Singh died, Raja Davendra Singh of Nabha, armed with a letter admitting his right from Sir George Clerk, and a letter from Maharaja Kharak Singh permitting him to resume the village, marched troops against it and took possession by force, killing and wounding some of the Malwai retainers and seizing the property of Hukam Singh, the son of the deceased Sardar. Hukam Singh loudly protested against this treatment; but before any action had been taken by either Government in the matter, Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated, and every one at Lahore was too busy in looking after his own interests to remember the village of Moran.

When, however, tranquillity had been restored, the Lahore Government made a demand for the restoration of Moran, an estate given by Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha to Ranjit Singh. To the British authorities this was a new view of the matter. General Ochterlony, Sir George Clerk and Colonel Richmond had never known that the village had been given to the Maharaja, but imagined that it had been a *jagir* grant from Nabha to Dhana Singh. The grant to Lahore was in itself invalid, for a dependent State had no power to transfer a village to an independent one without the consent of the Paramount Power. The letter, too, which the Raja of Nabha stated he had received from Maharaja Kharak Singh allowing him to resume the village, turned out to be no more than a copy of a copy. The weak-minded Maharaja may have drafted such a letter, and the Raja may have obtained, through secret influence, a copy of it, but Raja Dhian Singh, the Minister at Lahore, had never sanctioned it, and its authen-

ticity was doubtful in the extreme. The result was that Moran was restored neither to the Lahore State nor to Hukam Singh; and the Raja of Nabha received the sharpest reprimand for his unstraightforward conduct. This incident would have been unworthy of so much notice in this place, had not the decision of the British Government irritated, in no small degree, the Sikh nation. There can be no possible doubt but that the conduct of the British Government was just and necessary; but the Sikhs were at this time in a feverish and excited state. Every precaution, which the lawlessness of the Sikh army forced upon the British, they considered as hostile to themselves; and the refusal to make over the village of Moran to Lahore, although its first transfer was clandestine and invalid, they considered as a deliberate insult.

To the other *jagirs* of his father Hukam Singh succeeded, and with the grants of Maharaja Sher Singh, personal to himself, his estates amounted to Rs. 75,000 per annum. He was present in the garden of Shah Bilawal when the Maharaja was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and in the subsequent struggle was severely wounded in the shoulder. Little is known of Hukam Singh during the two following years, when he appears to have lived a retired life. He was killed at the battle of Sobraon in February 1846, and soon after his death Raja Lal Singh reduced the *jagirs* to Rs. 25,000, which were continued to Sardar Kirpal Singh, subject to the service of sixty horse.

Kirpal Singh was with Raja Sher Singh at Multan in 1848. When the Raja's force rebelled, Kirpal Singh separated himself from it, and with a few of his sowars came into the camp of Major Edwardes, with whom he had previously served in Bannu. His personal *jagir* of Rs. 11,000, was on annexation confirmed to him for life, and a new *jagir* of Rs. 5,000, for loyalty at Multan, granted in perpetuity. The *jagir* was subject to the payment of a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum to Chand Kaur, widow of Sardar Hukam Singh. This lady died in 1863.

Sardar Kirpal Singh enlisted sepoys and showed himself well affected to Government in 1857, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 500 and a *sanad* of approbation. He died in 1859, leaving an only son, Sarup Singh, who was educated at the Lahore Government School, to succeed him. Sarup Singh died in 1904 leaving two sons, Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh, who have inherited his *jagir* and property in equal shares. The *jagir* held

by Sarup Singh, which descended to his children, yields Rs. 6,318 per annum. It includes the revenues of eleven villages in the tahsils of Sharakpur, Chunian and Lahore. Sarup Singh also owned some lands in the village of Bhikawal, Lahore and Nur Manabad in Ferozepore.

The total income arising from the estate including *jagir*, lands, gardens and house property is about Rs. 19,500. The widow of Sardar Kirpal Singh received an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum until her death in 1892, and Sarup Singh's widow draws Rs. 150 per mensem from the Court of Wards, under whose management the estate now is. Jhanda Singh, the elder brother, is being educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and Fateh Singh, the younger, at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

ANUP SINGH THEPURIA.

S. MILKA SINGH
(died 1804).

Two generations.

S. Fateh Singh
(died 1886).

S. Sher Singh (died 1900). | Dhian Singh (born 1884). | Kehr Singh (born 1886).

Children of S. Sher Singh: Anup Singh (born 1878). | Rajendra Singh.

Son of Anup Singh: Gurdayal Singh (born 1908).

Sardar Milka Singh was one of the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs who lived during the latter half of the eighteenth century. His native place was Kaleke near Kasur; but leaving this he founded the village of Thepur (Lahore district) and took possession of Narwar, Jandhir, Dalen and other villages, some in the neighbourhood of Thepur; others in the Gujranwala and Gujrat districts. Not content with these possessions, he marched to the northward and seized Rawalpindi, then an insignificant place inhabited by Rawal mendicants. Milka Singh perceived how admirably Rawalpindi was situated, and fixed his head-quarters there, building new houses and in some measure fortifying the town. Rawalpindi was at this time an undesirable possession. It was on the highway into India, exposed to the attacks of Afghan invaders, and the surrounding country was held by fierce and warlike tribes. But Milka Singh held his own. He conquered a tract of country around Rawalpindi worth three lakhs a year; and even the tribes of Hazara had respect for his name and power. He had adopted the cognomen of Thepuria, from the village he had founded; but in the north he was known as Milka Singh Pindiwala, and this name still belongs to the family.

He died in 1804. Ranjit Singh, whom Milka Singh had joined in several expeditions, did not feel strong enough to seize the estates of his old friend, whom he used to call *Baba* or grandfather, and was compelled to confirm them to Jiwan Singh, his only son. Of this Sardar there is little to record. He fought during the first Kashmir campaign of 1814, and died the next year.

Anand Singh, the eldest of Jiwan Singh's three sons, succeeded to a portion of his father's *jagir*. The Maharaja resumed Rs. 2,92,000, and left only Rs. 8,000 of the old estate, granting new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 42,000 in the Ferozepore district near Zafarwal, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Ram Singh, who survived his father only one year, had a *jagir* assigned to him in Hazara, and Gurmukh Singh received Sultani and Kalri, worth Rs. 2,000, in the Gurdaspur district. The force which Sardars Milka Singh and Jiwan Singh had kept up was transferred to the service of the State and placed under Sardar Atar Singh, Sindhanwalia, bearing the name of the Dera Pindiwala, and Gurmukh Singh received an appointment in it. In December 1840, shortly after General Ventura had taken the fort of Kamlagarh in Mandi, the people of Kulu rose in revolt, cut off and annihilated four companies of the Pindiwala, and killed Gurmukh Singh who was in command. Anand Singh died in 1831. His only son, Fateh Singh, was then a boy of eight years of age, and in 1836 the Maharaja reduced his *jagir* to Rs. 13,000, subject to the service of twenty horse. The villages which were left were ten in number:—Thepur, Kila Sardar Daloki and Kaleke in the Lahore district; Kehli and Raja Tal in Amritsar; Loli, Lohri and Duni in Sialkot; and Kasoki and Samobala in Gujranwala. On the annexation of the Punjab, the personal *jagir* of Fateh Singh, worth Rs. 3,000, was confirmed to him for life, one quarter to descend to his sons. Rs. 5,100 were also confirmed to the two widows of Anand Singh and the widows of Gurmukh Singh and Jiwan Singh. On the death of these ladies their *jagir* holdings were resumed.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1886. One-fourth of the *jagir* has been continued to his three sons, Sher Singh, Dhian Singh and Kehr Singh. Since the death of Sardar Sher Singh, who was a Divisional Darbari, in 1900, the family has had no representative in Darbars. Anup Singh and Kehr Singh received direct commissions as Jamadars and are serving in the 11th Lancers. Dhian Singh is a Naib-tahsildar, and is at present employed in the Gurdaspur Settlement.

MISRA BISHAMBAR DAS.

- DIWAN CHAND.
  - Misra Rup Lal (died 1865).
    - Kishan Das (died 1856).
    - Mahesh Das (died 1882).
    - Misra Sawan Mal (died 1904).
      - Bishan Das (died 1899).
        - Ishwar Das (died 1903).
        - MISRA BISHAMBAR DAS (BORN 1864).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1861).
    - Gobind Ram (born 1838).
      - Mathra Das (born 1856).
        - Raghu Nath (born 1881).
        - 2 other sons.
      - Hari Chand (born 1860).
        - Manohar Lal (born 1906).
      - Salig Ram (died 1901).
        - Balik Ram (born 1890).
  - Misra Beli Ram (died 1843).
    - Misra Ram Das (died 1892).
    - Thakur Das (died 1879).
      - Lachhman Das (died 1905).
        - Jagan Nath (died 1904).
          - Ram Nath.
      - Gauri Shankar (died 1884)
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1863).
        - 3 sons.
    - Khurram Rai (died 1855).
  - Rai Bahadur Misra Megh Raj (died 1864).
    - Three generations.
  - Ram Kishan (died 1843).
    - Sundar Das (died 1894).
      - Kesho Das (born 1867).
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1876).
        - Vishva Nath (born 1895).
      - Kishan Das (died 1888).
  - Sukh Raj (died 1842).

The family of Misra Bishambar Das is of the Brahman caste, and came originally from *mauza* Dalwal in the Jhelum district. Diwan Chand came with his sons to Lahore about the year 1809, and through the interest of his ncle Basti Ram, who was the Treasurer of Ranjit Singh and held by him in great esteem, obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 for himself at Kahun, Jhelum, and places at Court for his two eldest sons, Rup Lal and Beli Ram, who were made assistants to their great-uncle in the Treasury. Beli Ram soon became a great favourite with the Maharaja, and on the death of Basti Ram in 1816 was appointed his successor, in spite of the opposition and ill-will

of the Minister Raja Dhian Singh, who wished Jasa Misra,* a *protegé* of his own, and father of Lal Singh (afterwards Raja), to obtain the vacant post of *Toshakhania*, or Treasurer. Misra Megh Raj received about the same time charge of the treasure in the Gobindgarh fort at Amritsar, and he held this office during the remainder of the Maharaja's reign. In 1826 Ram Kishan entered the Maharaja's service, and was made Chamberlain to Ranjit Singh, who always treated him with special kindness.

In 1832 Misra Rup Lal was appointed Nazim or Governor of the Jullundur Doab. This rich district had been ever since its first conquest by Ranjit Singh entrusted to Diwan Mohkam Chand, Moti Ram his son, and Kirpa Ram his grandson. In 1831, when Diwan Moti Ram was recalled, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, a follower of Diwan Kirpa Ram, and a tyrannical and grasping man, was sent as Governor of Hoshiarpur and the neighbouring districts. The people of the Doab complained so bitterly of his oppression that in 1832 he was recalled, and Misra Rup Lal sent in his place. The new Governor was of a very different character from his predecessor. Possessing considerable wealth himself he had no inducement to oppress the people, and being connected with a Jullundur family he had an interest in the prosperity of the district. His assessment was so light and equitable that, even in the famine year of 1833, there were very few unpaid balances. He would never accept the smallest present, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is refreshing, among the many Sikh Governors, who have considered the people under them as created for their private profit, to meet with a man like Misra Rup Lal, upright and just, whose name is remembered to this day by the people with respect and affection. Rup Lal held the Jullundur Governorship till 1839, when, some months after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he was recalled, and the old oppressor of the Doab, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, restored. Prince Nao Nihal Singh, indignant with Misra Beli Ram for having supported his father's favourite Chet Singh, threw him and his brothers into prison, where they remained six months till, at the intercession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, they were released. Beli Ram was a zealous supporter of Prince Sher Singh who, when he ascended the throne, restored the Misra to his old post of *Toshakhania*. Rup Lal he made Governor of Kalanaur and the lands of the Lahore State south of the Sutlej,

* Jasa Misra was first employed by Basti Ram as a writer on five rupees a month in the Treasury. He gradually rose in the department, and the post of custodian of the Kashmir treasury, which Dhian Singh procured for him, attached him to the Dogra party.

with orders to resume the fort and domain of Bhartpur from Jamadar Khushhal Singh. Misra Megh Raj returned to Gobindgarh as Treasurer. Beli Ram was much in the confidence of Maharaja Sher Singh and, in conjunction with his friend Bhai Gurmukh Singh, tried to form a party at Lahore against Raja Dhian Singh, the obnoxious Dogra Minister. His intrigues cost him his life; for when Raja Hira Singh succeeded his murdered father as Minister, one of his first acts was to arrest Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and his brothers. Misra Megh Raj and Rup Lal were placed in charge of Misra Lal Singh, their old enemy; and Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and Ram Kishan were made over to Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, who imprisoned them in the stables attached to his house. For a long time their fate was uncertain; but it at length transpired that all three were secretly murdered by the Shaikh, acting under Raja Hira Singh's order. Rup Lal and Megh Raj, more fortunate, remained in confinement till the fall of Raja Hira Singh in December 1844, when they were released, and Rup Lal was made by the Minister Jawahir Singh Governor of Jasrota. The sons of Beli Ram, who escaped to Ludhiana at the time of their father's arrest, remained under British protection till 1845, when they returned to the Punjab.

Rup Lal was at Jasrota in 1846 when that country was made over to Raja Gulab Singh by the Treaty of the 16th March. The Raja vehemently accused him of treason in not yielding up the hill forests in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. He was accordingly removed by the Darbar from Jasrota and placed in charge of Rhotas and Jhelum and was there when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sardar Chatar Singh's camp through compulsion, he himself asserted; but his sympathies were certainly with the insurgents, and there is every reason to believe that he supplied them with money. His sons also left Lahore at this critical time and joined their father. For this conduct his *jagirs* and property in Lahore were confiscated. He died in September 1865, upwards of eighty years of age, at Dalwal in the Jhelum district. His son Sawan Mal was a Risaldar in the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and afterwards in the XIth Bengal Lancers. He served with great credit in Oudh during the Mutiny, being present at the final capture of Lucknow, and also in the China campaign of 1860 and the Umbeyla campaign of 1863. He earned the Order of Merit and the Order of British India. In 1861 he received a *jagir* of Rs. 400, of which one-half was to descend to his heirs for one generation. The revenue of these *jagir* lands

(situated in the villages of Jaloh, Kara Dogra and Yakipur in the Lahore tahsil) afterwards rose in value to Rs. 817 per annum. He was also granted one thousand *ghumaos* of land in tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala, on payment of a *nazrana* of Rs. 2,750. As eldest surviving son of the late Misra Rup Lal he was regarded as the leading member of the family and held a seat in Darbars. One of his sons, Bishan Das, was for a short time a Dafadar in his father's regiment, but pre-deceased his father in 1899. Misra Bishambar Das, Sawan Mal's only surviving grandson, has succeeded to his grandfather's *jagir* and other property, and is now looked on as the head of the family.

Misra Sundar Das, who was for two years Keeper of the Privy Purse to Maharaja Dalip Singh, received after annexation a donation of Rs. 1,000, his *jagir* of Rs. 1,500, which was a recent grant of Raja Lal Singh, being resumed. He was a Provincial Darbari and died in 1894. His son, Kesho Das, is employed in the Punjab Secretariat.

Misra Mahesh Das, elder brother of Sawan Mal, was for some years a Naib-tahsildar, and died childless at Lahore in 1882. Gobind Ram, his younger brother, was the District Treasurer of Shahpur and Gujrat. He resigned owing to defalcations on the part of his agent, all of which he made good. He was afterwards granted five squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. Gobind Ram's eldest son, Mathra Das, is head clerk in the English Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, and his younger son, Hari Chand, is in the Police. His grandson, Raghu Nath, is a Naib-tahsildar in the Gujrat district.

Misra Ram Das, the eldest son of Beli Ram, was also on the Provincial Darbar List and enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He died in 1892. His brother, Thakur Das, was Government Treasurer for the districts of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gurdaspur. He held a *jagir* valued at Rs. 1,387, which passed to his three sons on his death in 1879. The eldest, Lachhman Das, held the Treasuries of Rawalpindi and Jhelum until 1882. He and his brother Ram Labhaya held in lease a plot of 2,588 *ghumaos* of land in Chak Kot Miana, tahsil Bhera, Shahpur, and Lachhman Das owned in addition five squares of land in the Chenab Colony. He died in 1905 and his share in his father's *jagir* was resumed. The share of Thakur Das's son, Gauri Shankar, in the joint family *jagir* was resumed at his death in 1884. A pension

of Rs. 1,387, granted to Misrani Gulab Devi, widow of Beli Ram, was in like manner resumed in 1875. Misrani Begam, the second widow of Beli Ram, enjoyed a similar pension until her death in 1890.

Misra Megh Raj was after the Sutlej campaign appointed Treasurer to the Darbar, and on the occasion of a visit of the Governor-General to Lahore he received the title of Rai Bahadur. In 1849 he was appointed Treasurer of the Lahore Division, a post which he held till his death on the 1st August 1864. Misra Megh Raj was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1862; and there were few in Lahore more deservedly respected. At the time of his death he was in enjoyment of *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 3,825, of which Rs. 405 has descended to his grandson, Lachhmi Narayan.

GURBAKHSH SINGH POVINDIA.

- KARAM SINGH.
  - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1854).
    - Ala Singh (died 1854).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1887).
        - Suchet Singh (dead).
        - Amar Singh (dead).
        - GURBAKHSH SINGH.
        - Harnam Singh (died 1907).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1902).
      - Hardit Singh (*alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din) (dead).
        - Muhamad Said (born 1888).
        - Ahmad Said (born 1896).
      - Gopal Singh (dead).
      - Ishwar Singh (dead).
    - Lehna Singh (died 1856).

Karam Singh and his three brothers were among the Sikhs who overran and took possession of the Jullundur Doab in the latter half of the eighteenth century. They secured an estate at Saranpur worth Rs. 8,000, which they held during their lifetime. All the brothers, with the exception of Karam Singh, died without issue, and in 1806, soon after Gulab Singh had succeeded to the estate, Ranjit Singh conquered the plain country of the Doab, and Gulab Singh retired to his native village of Povind. He then entered Ranjit Singh's service, and received this village in *jagir*, with the rank of Adjutant. He served with distinction under Misra Diwan Chand at Nurpur and in Kashmir, and on the termination of the latter campaign was made Commandant and received the village of Sidhu in *jagir*. After the capture of Multan in 1818 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and did such good service the next year at Mankera, that he received the grant of Akbarpur, near Gugera, worth Rs. 500, with an elephant and valuable *khilats*. Gulab Singh was stationed at Peshawar for some years, and fought in most of the battles against Ali Akbar Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan. In the first Peshawar campaign he discovered a ford on the Indus, and led his troops over in the van of the army, to Ranjit Singh's great satisfaction.

In 1826 he received command of three infantry and two cavalry regiments, with a troop of horse artillery; and the same year his son Ala Singh

entered the service and was made Commandant under his father, with an independent *jagir*. In 1839, when the regular army was first formed into brigades, Gulab Singh was made General, and held his rank and brigade throughout the following reign of Kharak Singh.

In 1837 Gulab Singh was sent to Gujranwala with orders to confiscate the property of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, who had been killed at Peshawar, and whose four sons were fighting about the succession. He drove Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh out of their fortified house; threatened to hang the former, and took possession of all the property and estates. Arjun Singh determined on revenge; and when Sher Singh became king, and everyone had license to avenge his real or fancied wrongs, he attacked and burnt Povind, where Gulab Singh resided. The General, fearing for his life, fled to Jammu, where he remained for some time under the protection of Raja Gulab Singh, till the Maharaja, by advice of Dhian Singh, recalled him and placed him in command of the contingent which was to support the British army during the Kabul campaign. He accompanied Colonel Lawrence to Kabul; and his services and knowledge of the country were of considerable value. Raja Hira Singh, whose family had always befriended Gulab Singh, gave him, on the death of Maharaja Sher Singh, new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 7,625; and Colonel Ala Singh received new allowances, in *jagirs* and cash, to the value of Rs. 2,000.

Gulab Singh took no part in the Sutlej campaign, his troops remaining in Lahore to protect the Maharaja; and in April 1847 he was, at the recommendation of the Resident, appointed Governor of Peshawar and, being at this time the senior General, placed in command of all the troops at that station. The elevation of Gulab Singh to this important post was a great source of gratification to the Khalsa army, for the brave old man was much loved and respected by the troops. He was created a Sardar; and in a Darbar held at Lahore on the 26th November 1847 received the honorary title of Bahadur. Sardar Gulab Singh fulfilled the duties of his new appointment with ability and judgment; and when the Multan rebellion broke out he gave his most cordial assistance to Major G. Lawrence, then in charge at Peshawar, in preserving the peace of the district. For six months, while the insurrectionary movement was spreading more and more widely over the country, the influence of Gulab Singh and his son and deputy, Colonel Ala Singh, kept the excited Sikh soldiery to their allegiance;

but when Sardar Chatar Singh approached Peshawar the troops could no longer be restrained and broke into open mutiny. Major Lawrence held his post till all was hopelessly lost, and then retired to Kohat. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh would have accompanied him, but the General was too infirm to move quickly; and it was finally decided that he should retire to the fort of Shamirgarh, where he might make terms with the rebels. But this gallant officer refused any terms that would compromise his honour. Both he and his son remained loyal; and the Sikh army, finding that they could not be seduced by bribes or terrified by threats, kept them under restraint till the close of the campaign, when the victory of the British restored them to liberty.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the whole of Sardar Gulab Singh's personal *jagirs*, to the value of Rs. 17,500, were confirmed to him for life, as were those of his two sons, Ala Singh and Lehna Singh, worth Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,050 respectively. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh died in 1854 and Lehna Singh in 1856. The descendants of Ala Singh held neither *jagirs* nor pensions.

In 1857 Hari Singh, a servant of the late Sardar, gave information to Government that Rs. 55,000 would be found buried in a house which had belonged to Gulab Singh, and on search being made the money was found and placed in the Treasury. It was claimed by Nand Kaur, the widow of Gulab Singh, and the widows of Lehna Singh, who obtained a decree for the interest of the money in equal shares. This money afterwards passed to Kishan Singh, who squandered it. Kishan Singh was a Viceregal Darbari and died in 1887. His son Suchet Singh served for a short time in the 11th Lancers, and afterwards lived in comparative obscurity in Povind of which village he was *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* until his death. Gurbakhsh Singh, third and only surviving son of Kishan Singh, has succeeded his brother as *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* and may be regarded as the head of the family.

The property left by Sardar Gulab Singh has descended to Gurbakhsh Singh and to Muhammad Said and Ahmad Said, sons of Hardit Singh (*alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din). These three are the only surviving male members of the family, which is at present of little local importance.

PANDIT RADHA NATH.

PANDIT RAGHUNATH KAUL.

Pandit Hari Ram.

Diwan Shankar Nath (died 1876).

- Prem Nath (died 1886).
  - Dwarka Nath (died 1888).
    - PANDIT RADHA NATH (BORN 1877) (adopted; his father was Sheo Nath above).
      - A daughter (born 1894).
  - Kashi Nath (died 1874).
  - Basheshar Nath (dead).
  - Gopi Nath (died 1870).
- Pandit Sheo Nath (died 1907).

The ancestors of Pandit Radha Nath were inhabitants of Kashmir. The first to leave his native country was Lal Chand Kaul who emigrated to Delhi during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan and entered the service of Ali Mardan Khan, the accomplished Minister of the Mughal Prince. There he acquired considerable wealth, and after some years returned to Kashmir. His success induced several others of the family to follow his example; and among the emigrants was Raghunath Kaul, who settled at Fyzabad, where a son, Hari Ram, was born to him. He then took service with the Maharaja of Gwalior, and became Mir Munshi of Colonel Louis Burquien, one of the French officers in the Mahratta army. His son Hari Ram worked under him till the overthrow of the Mahratta power threw both father and son on the world. Hari Ram soon after this was invited to Lahore by a relative, Diwan Ganga Ram, who had taken service with Ranjit Singh in 1813, and had risen to offices of trust and profit. He accepted the invitation and, being a ready writer, was placed in charge of the Diwan's office. In 1817 he was attached as Munshi to the person of the Maharaja, and in 1818 held the same office with Kharak Singh, the heir-apparent, whose *jagir* accounts he kept.

Shankar Nath, born at Delhi in 1805, was brought to Lahore by his father in 1820 and placed in Prince Kharak Singh's Treasury office. He was afterwards transferred to the Central Record office, in which he

remained till the annexation of the Punjab. His connection with Raja Dina Nath, whose sister he had married, gave Pandit Shankar Nath much influence ; and he was besides known for ability and unimpeachable honesty. During the time of the Residency, from 1846 to 1849, Shankar Nath was largely and confidentially employed by British officers, Messrs. Bowring, Cocks, Wedderburn and Major Macgregor; and all have borne witness to the value of his services and to his high character. Being chief munshi of Raja Dina Nath's office, a large amount of revenue work was made over to him, and he himself disposed of upwards of eight thousand cases. Till 1849 Shankar Nath held *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 6,500, besides cash allowances, Rs. 1,360 and Rs. 2,412, for his establishment. The *jagirs* situated in Shekhupura and Gujrat were resumed, and a pension of Rs. 2,620 was assigned to him for life. In 1862 Shankar Nath was appointed Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. In this office he gave great satisfaction by his impartiality and activity. He possessed great knowledge of Hindu Law, and in intricate cases of custom, inheritance and religion his opinion was sought with confidence by the English Magistrates of Lahore. In January 1865 he was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government. He was for many years a Member of the Municipal Committee. He died in 1876, regretted by all classes, and was succeeded as head of the family by his son Prem Nath, *nazir* of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Lahore. In recognition of the Diwan's loyal and faithful services, a grant was made in 1880 to Prem Nath of one thousand acres in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, upon favourable rates for a term of twenty years. Prem Nath here founded the village of Prem Nagar. It lies within four miles of Raiwind junction on the North-Western Railway. Prem Nath retired on pension in 1884 after thirty years' service, and died in 1886. He was a Provincial Darbari. His eldest son Dwarka Nath was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but survived his father only two years. After his death Pandit Sheo Nath, second son of Diwan Shankar Nath, was regarded as the head of the family. He was for thirty-five years in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu, and died in 1907 while acting as Sub-Registrar of Jammu. The State has granted a pension to his widow in recognition of his good services.

Pandit Radha Nath, son of Sheo Nath and adopted son of Dwarka Nath, is the only surviving male member of the family. He acquired proprietary rights in the village of Prem Nagar in 1905 by a payment to Government of Rs. 50,000. He has no seat in Darbar.

THE MOKAL FAMILY.

- SONDA SINGH (dead).
  - Thakur Singh.
    - Gur Sinngh (died 1839).
      - Khazan Singh (dead).
      - Gyan Singh (dead).
        - Godar Singh (died 1893).
          - Sardar Teja Singh (*alias* Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur).
            - Jamil-ullah.
              - Majid-ullah (born 1899).
            - Amir-ullah.
              - Azmat-ullah (born 1905).
            - Fakir-ullah.
              - Inayat-ullah (born 1903).
            - Nur Muhammad.
            - Wali Muhammad.
          - Baj Singh
            - Gulab Singh (dead).
          - Shah Beg Singh (dead).
            - Richpal Singh (born 1903).
          - Hari Singh
            - Sartaj Singh (born 1906).
        - Sawal Singh (born 1832).
          - Two generations.
        - Gurdit Singh (dead).
          - Bakhshish Singh.
    - Jiwan Singh.
      - Kahan Singh (died 1841).
        - Mana Singh (died 1884).
          - Narayan Singh (died 1900)
            - Harnam Singh (born 1883).
            - Arjun Singh (born 1889).
          - Partab Singh (*alias* Bashir Ahmad Khan) (born 1852).
            - Muhammad Hafiz-ullah (born 1892).
          - Labh Singh (*alias* Muhammad Umar) (born 1855).
            - Saad-ullah (dead).
            - Habib-ullah (born 1889).
            - Karamat-ullah (born 1899).
        - Budha Singh (dead).
          - Sundar Singh (born 1861).
            - 2 sons.
          - Balwant Singh.
    - Jawand Singh (died 1840).
      - Bela Singh (died 1846).
        - Surjan Singh (died 1864).
          - Chatar Singh (*alias* Fateh Din) (born 1848).
            - Karam Ilahi (born 1881)
            - Barkat Ali (born 1884).
            - Akbar Ali (born 1906).
          - Faujdar Singh (dead).
          - Indar Singh (dead).
            - Two generations.
      - Gurmukh Singh (died 1844).
  - Kusir Singh.
    - Jodh Singh
      - Mukadam Singh
        - Four generations.
    - Nodh Singh
      - Five generations.
    - Nidhan Singh.

The Mokal family, of the Sindhu Jat caste, rose to considerable power during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Even among the Sikh nobility the family is considered a new one, and it was more by their strength and prowess in battle than by their cleverness that its members gained lands and wealth.

Sonda Singh was a Jat villager, father of seven sons, of whom only the genealogy of two is here given, as the descendants of these alone became distinguished. His only daughter, Kauran, he married to Sardar Lal Singh, a *Jagirdar* in the vicinity of Pakpattan, who took his brothers-in-law into his service, and they rode behind him in all his marauding expeditions till their sister, jealous for the influence of her husband, induced him to turn them adrift. Jawand Singh with his cousins came to Lahore and entered the service of Ranjit Singh. For some time they remained unnoticed; but at the bloody battle of Baisah, fought near Attock in July 1813 by Diwan Mohkam Chand against the Afghan Wazir, the cousins, six of whom were engaged in the fight, were so conspicuous for bravery and strength that the Maharaja gave them the *jagir* of Rangilpur, worth Rs. 2,500, and to Jawand Singh, who had specially distinguished himself, five villages in the Gujrat district, valued at Rs. 30,000, subject to the service of one hundred and fifty sowars; and his brothers were placed under his command. In 1818 he served at Multan, and the next year in Kashmir, where he was severely wounded in the side by a spear. For this wound he received an assignment of Rs. 2,500 per annum out of the Kashmir revenue. The family *jagir* at one time reached Rs. 1,35,000, including Rs. 2,000 from the estate of their inhospitable connection Sardar Lal Singh.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, and of Jawand Singh in 1840, the *jagirs* of the Mokal family remained intact; those which had been specially assigned to Jawand Singh descending to his two sons, Bela Singh and Gurmukh Singh, for the estate had been divided in 1836. Their contingent of two hundred and fifty horsemen was however raised to three hundred, and the brothers were placed under the command of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. They did not get on well together; the elder suspecting the younger of a desire to obtain not only the larger portion of the *jagir*, but the Sardarship itself. Raja Hira Singh was Minister at the time, and on a *nazrana* of Rs. 20,000 being paid by Sardar Bela Singh he confirmed him in the chiefship and *jagir*, which Gurmukh Singh took so

much to heart that he died of vexation shortly afterwards, in 1844. When the first Punjab War broke out, Sardars Bela Singh and Surjan Singh with two hundred horsemen joined the army, and formed part of the detachment which advanced to Mudki and Ferozeshah. They were both present at Sobraon; and Bela Singh, severely wounded in the battle, was drowned in the Sutlej in the vain attempt to ford the river after the bridge of boats had been broken down. For several days his servants searched for his body, but it was never found. When Raja Lal Singh was confirmed as Minister at Lahore, nearly half of Sardar Bela Singh's *jagirs* were resumed; but there was still left to Surjan Singh estates worth Rs. 63,800, of which Rs. 49,800 were subject to the service of one hundred and sixty-three sowars. Surjan Singh enjoyed this estate up to 1849, when, having with his cousin Khazan Singh joined the national party, it was resumed, with the exception of Rangilpur, worth Rs. 1,000, which had been assigned on the death of Sardar Gurmukh Singh as a provision for his widow and daughter. This was upheld to the widow Jnd Kaur. Khazan Singh received a pension of Rs. 450, and Mukadam Singh one of Rs. 72. Sardar Surjan Singh's pension of Rs. 1,200 lapsed at his death in March 1864. His son Chatar Singh, who succeeded him as chief *lambardar*, embraced the Muhammadan faith in 1879 and changed his name to that of Fateh Din. He has three sons by a Muhammadan wife.

In 1858 Mana Singh was made a Risaldar in the Banda Military Police, in which he remained till 1861. In September 1859 he distinguished himself by the manner in which he led his troop against very superior numbers of the enemy, and on this occasion he was wounded in the head, and his horse was wounded under him; but he mounted a fresh horse, and was again foremost in the fight and the pursuit. In 1861, when he was discharged on the reduction of the Police force, he was made *Zaildar* or Honorary Police Magistrate of twenty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Mokal; and in 1862 he received a grant of 720 acres of waste land in Rakh Mudki near Chunian. Mana Singh died in 1884 and his son Narayan Singh succeeded him as *Zaildar* and *lambardar*, dying in 1900. His other two sons, Partab Singh and Labh Singh, became Muhammadans. The former, who owns about 2,200 acres of land in the Lahore and Hissar districts as well as a grant of 560 acres on the Chenab Canal, is now known as Bashir Ahmad Khan. He was in the Punjab Irrigation Department, and retired as a Deputy Collector after thirty years' service on a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem. He is the author of several

Urdu books on agriculture and of a history of the Mokal family. Labh Singh is now known as Muhammad Umar and is a *Zaildar*. Godar Singh was Risaldar in Hodson's Horse, in which regiment he served with credit for over two years. He was discharged when his troop was disbanded in March 1860. When the Chinese War broke out, Godar Singh volunteered his services, but there was no vacancy in Fane's Horse at the time, and they were declined. He received a grant of fifty acres of land in Rakh Mudki at the same time as his cousin Mana Singh. He was *Zaildar* of Thata Jaloki, Chunian, Lahore. On Mana Singh's death he was granted his seat in Divisional Darbars and being the head of the senior branch was looked on as the head of the family. He died in 1893. His son Teja Singh also changed his religion and is now called Abdur Rahman. He is a Deputy Collector in the Punjab Irrigation Department, in which he has served for over thirty years. In 1907 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his long and approved service and general integrity. He owns 268 acres of land in Mokal and other villages, and as the representative of the older branch may now be regarded as head of the family. His oldest son, Jamil-ullah, is in the Irrigation Department. His third son, Fakir-ullah, B.A., is a Naib-tahsildar. Mukadam Singh was also a Risaldar, and on his retirement received a grant of 100 acres of land and was appointed a *Zaildar* of Sultanki in the Lahore district. Both his sons are dead. One of them, Kishan Singh, was a daffadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Budha Singh, the brother of Mana Singh, was a daffadar in the Banda Police, which he left in 1861 when the force was reduced. His son Sundar Singh in addition to other landed property, holds a grant of 11 squares of land on the Chenab Colony. The family reside at Mokal in the Lahore district. They hold half the village in proprietary right, besides three shares in Kila Jaswant Singh, and considerable land in Sultanki. The Sikh and Muhammadan members of the family are not on good terms.

PANDIT BAL KISHAN KAUL.*

MADHO KAUL.

22 generations.

Har Kaul.

Bal Kaul.

Lal Kaul (died 1849).

Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E. (died 1901).

PANDIT BAL KISHAN KAUL (BORN 1866).	Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul (born 1869).	Rai Sahib, Diwan Daya Kishan Kaul (born 1872).

Avatar Kishan Kaul (born 1891).	Sri Kishan Kaul (born 1897).	Sheo Kishan Kaul (born 1892).	Mahendra Kishan Kaul (born 1905).	Rajendra Kishan Kaul (born 1894).

Pandit Bal Kishan Kaul is the head of a family which claims to be one of the oldest Brahman families of Kashmir. His grandfather, Pandit Lal Kaul, was confirmed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the enjoyment of a *jagir* of the annual value of Rs. 17,000, situated in Kashmir, which had been conferred on his ancestors by the Mughal Emperors and continued to them by the Kabul Amirs. Pandit Lal Kaul married the only daughter and heiress of Pandit Prakash Kakru, who was joint Governor of Kashmir during the rule of the Kabul dynasty. He sent his son-in-law, according to the custom of the time, to Kabul as surety for his own good behaviour, and there Pandit Lal Kaul acted as one of the Amir's ministers. After Prakash Kakru's death, Lal Kaul came to Lahore and entered Ranjit Singh's service. He accompanied Misra Diwan Chand's expedition to Kashmir in 1819 when that country was reduced by the Maharaja's forces. After this he was for three years employed as Governor of Multan, and was subsequently appointed to the command of the cavalry regiment known as the Pindiwala Dera, which he led in many engagements, the last being the battle of Sobraon. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1848 he was granted a life-pension, which for a time he enjoyed together with the *jagir* in Kashmir. The latter was, however, resumed with other *jagirs* by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1849, the year of Pandit Lal Kaul's death.

* Not included in former editions.

Pandit Suraj Kaul was only sixteen years old when his father died, but Sir John Lawrence interested himself in the boy and found him a place in the office of the Board of Administration. His first important appointment was that of Superintendent of the office of the Commissioner of Rawalpindi. From this he rose to be Tahsildar and subsequently Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1883 he was sent as Political Assistant to Baluchistan, where he did excellent service in connection with the development of the city and cantonment of Quetta. In recognition of his good work in Baluchistan he was given the title of Rai Bahadur and a grant of five hundred acres of waste land in the Khangah Dogran tahsil of Gujranwala, rent-free for ten years. This grant is still in the possession of the family. At a later date Pandit Suraj Kaul was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1888 his services were lent to the Kashmir State, where he worked as Financial Minister and Revenue Member of Council till his retirement in 1896. In 1897 he was appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and two years later was nominated to the Provincial Legislative Council. In 1901 he was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction. He died in December of the same year at the age of sixty-eight.

Raja Suraj Kaul left three sons, all of whom have risen to distinction. The eldest, Pandit Bal Kishan Kaul, is an Assistant Surgeon of the first grade and Lecturer on Medicine, Materia Medica and Hygiene at the Lahore Medical College. The second son, Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner on probation in 1890 and confirmed in 1892. He was Settlement Officer of Muzaffargarh from 1898 to 1903, and of Mianwali from 1903 to 1908. He has lately been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner. Diwan Daya Kishan Kaul, the youngest son, is Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, and has been granted the title of Diwan by the Maharaja and that of Rai Sahib by the Government of India.

The family is wealthy and much respected. It owns considerable landed property in addition to the grant of five hundred acres in Khangah Dogran, which now forms part of the Chenab Colony. Among other items may be mentioned:—A village measuring eleven hundred acres in Gujranwala, another measuring three hundred acres in Shahpur, and six hundred

acres in a third village in Lyallpur; house-property and land in Lahore valued at about two lakhs of rupees; house-property at Amritsar, Lyallpur, Sangla and Sillanwali; and in Kashmir nine villages covering an area of about two thousand acres, besides gardens and houses in Srinagar. The family also owns a small amount of land in the Jammu and Bahawalpur States

FATEHYAB SINGH, *alias* JIWAN SINGH, PADHANIA

- HIRA SINGH.
  - Talok.
    - Sukha Singh (died 1803).
      - Chanda Singh.
      - Mit Singh.
        - S. Jwala Singh (died 1835).
          - S. Hardit Singh (died 1860).
            - Sadhu Singh (died 1868).
      - Sahib Singh.
      - Ganda Singh.
        - Ram Singh.
          - Kahan Singh.
            - S. Atma Singh (died 1897).
              - FATEHYAB SINGH (*alias* JIWAN SINGH).
                - Sardul Singh (born 1896).
                - Kartar Singh (born 1907).
            - Kirpa Singh (born 1827).
              - Three generations.
            - Badan Singh (died 1875).
              - Three generations.

One of the principal Jat families of the Manjha is the Sindhu, and to this family Jiwan Singh belongs. Its founder, Sindhu, appears to have been of Rajput origin, but during the thirteenth century emigrated from Ghazni in Afghanistan to the Manjha, where he settled with his family. How his ancestors became first resident in Afghanistan is uncertain; but in all probability they were among the numerous Hindu captives that Sultan Mahmud carried away with him after his Indian expeditions, a large colony of whom he planted in his new and beautiful capital of Ghazni. Some of the Sindhu Jats assert that it was Ghazni in Southern India from which their ancestor emigrated; but this story is improbable and is entirely unsupported by proof.

Changa, the thirteenth in descent from Sindhu, was an influential *Chaudhri*, and founded, some fifteen miles south-east of Lahore, the village of Padhana where the family still resides. He was the chief of the thirty Jat *Chaudhris* and headmen who went on a mission to the Emperor Akbar to arrange the marriage of that monarch with a daughter of Mir Mita

Dhariwal, a *Zamindar* of Dowla Kangra, near Wadni, in the Ferozepore district. The Emperor first saw the girl, who was very beautiful, at her village well. She had a pitcher of water on her head, yet contrived to place her foot upon the rope of a refractory and runaway heifer and hold it captive till its owner came up. Akbar was so delighted with this feat of strength and skill that he wished to marry her; but her father declined the honour, without the consent of his caste. He assembled a committee of seventy-one *lambardars* and *Chaudhris*, thirty-five Jats and thirty-six Rajputs, to decide the question. The Rajputs considered the alliance disgraceful; but the Jats, with Changa at their head, approved of it, and the marriage took place accordingly. Akbar rewarded the thirty-five with lands and honours; and these were the ancestors of all the Jat families in the Punjab of any consideration; so much so, that the chief Jat families are called *painti*, thirty-five, and the chief Rajput families *chati*, thirty-six, at the present day. Changa, who from his antecedents might be expected to have been among the *chati*, was, on the contrary, found in the ranks of the Jats. His family had been so long Jat cultivators that their Rajput prejudices had died away. He was a man of considerable influence, and his son succeeded to his power; but his grandson, Dibawas, during the reign of Jahangir, was degraded from the office of *Chaudhri* for murder.

When the Sikhs rose to power, Sukha Singh, who was then the representative of the family, with his two sons, Mit Singh and Sahib Singh, joined the popular faith. Mit Singh entered the service of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, and Sahib Singh that of Sardar Gujar Singh of Lahore. From the Sukarchakia leader Mit Singh received an estate worth Rs. 12,000 and on Mahan Singh's death he followed the fortunes of the young Ranjit Singh, and was with him at the capture of Lahore in 1799. He later accompanied the Kasur expedition and rose high in favour with his master, who gave him many valuable estates. In 1814 he was in command of the rear-guard of the army during its retreat from Kashmir. The tribes came down in force, and handled Mit Singh's division very severely and wounded the Sardar himself mortally. Ranjit Singh was much grieved at his loss, and swore to befriend his son Jwala Singh, to whom, accordingly, all his father's possessions were confirmed; and in addition he received a new *jagir* worth Rs. 1,25,000 at Haripur Goler in Kangra.

Sardar Jwala Singh was a brave and an able man. He was present at the capture of Multan in 1818, and distinguished himself at Mankera, Teri, Kot Kapura and Kashmir; and on one occasion, being in charge of the Attock fort, he gallantly held out, with a few hundred horsemen, against the whole Afghan army. In 1829 he was struck by paralysis; and though he lived till 1835 he was no longer able to serve in the field or to attend at Darbar. His illness is said to have been brought on in the following manner. The troops occupying the Kangra fort had mutinied; and the Maharaja sent Jwala Singh, who was very popular with the army, to induce them to return to their duty. The fort was too strong to reduce, and Jwala Singh was compelled to confine himself to arguments; and, at length, on solemn promises of full pardon, persuaded the mutineers to submit. But the Maharaja cared nothing for the pledged word of Jwala Singh. He put the ringleaders to death, and fined and degraded the other mutineers. This conduct so mortified Jwala Singh, who considered his honour lost, that it brought on the illness from which he never recovered.

There is no one of the Sikh Sardars whose name is more renowned for generosity and munificence than Jwala Singh. The young daughter of his cousin, Kahan Singh, who had died in very embarrassed circumstances, Jwala Singh adopted as his own. He gave her a large dowry, and is said to have spent upwards of a lakh of rupees upon her marriage. At the commencement of his last illness he distributed an equally large sum of money among the fakirs and Brahmans. Nor was he less liberal to strangers than to his own family, as the following story will show. When Prince Sher Singh had failed so signally in his administration of Kashmir, the Maharaja looked about for victims upon whom to avenge the failure. Among others, the principal agent of the Prince, Diwan Baisakha Singh Chamyariwala, was ordered to Lahore. His accounts were declared fraudulent, and he was fined Rs. 1,25,000 without enquiry into the proofs against him. There is no doubt the fine was deserved, for at that time Kashmir was considered by the Sikh officials as a sheep-fold under the protection of the wolves. But the Diwan proclaimed that he was unable to pay the fine. The Maharaja ordered him to be flogged until he should discover where his wealth was concealed. The unhappy wretch was dragged out of the presence, past the *Deorhi* or ante-chamber, where were seated Raja Dhian Singh, Jwala Singh and many other chiefs. When

Diwan Baisakha Singh saw them, he implored their intercession with the Maharaja, and threw himself before them, crying out "I am your cow. Save me!" But no one took the slightest notice of him, except Sardar Jwala Singh. He listened to the whole story, and then had the courage to go before the Maharaja and beg for the remission of the punishment, offering himself to pay the whole fine. Ranjit Singh consented and, being utterly without the power of appreciating a noble and magnanimous action, recovered the fine to the last rupee from Jwala Singh, whom, as might have been supposed, the Diwan forgot ever to pay. As another instance of his generosity, it may be mentioned that in his ancestral village of Padhana he never took rent or revenue from any of his own, the Sindhu tribe.

On the death of Jwala Singh, the Maharaja resumed the larger portion of his *jagir*, for Hardit Singh, the Sardar's only son, was of weak intellect; and although he used to attend at Court, yet he was unable to hold any independent command. He, however, retained estates worth Rs. 27,425, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. In 1848 this contingent was in Hazara with Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala when he rebelled. Most of the men remained true to Government, and on the annexation of the Punjab, Hardit Singh and his mother were allowed to retain an estate worth Rs. 9,000 per annum.

In 1860 Hardit Singh died, leaving one son, Sadhu Singh, who died at the age of fifteen years while still a student in the Lahore College. On Sadhu Singh's death Sardar Atma Singh, son of Kahan Singh, was recognised as head of the family. He lived at Padhana and was an Honorary Magistrate with jurisdiction in fifty-two villages. He was created a Sardar and given a *Sanad* under the hand of the Viceroy. The *jagir* allowances in the family ceased on Hardit Singh's death; but the Sardar had proprietary rights in four villages and was in flourishing circumstances. He died in 1897 and was succeeded by his only son, Jiwan Singh, also called Fatehyab Singh, who is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge.

Gurbakhsh Singh, nephew of Sardar Atma Singh, a Naib-tahsildar, died in 1882. His son, Harnand Singh, married a daughter of the late Sardar Ajit Singh Atariwala of Amritsar. The family have been fortunate in securing good alliances for their sons and daughters by marriage. They have thus become connected with some of the best houses in the Manjha.

NAND LAL.

- MAHAR CHAND.
  - Diwan Gurbakhsh Rai.
    - Diwan Thakur Das (died 1794).
      - Diwan Devi Das (died 1830).
        - Shankar Das (died 1858).
      - Kishan Das (died 1847).
        - Har Sahai (died 1861).
          - Hakim Rai (born 1834).
            - Sri Chand (born 1882).
          - Sukha Nand.
      - Diwan Bhawani Das (died 1834).
        - Diwan Hukam Chand (died 1869).
          - Bishambar Das (died 1880).
        - Shankar Das (died 1877).
          - Tara Chand (died 1907).
            - Arjun Das (born 1864).
              - Har Gopal (born 1897).
              - Guru Das (born 1899).
            - Raghunath Das (born 1879).
            - Ram Saran Das.
        - Ganga Bishan (died 1868).
          - Trikota Sahai (died 1906).
            - Mahesh Das (born 1878).
              - Daulat Ram (born 1903).
              - Ram Sahai (born 1907).
            - Ganesh Das (born 1884).
      - Lala Narayan Das (died 1846).
        - Lala Ramji Das (dead).
          - Gopal Das (born 1831).
            - Lachhman Das.
      - Rajkaur.
        - 3 sons.
      - Lala Ram Das (died 1867).
        - Jawahir Mal (died 1878).
          - Nanak Chand (died 1879).
            - Two sons.
        - Hira Nand (died 1854).
          - Maya Das (dead).
          - NAND LAL (BORN 1831).
          - Ratan Chand (born 1840).

Gurbakhsh Rai was the first of this family to rise to any eminence. He was the Diwan, or Minister, of Nawab Nasir Khan, the ruler of Kabul and Peshawar, and possessed great influence. His son, Thakur Das, was Diwan to Haji Ata Khan, son-in-law of Shah Wali Khan, chief Minister of Ahmad Shah, the celebrated Durani chief. On the death of the Haji, Thakur Das entered the service of Ahmad Shah, who made him Diwan Khas, or Privy Counsellor, and gave him charge of the seal of state. His wealth and power were considerable, and his style of living was princely. He accompanied Ahmad Shah on his first expedition to India in 1747, and after the capture and sack of Multan received the grant of a valuable *jagir* in the Jullundur Doab. Timur Shah succeeded his father in 1773, and during his

reign of twenty years Thakur Das continued to fill the office of Diwan. He served Shah Zaman during the first year of his troublous reign, and died at an advanced age in 1794.

Bhawani Das, the third son of Thakur Das, was a Revenue officer of high standing under Shah Shuja. He was chiefly employed in collecting the customs of Multan and the Derajat; and in 1808, disgusted at the manner in which he was treated by the Kabul Court, he determined to try and obtain service with Ranjit Singh, and accordingly set off for Lahore, forgetting, it is asserted, to pay into the Treasury the revenue that he had collected. He was well received by the Lahore chief who, surrounded by illiterate soldiers, was much in want of some able man, with a reputation as a financier, to keep his accounts. At this time there was no State Treasury or regular system of accounts at Lahore. The revenue, which amounted to about thirty lakhs of rupees, was managed by the Amritsar banker, Rama Nand, who held the octroi of Amritsar and farmed the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan. Bhawani Das soon effected a great improvement. He established a pay office for the troops and a finance office, of both of which he was made the head.

Devi Das, his elder brother, joined him at Lahore towards the end of 1809. He had been in the service of Wazir Sher Muhammad, the son of Wazir Shah Wali Khan, Minister of Ahmad Shah. After the assassination of his master he remained for some time in concealment, as he feared the same fate; but at length, effecting his escape, he set out for Lucknow, where his family had been promised an asylum. But his route lay through Lahore; and on his arrival there the persuasions of Ranjit Singh and the high position of his brother induced him to remain. He was associate with Bhawani Das in the Finance Department, neither being subordinate to the other, and they always got on well together. Devi Das was a man of as great ability and of far greater integrity than his brother, but he never became so prominent, as he was of a retiring disposition.

After the cession of the fort of Kangra to Ranjit Singh by Sansar Chand in 1810, and the reduction of the hill chiefs, Bhawani Das was sent to collect the tribute from the Rajas of Mandi and Suket. In 1816 he was made chief Diwan to Prince Kharak Singh, and was employed to reduce the country of the Ramgarhia Sardars about Amritsar and Gurdaspur. The next year he was sent to Jammu to bring the district into order and to

make it over to Gulab Singh, who had just received the title of Raja. He was present at the siege of Multan and shared in the Peshawar and Yusufzai campaigns. But, although the appointments filled by Bhawani Das were many and lucrative, his chief work was as head of the Finance Department. On one occasion he fell into deep disgrace. He had quarrelled with Misra Beli Ram, the Treasurer, who accused him to the Maharaja of embezzlement. The charge was considered proved; and Ranjit Singh, in his passion, struck Bhawani Das in open Darbar with his sheathed sword and fined him a lakh of rupees.* The Diwan was then banished to a hill appointment; but his services were too valuable to be lost, and he was recalled after a few months. He remained Minister of Finance till his death in 1834, when he was succeeded by Lala Dina Nath. Devi Das died four years earlier in 1830.

Hukam Chand, the eldest son of Bhawani Das, was appointed a *Daftari*, or office-keeper, on the establishment of Prince Kharak Singh in 1836, and the next year was made Kardar of Satgarha on Rs. 100 per mensem; and he managed his district with tolerable ability. In 1840 he was sent to Bannu, under the order of Raja Suchet Singh, in one of the many expeditions to collect the revenue by force of arms. He received the title of Diwan from Maharaja Sher Singh. In 1847-48 he was ordered to accompany Lieutenant Edwardes to Bannu. He remained under that officer till the Multan war broke out; and his assistance in the settlement of the Trans-Indus districts was most valuable. He accompanied the British army to Multan, where he behaved very well. Before annexation he was in receipt of Rs. 6,700 per annum, and in 1850 was allowed to retain a *jagir* of Rs. 2,300 in the Pakpattan district and a pension of Rs. 1,300 a year. In 1855 he was made Tahsildar of Pasrur in the Sialkot district; but he did not give satisfaction to the authorities, and in 1858 was permitted to resign. He died in 1869. His son Bishambar Das, a Munsif of the Rawalpindi district, died sonless, in 1880. His nephew Tara Chand was a Deputy Inspector of Police. Trikota Sahai, another nephew, was Superintendent of the Deputy Commissioner's Vernacular office, Hazara, and subsequently reader in the Mir Munshi's office of the Punjab Secretariat. He served on the political staff of the Black Mountain Expedition of 1891, and received a reward of Rs. 800 from Government for the good work done by him on that

* It is commonly believed that this fine was paid by the generous Sardar Jwala Singh Padhania who was a great friend of Bhawani Das; but Diwan Hukam Chand used to deny the story.

occasion. On his retirement in 1902 he was given three squares of land in the Jhelum Canal Colony. He died in 1906. The *jagir* in the Montgomery district was resumed on the death of Diwan Hukam Chand.

Shankar Das, brother of Diwan Hukam Chand, was a Munshi in his father's office. He and his brother Ganga Bishan each enjoyed a pension of Rs. 240.

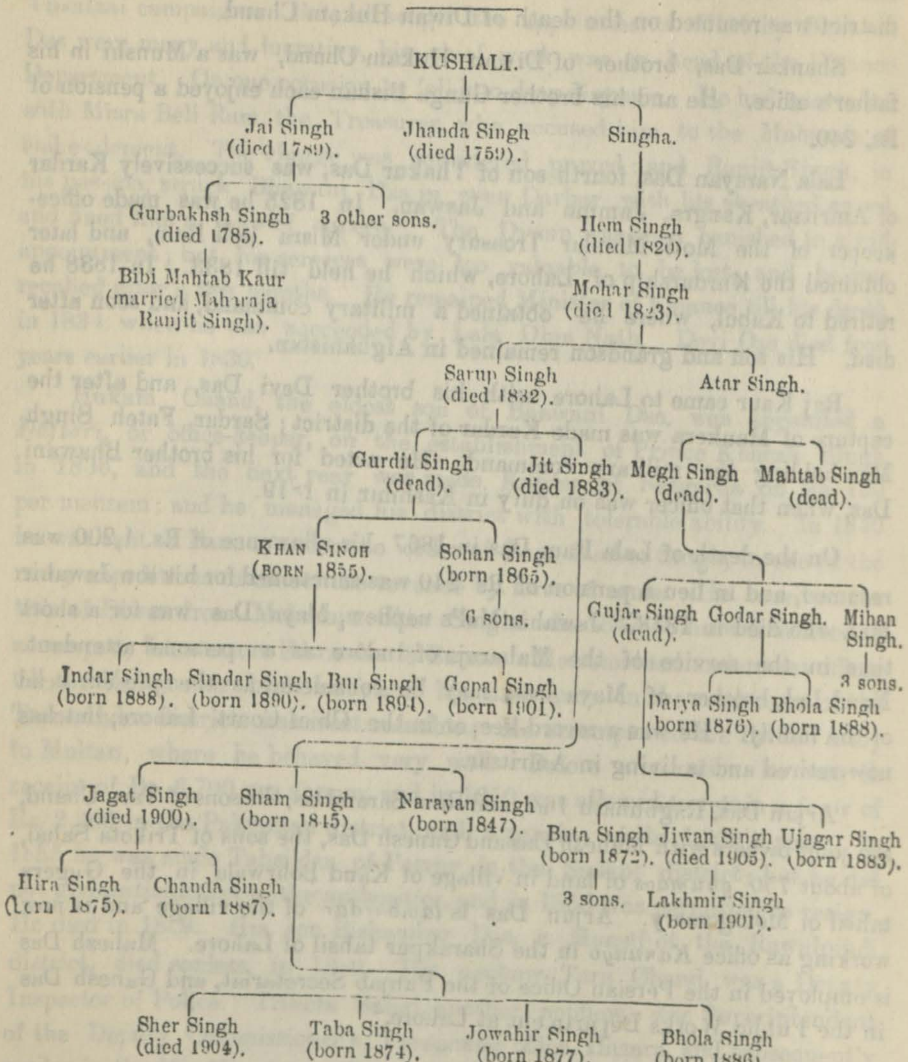
Lala Narayan Das, fourth son of Thakur Das, was successively Kardar of Amritsar, Kangra, Jammu and Jaswan. In 1825 he was made office-keeper of the Moti Mandar Treasury under Misra Beli Ram, and later obtained the Kardarship of Lahore, which he held till 1833. In 1838 he retired to Kabul, where he obtained a military command, and soon after died. His son and grandson remained in Afghanistan.

Raj Kaur came to Lahore with his brother Devi Das, and after the capture of Mankera was made Kardar of the district; Sardar Fateh Singh Man holding the military command. He acted for his brother Bhawani Das, when that officer was on duty in Kashmir in 1819.

On the death of Lala Ram Das in 1867 his allowance of Rs. 1,200 was resumed, and in lieu a pension of Rs 240 was sanctioned for his son Jawahir Mal, who died in 1878. Jawahir Mal's nephew, Maya Das was for a short time in the service of the Maharaja of Indore as a personal attendant. Nand Lal, brother of Maya Das, may be considered as the present head of the family. He was a record-keeper in the Chief Court, Lahore, but has now retired and is living in Amritsar.

Arjun Das, Raghunath Das, and Ram Saran Das, the sons of Tara Chand, are joint owners with Mahesh Das and Ganesh Das, the sons of Trikota Sahai, of about 750 *ghumaos* of land in village of Kand Bohrwala in the Gugera tahsil of Montgomery. Arjun Das is *lambardar* of the village and is now working as office *Kanungo* in the Sharakpur tahsil of Lahore. Mahesh Das is employed in the Persian Office of the Punjab Secretariat, and Ganesh Das in the Public Works Department at Lahore.

KHAN SINGH KANHAYA.



The Kanhaya Misal was at one time the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies north of the Sutlej. Its first leader was Jai Singh, the son of a Sindhu Jat cultivator named Kushali, who lived at the village of Kanah, which had been founded by one of his tribe, some fifteen miles from

Lahore. From the native village of its leader the confederacy took its name*.

Jai Singh and his brother Jhanda Singh joined the confederacy of Kapur Singh, known as the Faizulapuria, Faizasadpuria or Singhpuria, about the year 1749. On the death of this chief, the brothers retired to Sohian, the village of Jai Singh's father-in-law, about nine miles from Amritsar, collected a troop of about four hundred horse and took possession of the surrounding country. Jhanda Singh was killed five years later in a fight with Nidhan Singh Randhawa at Rawalkotli, and his brother succeeded to his share in the estate, marrying the widow by the rite of *chadar dalna.* Jai Singh soon became a powerful chief, and seized Nag, Makarian, Haji, Karot, Uthian and other Awan villages, while his subordinates and associates all won *jagirs* for themselves. Among the followers of Jai Singh were many well-known names: Amar Singh and Jhanda Singh Bhaga, Lakha Singh Kanowala, Amar Singh Khankra, Budh Singh of Dharamkot, Jhanda Singh Karoh, and others.

In 1759 Desan, the widow of Jhanda Singh and wife of Jai Singh, gave birth to a son, Gurbakhsh Singh, who was married, when nine years of age, to Sada Kaur, daughter of Dasaunda Singh of Alkolwala.

The leader of one great section of the Kanhaya Misal was Hakikat Singh Sangatpuria, a rival of Jai Singh, but nevertheless his friend and associate in many expeditions. In 1763, after Ahmad Shah had retired from the Punjab, having totally defeated the Sikhs near Ludhiana and destroyed the holy temples at Amritsar, these chiefs, allied with Jasa Singh Ahluwalia, Hari Singh Bhangi, and Jasa Singh Ramgarhia, attacked the Pathan town of Kasur, which they captured and sacked after a month's siege. Soon after this Jai Singh quarrelled with Hari Singh Bhangi, and fought him near Eminabad. Neither party could claim the victory; and Jai Singh then marched to Sirhind, ravaging the country as he passed; and was present in the great battle where Zain Khan was defeated and slain, from which the Sikhs date their existence as a nation.

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* Some of the country bards tell a romantic story, to the effect that, when the young Jai Singh went to Amritsar to be baptized as a Sikh the assembled chiefs were so struck with his beauty that they asked him from what village he had come. "I am of Kanah," he said. "Well is your village named Kanah," was the reply, "for you resemble Kanhaya himself?" Kanhaya, or Kanhia, is one of the names of the beautiful Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu.

In 1773 Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu, a tributary of Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi, quarrelled with his eldest son Brij Raj Deo, whom he desired to exclude from the succession in favour of his youngest son Mian Dalel Singh. Brij Raj Deo called to his assistance Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh Kanhaya and Charat Singh Sukarchakia; while the Raja summoned Jhanda Singh and all the Bhangi chiefs. The rival forces took up their position on either side of the Basanti, and for some months fought with varying success. The death of Charat Singh from the bursting of his gun gave the advantage at length to the Bhangis, and the Kanhaya chiefs then determined to assassinate Jhanda Singh. They heavily bribed a Mazbi sweeper, who shot him dead as he was riding, attended by only three horsemen, through the camp. The death of Jhanda Singh ended the quarrel. The rival forces retired from Jammu, which became tributary to Hakikat Singh.

The next year Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh built the quarter at Amritsar still known as the Kanhaya Katra; and soon after this Jai Singh, with a large force escorted the young Mahan Singh, son of Charat Singh, to Badrukh, where he was married to the daughter of Gajpat Singh of Jind.

On the death of Nawab Saif Ali Khan, the Muhammadan Governor of Kangra, in 1774, Raja Sansar Chand Katoch laid siege to the celebrated fort, but was unable to reduce it. He then invited Sardar Jai Singh to assist him; and Gurbakhsh Singh was accordingly sent with Sardar Baghel Singh and a considerable force. It was not long, however, before Gurbakhsh Singh saw that he who possessed the Kangra fort must be master of all the hill country; and determined to win it for himself. He persuaded the Raja to offer the garrison very favourable terms, free pardon, money and lands; and by hints of the Raja's treacherous intentions he induced the besieged to allow his troops to take possession, that their obtaining what was promised might be assured. Both parties were thus duped. Gurbakhsh Singh occupied and held the fort, and Sansar Chand had to retire. Previous to this some of the hill states had been tributary to Sardar Hakikat Singh; but Jai Singh now became paramount, and all the hill chiefs sought his alliance.

The Ramgarhias and Kanhayas had been fast friends in old days; but Jai Singh and Jasa Singh had quarrelled about the Kasur prize-money, and the former joined the Ahluwalia and Bhangi chiefs in expelling Jasa Singh

from the Punjab. Raja Ranjit Deo died in 1780, and his son Brij Raj Deo succeeded him. The new Prince wished to win back some of his territory from the Bhangis, and asked Hakikat Singh to assist him. Neither Jai Singh nor Hakikat Singh much liked the business, for the Bhangis were their friends, and Jai Singh had recently married the daughter of a Bhangi chief; but they marched to Karianwala, which after some fighting was taken possession of by the Raja. The Kanhaya chiefs soon left their new ally and went over to the Bhangis, and Hakikat Singh, with Gujar Singh and Bhag Singh Ahluwalia, retook Karianwala and invaded Jammu. Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who professed the greatest affection for Brij Raj Deo, with whom he had exchanged turbans, hurried up from Ramnagar, where he had been engaged with the Chatahs, and attacked the camp of Hakikat Singh, but was repulsed with loss. He then, with the Raja, called Jai Singh and Jasa Singh Ahluwalia to his help. These chiefs came and tried to arrange terms, but, finding this hopeless, returned to Amritsar. Mahan Singh was now obliged to submit; and the Raja agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to Hakikat Singh, who, six months later, finding that the payment of the tribute was evaded, proposed to Mahan Singh to join him in an attack on Jammu, dividing the booty between them. To this the Sukarchakia chief, forgetting his friendship with the Raja and the exchanged turbans, readily consented. He marched to Chapral, while Hakikat Singh took the road to Zafarwal, but Mahan Singh kept faith with none of his allies. Finding that the Raja had fled, and that he was strong enough to act alone, he plundered and burnt the city and palace of Jammu, and retired to the plains with great spoil. Hakikat Singh thought of revenge for this treachery, but was taken ill and died shortly afterwards.

When Jai Singh heard of the sack of Jammu and the death of Hakikat Singh he was very indignant. He prevented Jaimal Singh, son of Hakikat Singh, from going to Gujranwala, whither Mahan Singh had invited him, and threatened the Sukarchakia chief with his vengeance; and in 1783 he marched against Jandiala and plundered Rasulpur and Mandiala, and then attacked the possessions of Wazir Singh and Bhagwan Singh, the Nakai chiefs, connections of Mahan Singh, and compelled them to submit. At the *Diwali* of 1784 Mahan Singh went to Amritsar and tried hard to make peace with Jai Singh, but in vain. He was threatened with imprisonment

if he did not restore the Jammu spoil, and was treated with so much rudeness that he fled from Amritsar, determined on revenge. There were many ready to join him in an attack on the Kanhaya chief. Chief of these were Sansar Chand of Katoch, and Jasa Singh Ramgarhia who had been wandering for years an exile in the wastes of Hariana. The allies marched to Batala, and about eight miles from that town were met by Gurbakhsh Singh, who offered them battle. For six hours the fight was continued, till an arrow, shot by one of Guru Sundar Das' men, struck Gurbakhsh Singh in the breast and wounded him mortally; and the Kanhaya troops, having lost their leader, were completely routed.

Jai Singh was so distressed at the loss of his son that he made no further resistance. Kangra he gave up to Sansar Chand, and restored to Jasa Singh Ramgarhia his old possessions; while to cement friendship with Mahan Singh he betrothed Mahtab Kaur, daughter of his dead son, to the youthful Ranjit Singh, afterwards Maharaja of the Punjab. The betrothal took place in 1785, and the marriage at the close of the next year.

Jai Singh never recovered his former power, and died in 1789, when his daughter-in-law, Sada Kaur, became head of the Kanhaya Misal. Mention has been made elsewhere of the ability, the unscrupulousness and the intrigues of this woman. It was through her assistance mainly that Ranjit Singh became master of the Punjab; and she retained a large portion of the Kanhaya estates till 1820, when her greedy son-in-law made an excuse for seizing them all.

Hem Singh, the nephew of Sardar Jai Singh, had received the grant of the *ilaka* of Rukhanwala, worth Rs. 40,000, after the capture of Kasur, and this he retained under Ranjit Singh. He fought with that chief against Kasur during the last campaign of 1807, and received another estate at Khodian worth Rs. 10,000. He died in 1820. His son, Mohar Singh, fought at Multan and in Kashmir; and in 1821 he was stationed at Pul Kanjri and Waniki to watch the ferries. He died at the last-named place in 1823. To his sons, who were employed on the same service, Rs. 30,000 of their father's estate was assigned. Sarup Singh died in 1832, and the *jagir* was given by the Maharaja to Kahan Singh Banka. The village of Rukhanwala alone was left to the family; but the next year the village of Kali was granted to Atar Singh's two widows. The sons of Atar Singh made many applications to Maharaja Sher Singh for the release of the

estate, but in vain. Both served in the Ghorcharas till 1846, when the general reductions were made after the Sutlej campaign.

After the annexation of the Punjab the family retained in *jagir* the villages of Rukhanwala and Kali, tahsil Kasur. On the death of Sardar Jit Singh in 1883, one-fourth of the *jagir* (*viz.*, 1,125 acres, yielding Rs. 600 annually) was resumed. His son Jagat Singh was then regarded as the head of the family, but since his death the claims of Khan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, to the position have been admitted by Jagat Singh's sons. Khan Singh now enjoys the Rukhanwala *jagir*, and also owns land in Khana Kohna village. Hira Singh, son of Jagat Singh, served for some years in the army, and owns land in Kahna Kohna, as well as a grant in the Chunian Colony. Sham Singh and Narayan Singh, sons of Jit Singh, and Buta Singh and Ujagar Singh, sons of Gujar Singh, also hold land in the same village and have grants in the Chunian Colony. Other landowners in the family are Darya Singh, who is a daffadar in the 19th Lancers, his brother Bhola Singh and his uncle Mihan Singh, who is a *lambardar* in the Chunian Colony.

The family is not represented in Darbar.

SHER SINGH OF MARAKE.

- BUR SINGH.
  - Jasa Singh.
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1850).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1853).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1875).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1901).
          - SHER SINGH (BORN 1862).
          - Partab Singh (died 1903).
            - Rai Sheo Singh (born 1898).
          - Har Kishan Singh (born 1878).
            - Sohan Singh (born 1898).
            - Jaswant Singh (born 1900).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1902).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1861).
      - Jodh Singh (died 1855).
        - Sardul Singh (died 1899).

The little village of Marake, situated a few miles below Lahore on the Ravi, was founded by an ancestor of Sher Singh, whose descendants resided there for many generations. When Ahmad Shah Durani invaded the Punjab for the third time in 1752, Bur Singh was *Chaudhri* of Marake and the surrounding villages. But reports reached Lahore that Marake was little better than a nest of robbers, and the monarch sent a force to destroy the village. The work was well done. Marake was burned to the ground; men, women and children were put to the sword; and Bur Singh and his son Jasa Singh, who were absent from the village, were almost the only ones that escaped. Whether the reputation of Bur Singh's village was deserved or not, it is certain that after its destruction he joined a band of robbers, and in one of their marauding expeditions was killed. Jasa Singh followed his father's profession, and became of some importance at the head of an organized body of horse. He obtained possession of Daska in the Sialkot District, and took up his residence there. He was engaged in constant conflicts with Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, and with the residents of the neighbouring town of Eminabad. On one occasion the latter had assembled in force and, taking the town of Daska by surprise, carried off a large quantity of booty. Jasa Singh pursued them with his horsemen and, after a severe fight, the

booty was recovered; but the chief fell mortally wounded. His son Nadhan Singh was of a bold and enterprising disposition, and acquired a large increase of territory. The surrounding chiefs, Mahan Singh of Gujranwala, Sahib Singh of Gujrat, Punjab Singh of Sialkot and Jodh Singh of Wazirabad, became jealous of his power, and were so continually engaged in hostilities with him that Nadhan Singh used to say that there was not a rood of ground in his territories on which men and horses had not fallen.

In 1797, when Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab, one of the few Sikh chiefs who welcomed him was Sardar Nadhan Singh, who much felt the need of a powerful ally. He met the Kabul monarch on the banks of the Chenab, and was most graciously received, being confirmed in all his estates, and appointed to keep open communications between Lahore and Wazirabad. Soon after this Ranjit Singh, rising to power, summoned Nadhan Singh to attend him, but the high spirited chief refused; and it was not till 1810 that he with two hundred and fifty horsemen consented to accompany the Maharaja on his Multan expedition. At the close of the campaign, Nadhan Singh returned to Daska, contrary to the orders of Ranjit Singh, who determined to punish the contumacious chief. He laid siege to the fort of Daska, bringing against it the great Bhangi gun, which was only used on important occasions. After a month's siege Nadhan Singh was forced to surrender; and, on the promise of protection given to him by the Maharaja through Baba Mulak Raj and Bedi Jamiat Singh, he came into camp, where, in violation of the promise, he was arrested and put in irons. The priests were very indignant at this breach of faith, and, it is said, sat *Dharna* on Ranjit Singh until he released Nadhan Singh, who forthwith fled to Kashmir and took service with Ata Muhammad Khan. He was, however, soon recalled, and a great portion of his estate was restored to him subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. In 1822, after the fall of Mankera, he received the grant of Baharpur near Dera Ismail Khan, worth Rs. 80,000; but this was shortly after restored to the Nawab, and Nadhan Singh received in exchange a large *jagir* in Hazara, where he remained for some time. After an engagement with Painda Khan, in which he was severely wounded, he begged to be relieved of his troublesome charge, and was accordingly, in 1824, placed under the orders of Prince Kharak Singh, and in 1827 was transferred to the Ghorcharas on Rs. 1,700 per mensem. He remained in this force till 1845, when he retired to Marake where he died five years afterwards.

He was generally known as Nadhan Singh Hatu or Atu, and two derivations of the name are given. The first is, that Hatu is derived from the Punjabi *Hat*, meaning 'courage.' The second derives Atu from the Punjabi *Ath*, eight, from a tradition regarding a lady of the family who was so fortunate as to secure eight husbands. But there does not appear any good authority for the latter derivation.

Sardar Fateh Singh commenced his military career in his father's contingent, in which he remained till 1827, when he was placed in the Ghorchara Kalan Regiment, and two years later in the Dhani Brigade under Misra Sukh Raj on Rs. 90 a month. In 1835 he accompanied the Maharaja to Peshawar, when Dost Muhammad Khan was so cleverly outmanœuvred by Ranjit Singh; and in 1840 he was sent, under Arjun Singh Rangar Nanglia, to Kulu, which was in a disturbed state. He accompanied Imam-ud-din Khan to Kashmir, and after the death of Raja Hira Singh was ordered to Rajauri and Punch to put down an insurrection there. During the Sutlej campaign, Fateh Singh remained under Sardar Gulab Singh Povindia to protect the Maharaja and the capital, and on the restoration of peace he was appointed Commandant of the new corps, Suraj Mukhi. In 1847 he accompanied Lieutenant (afterwards Sir H. B.) Edwardes to Bannu, and served throughout the Multan campaign. He was engaged with his corps at the battles of Kaneri and Sadusam; and at both sieges of Multan his conduct and that of his men was exceedingly good. In 1857 he was in command of the Police Battalion at Ambala, and did admirable service both there and at Delhi. In 1862 he received his discharge, with a pension of Rs. 250 and a grant of six hundred acres of waste land at Lakhuwal. He had, in addition, Rs. 300 of *jagir* at Marake, where he resided, as well as proprietary rights in the village. Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1875. His son Gurdit Singh was first employed as Jamadar in the Suraj Mukhi on Rs. 30 a month. He was successively promoted to the Subadarship and Adjutantcy in the 5th Police Battalion on Rs. 150; but in 1862, at the time of the general Police reductions, he was discharged with a gratuity of Rs. 1,500. He again took service in the Police, and became an Inspector in the Montgomery district on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. His father's life pension, of course, ceased, and of the *jagir* one-third was resumed. Gurdit Singh died in 1901 and his *jagir* and other property have been divided equally among his three sons. His eldest son Sher Singh, who served for some years in the Police as a Deputy Inspector, is now regarded as the head of the family. The second son,

Partab Singh, received a direct commission and died in 1903. The youngest son, Har Kishan Singh, is a Court Inspector of Police at Multan.

Jodh Singh, half brother of Fateh Singh, changed his religion from inability to pay a debt. He took from a merchant at Rawalpindi a handsome and valuable horse, the price of which he was unable to pay. He applied to his father; but Nadhan Singh had no money to spare. At length, seeing no way of paying for the horse which he could not bring himself to give up, he rode off to Kabul, where he turned Muhammadan, and where he died in 1855. He left one son, Sardul Singh, who after serving for some years as a Subadar in the Frontier Force, retired on a pension and died in 1899.

No representative of this family is on the Darbar list.

SANT SINGH SIDHU.

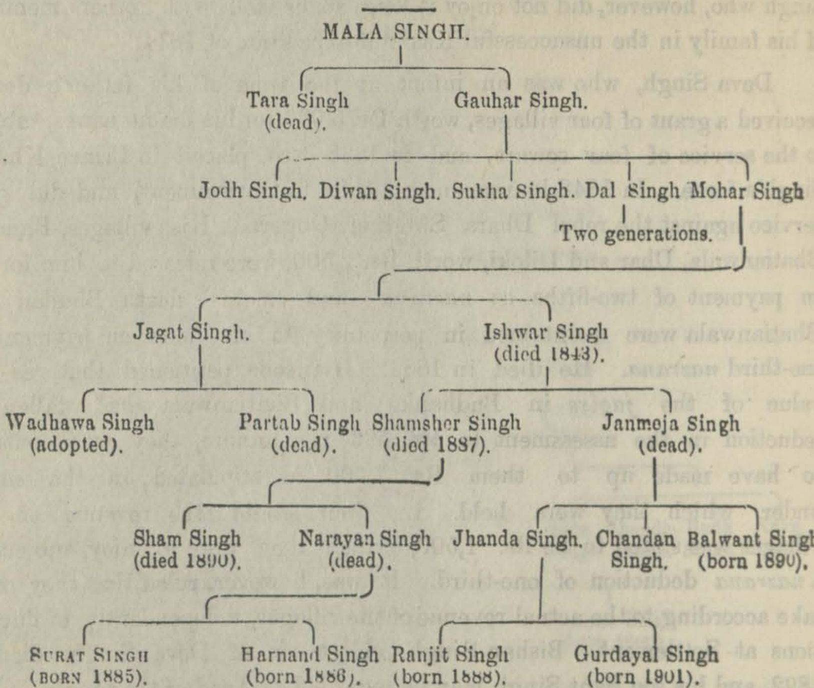
- DAYAL SINGH (died 1698).
  - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Arbel Singh.
      - Bhup Singh.
        - Kahan Singh (died 1814).
          - Deva Singh (died 1882).
            - Bishan Singh (died 1892)
              - SANT SINGH.
                - Surat Singh.
                - Kirpal Singh.
              - Balwant Singh (died 1891).
            - Mula Singh (born 1867).
              - Bachitar Singh (dead).
              - Chatar Singh (dead).
              - Sohan Singh (dead).
              - Udham Singh (born 1900).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1809).
      - Charat Singh.
        - Mahtab Singh.
          - Gurdit Singh
            - Wasawa Singh.
              - Mangal Singh.
                - Tilok Singh.
          - Chuhar Singh.
            - Lehna Singh.
              - Buta Singh.
              - Jhanda Singh.
              - Budh Singh.
              - Kaka Singh.

Dayal Singh was the first of this branch of the Sidhu family to become a Sikh, and was killed in battle near Anandpur in 1698. His son Bhagwan Singh supported himself as much by plunder as by agriculture; and his grandson, Arbel Singh, having built a fort at Sidhu, and having collected some two hundred horsemen, contrived to make himself master of forty surrounding villages. He had connected himself with several of the powerful neighbouring chiefs, marrying one son to a daughter of Sardar Gujar Singh of Lahore, and another to a daughter of Sardar Sudh Singh Dodia; so that he was not disturbed in his modest possessions. His son Bhup Singh, who succeeded him, was less fortunate, for Sardar Amir Singh of Saurian, his kinsman, having invaded the estate and carried off a large quantity of plunder, Bhup Singh pursued him, and was killed in an ambuscade laid by the enemy. Shortly afterwards Ranjit Singh seized most of the Sidhu territory, leaving in the possession of Kahan Singh about fifteen villages subject to the service of twenty-five sowars. He also made Kahan Singh Commandant in a Cavalry Regiment, and gave Fateh Singh, his uncle, a subordinate appointment. Fateh Singh was killed in the

Kangra campaign in 1809; and his *jagir* was given to his nephew Kahan Singh who, however, did not enjoy it long, as he fell with other members of his family in the unsuccessful Kashmir expedition of 1814.

Deva Singh, who was an infant at the time of his father's death, received a grant of four villages, worth Rs. 3,000, for his maintenance, subject to the service of four sowars, and in 1838 was placed in Prince Kharak Singh's force. In 1848 he remained faithful to Government, and did good service against the rebel Dhara Singh of Gugera. His villages, Bhudan, Bhatianwala, Dhar and Diloki, worth Rs. 2,500, were released to him for life on payment of two-fifths as *nazrana*; and on his death Bhudan and Bhatianwala were maintained in perpetuity to his heirs on payment of one-third *nazrana*. He died in 1882. His sons petitioned that, as the value of the *jagirs* in Budhanke and Bhatianwala had fallen by reduction in the assessment to Rs. 593 per annum, they were entitled to have made up to them Rs. 1,000 as stipulated in the *sanad* under which they were held. In their *sanad* the revenue of the villages was stated to be Rs. 1,500, which they were to enjoy, subject to a *nazrana* deduction of one-third. It was, however, ruled that they must take according to the actual revenue of the villages, independently of fluctuations at Settlement. Bishan Singh, eldest son of Deva Singh, died in 1892, and his son Sant Singh may be regarded as head of the family, which is now of little importance and has no seat in Darbar. He resides at Budhanke in the Sharakpur tahsil.

SURAT SINGH MARI.



The Mari family is of the Shergil tribe, the origin of which has been elsewhere related.* By this tribe several villages were founded in the Lahore and Amritsar districts, and among others Malanwala, Deva, Deva Masur and Mari. At the first-named of these the family of Surat Singh resided till the Durani invasion, when, the village having been destroyed by the Afghans, Mala Singh fled to Deva Masur, which he made his head-quarters, and from whence he conducted marauding expeditions till he fell in a skirmish with the imperial troops, leaving two sons, Tara Singh and Gauhar Singh, the latter of whom became a powerful chief. He joined the Bhangi Sardars Kushhal Singh and Budh Singh Faizulapuria, and took possession of territory in the Jullundur Doab and to the south of the Sutlej. Leaving his sons, Jodh Singh,

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*The Gils inhabit the Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Ferozepore districts. As romantic a story is told of Gil, the founder of the tribe, as that regarding his son Shergil. He was the son of a Rajput chief, Prithipat or Pirthipal, by a Jat woman, and, like Shergil, he was exposed when an infant in a swamp, '*gili*, from which his name Gil, is derived.

Diwan Singh and Sukha Singh, to hold these estates, Gauhar Singh returned to his ancestral village of Mari, half way between Amritsar and Ferozepore, where he built a mud fort, traces of which still exist; and his name is perpetuated in the village, which is known as Mari Gauhar Singhwala.

When Ranjit Singh seized the country south of Lahore, the fort of Mari, then held by Mohar Singh, the youngest son of Gauhar Singh, was besieged by him. Resistance was useless; and Mohar Singh gave up the fort and territory, obtaining favourable terms and large estates at Piru Chak, Bujhara, Samra and Manapur.

Sardar Gauhar Singh died shortly after this, and the Cis-Sutlej estates were seized by the Maharaja of Patiala, Bhag Singh Ahluwalia and Jodh Singh Kalsia. The descendants of Jodh Singh, Sukha Singh and Diwan Singh are still resident in the Ambala district, where they hold a few villages.

Mohar Singh with his brother Dal Singh held the *jagir* for some years exempt from service; but it was later made subject to one hundred horsemen. Mohar Singh served in the Kashmir campaign, in which he was wounded. He distinguished himself at the battle of Teri in 1823, after which he was placed in command of five hundred cavalry. He was engaged under General Ventura in 1831 in annexing the possessions of the Bahawalpur chief north of the Sutlej,* and the next year he died; while half the estates in Sialkot, Dinanagar and Kasur were continued to his son Ishwar Singh. There is little to record of this chief, who served with his contingent at Kulu, Suket, Hazara and Peshawar, at which latter place he died in 1843 of fever.

Shamsher Singh held the *jagirs* throughout the administration of Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Lal Singh. He accompanied Raja Sher Singh Atariwala to Multan in 1848, and rebelled with him. Al-

*Soon after the death of Bahawal Khan II. in 1811, Ranjit Singh demanded tribute for the Bahawalpur territory north of the Sutlej. Sadik Muhammad Khan sometimes refused payment altogether, and always resisted till he succeeded in gaining more favourable terms. First Rs. 50,000 a year was asked; then a lakh; and the demand was raised till, at Sadik Muhammad's death, it stood at five lakhs, which was about as much as Bahawal Khan III., who succeeded Sadik Muhammad in 1826, could raise from the country. The Khan neither could nor would pay; and in 1831 General Ventura occupied the territory, pledging himself to pay eleven lakhs the first year to Government.

though a very young man, he possessed ability and influence, and his whole *jagirs,* worth Rs. 27,000, were confiscated, though in 1850 a pension of Rs. 720 was allowed him for life. To his younger brother Janmeja Singh, who had married Tej Kaur, daughter of Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, the young lady to whom Maharaja Dalip Singh had been betrothed, a life pension of Rs. 360 was granted. In 1860 a rent-free holding was granted to Shamsher Singh worth Rs. 200. He also had proprietary rights in Mari Gauhar Singhwala and Kazi Chak. He died in 1887 and his two sons, neither of them of much standing, survived him only for a few years. His grandson Surat Singh, *lambardar* of Mari Kaur Singhwala, may now be regarded as the head of the family. Surat Singh's younger brother, Harnand Singh, is a Dafadar in the 39th Central India Horse and his cousin Jhanda Singh is *lambardar* of Mauza Kazi Chak. Surat Singh and Harnand Singh each have a fourth share in the villages of Mari Gauhar Singhwala and Kazi Chak, and Jhanda Singh and his brothers one-sixth each. The family is now of little importance.

Gujar Singh, Bhup Singh and Kesar Singh, sons of Dal Singh, were cavalry officers under General Avitabile. All have been dead for many years.

SAYAD AULAD HUSSAIN.

- KAMAR-UD-DIN (died 1764).
  - Amir-ud-din (died 1798).
    - Imam Shah (died 1846).
      - Inayat Shah.
      - Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Shah (died 1872).
        - Sardar Ali (died 1888).
          - SAYAD AULAD HUSSAIN (BORN 1871).
        - Iftikhar Ali (born 1864).
      - Akbar Shah.
      - Hussain Shah (died 1881).
        - Nawazish Ali (born 1865).
          - Nasir Ali (born 1897).
          - Muhammad Hussain (born 1902).
      - Charagh Shah.
    - Muhammad Hussain.

The family of Aulad Hussain is of Persian descent. Kamar-ud-din was an officer in the army of Nadir Shah and accompanied that chief to India, remaining behind as a settler in the neighbourhood of Delhi when the invading army retired. He afterwards went to live at Gango in Saharanpur, where he died in 1764. Amir-ud-din, his son, then left for Lucknow, where Shuja-ud-daula was Nawab; and entered his service, first as *Thanadar* and afterwards as a revenue collector. Failing to pay the Government demand he was thrown into prison; and, though released after a short time, did not obtain fresh employment till the accession of Asaf-ud-daula in 1775. He was murdered at Pabli by some Gujars in 1798; and his son Imam Shah, fearing the same fate, left for Lucknow, where he lived for some time with an old retired officer of Artillery, by name Bahadur Khan, who taught the lad all that he knew. As he could get no employment at the Court of Oudh, Imam Shah determined to seek his fortune elsewhere. Hearing that Hindustanis were in request in Kabul he proceeded thither; but at Wazirabad in the Punjab he met Sardar Jodh Singh, who easily induced him to enter his service as Jamadar of Artillery. The next year the Sardar died; and Imam Shah then entered the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and fought in many battles as Colonel of Artillery. He served throughout the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and was killed at Sobraon in 1846.

Muhammad Shah, his second son, was made a Commandant of Artillery when eighteen years of age. He fought in the Sutlej campaign, and under the Darbar was successively posted at Pind Dadan Khan, Hassan Abdal and Hazara. In 1849, when the 5th Punjab Cavalry was first raised, Muhammad Shah was appointed to it, and served in this Regiment till 1859. On the frontier he was known as a first-rate officer both for bravery and intelligence. As senior native officer of his squadron he served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, the relief and capture of Lucknow, the capture of Bareilly, and the actions of Bilandshahar, Fatehgarh, Agra and Aligarh. He received the Order of British India for his gallantry at Agra; where, seeing a squadron of the Fifth in danger of being cut up by a shower of grape, he galloped forward alone and cut down the artilleryman who was about to fire the gun. When Lieutenant Younghusband was killed near Fatehgarh, Muhammad Shah cut down the sepoy who had fired the fatal ball. By the side of Major Sandford, who succeeded Lieutenant Younghusband in command of the squadron, Muhammad Shah fought with conspicuous courage; and when that officer fell, he protected his body, buried it decently, and built over it a tomb. The most valued of the many testimonials received by Muhammad Shah was a gold watch sent from England by the relatives of Major Sandford, in acknowledgment of his devotion.

In January 1859 Muhammad Shah was appointed Commandant of the 3rd Oudh Military Police under Captain C. Chamberlain. His services were specially asked for by this officer, who knew his worth, his energy, and his thorough knowledge of his military duties. When the Military Police were broken up in November 1859, he was made Commandant in the new Police, and held the post with credit till February 1861, when, on reductions being made in the force, he took his discharge.

Muhammad Shah received the title of Sardar Bahadur. He enjoyed a pension of Rs. 1,800 cash and a life *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 in the Baraich district. He was the author of a creditable work on cavalry tactics. He died in 1872, leaving two sons and three daughters. The management of the property was vested in the eldest son, Sardar Ali; but his affairs became involved shortly after his father's death, and the interests of the other children suffered in consequence. In 1882 he was appointed Tahsildar at Fyzabad in Oudh, and was transferred four years later to the

Jaunpur district as Inspector of Police. He died in 1888. His younger brother, Iftikhar Ali, is a Sub-Inspector of Police at Benares. The *jagir* has passed to Aulad Hussain, only son of Sardar Ali.

Muhammad Shah's brother, Hussain Shah, was a Subadar in the Oudh Military Police, but when the Military Police was broken up, he joined the Provincial Police and served for some years as a Deputy Inspector. He died in 1881, leaving one son, Nawazish Ali, who is now a Sub-Inspector of Police at Multan.

PANDIT PRAN NATH.

PANDIT CHATAR BHAJ.
- Gobind Ram.
  - Kewal Ram.
    - Sheo Nath (dead).
  - Daya Nadhan (died 1866).
  - Colonel Badri Nath (died 1871).
    - PANDIT PRAN NATH.
      - Dina Nath (born 1895).
- Sada Nand.

Colonel Badri Nath was one of the Sikh officers who on the annexation of the Punjab transferred their services to the British Government. His father was a native of Kashmir, and emigrated to the Punjab at the beginning of the last century. In 1821 Badri Nath entered the Maharaja's army as a private soldier, and gradually rose through all the grades of the service till, in 1835, he was made Colonel, which rank he held till the second Sikh War. He saw plenty of fighting during these years, and was in the campaigns of Swat, Peshawar, Hazara, Yusufzai, Bannu, Tirah, and numerous actions. For long he served on the frontier, and was for six years in charge of the forts of Dera Ismail Khan and Tonk. He was with Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1833, when that chief, in the most masterly manner, won Peshawar from the Barakzais. In 1845 he was stationed in Hazara, under Diwan Mul Raj Dilwalwala, with the *Katar Mukhi* Regiment and some Gurkhas. In 1846 he accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kashmir, where Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan was in revolt, and the next year went with Lieutenant Edwardes to Bannu. He served throughout the siege of Multan with the *Katar Mukhi*; and after the close of the war retained his command till, on the introduction of the new Police, he took his discharge. Colonel Badri Nath was known as a brave and able officer, and the force under him was always in a good state of discipline. In 1857, the fort of Multan, the magazine and the treasury were entrusted to his corps, and the regiment also furnished detachments which fought against the mutineers and insurgents with gallantry and credit. In 1861 the Government, in sanctioning his retirement, granted him a life pension of Rs. 600, inclusive of the allowance attached to the Order of British India,

which he obtained in 1857 in recognition of his loyalty and gallantry. The allowances lapsed at his death in 1871.

His son Pran Nath took service as a clerk in the Ordnance Department. In 1872 he was appointed an Inspector of Post Offices and ultimately rose to be Postmaster of Delhi on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. He retired on pension in March 1904 and now resides in Lahore City, where he owns some house property. The family is not represented in Darbar.

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH SINDHANWALIA.

- BUDHA SINGH (died 1718).
  - Chanda Singh
    - Gulab Singh.
    - S. Didar Singh (died 1784).
      - S. Amir Singh (died 1827).
        - S. Lehna Singh.
          - Partab Singh (died 1856).
            - Gurbachan Singh (adopted) (born 1855).
          - Thakur Singh (died 1887).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1855).
            - Bakhshish Singh (died 1907).
            - Narendra Singh (born 1868).
              - Four sons.
            - Gurdit Singh.
              - Two sons.
        - S. Basawa Singh.
          - Ranjodh Singh (died 1864).
            - Randhir Singh (born 1856).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1886).
          - Ajit Singh (died 1843).
            - S. Shamsher Singh (died 1871).
              - S. Bakhshish Singh son of Thakur Singh (adopted) (died 1907).
                - S. RAGHBIR SINGH (BORN 1889).
        - S. Budh Singh (died 1827).
        - S. Atar Singh (died 1844).
          - Kahar Singh (died 1864).
        - S. Jaimal Singh (died 1810).
      - Ratan Singh.
        - Khazan Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Nadhan Singh.
          - Dasonda Singh.
      - Gurmukh Singh.
        - Fateh Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Kahan Singh Banka.
          - Basant Singh (died 1897).
            - Harnam Singh (died 1907).
              - Two sons.
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1869).
              - Three sons.
        - Sham Singh.
          - Four generations.
        - Sher Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Baghel Singh.
          - Three generations.
      - Gurbakhsh Singh.
  - Naudh Singh (died 1763).
    - S. Charat Singh.
      - S. Mahan Singh.
        - Maharaja Ranjit Singh (died 1839).
          - Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1840).
            - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1840).
          - Maharaja Sher Singh (died 1843).
            - Partab Singh (died 1843).
          - Prince Peshaura Singh (died 1844).
          - Kashmira Singh (died 1843).
          - Maharaja Dalip Singh.

The two principal families in the Punjab proper, highest in rank and possessing the widest influence, are the Ahluwalia and the Sindhanwalia. The possessions of the Ahluwalia chief are almost entirely situated in the Jullundur Doab; whilst of all Sikh families, between the Beas and the Indus, the Sindhanwalia chief is the acknowledged head. Nearly related to this family was the great Maharaja himself; and it was in a great measure owing to their connection with him that the Sindhanwalia Sardars obtained so large a share of wealth and power.

The Sindhanwalias are of the Jat Sansi tribe and, like most Jats, claim a Rajput origin, and state that their ancestor, a Bhati Rajput, by name Shal, came from Ujain to the Punjab, where he founded Sialkot. The Bhatis do not appear, however, to have settled so far south as Ujain; and the Shal alluded to is doubtless Raja Shal, or Salvahan, son of Raja Gaj of Jaisalmer, who, after his father's death in battle with the King of Khorasan, came to the Punjab, where he destroyed Lahore and rebuilt the town of Sialkot,* which place he made his capital.

Salvahan introduced a new era, called the *Shaka*, according to some, in memorial of a victory which he gained over Vikramaditya, near Sialkot. But Salvahan was not a contemporary of Vikramaditya, who never came to the Punjab at all. The *Shaka* era was founded in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the era of Vikramaditya.

Raja Salvahan had sixteen sons, all of whom became independent, and from whom many of the hill Princes have descended. The chief of them were Baland, Puran, Risala, Dharamgadh, Rupa and Sundar.

The houses of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Malaudh, Bhadaur, Faridkot, Kaithal and Atari are descended from the eldest son of Jaudhar, the fifth from Raja Salvahan or Shal: while the Sindhanwalias pretend that they and the Muhammadan Bhatis are descended from the second son.

The origin of the family name of Sansi is thus related by the Sindhanwalias. Sohanda, sixth in descent from Jaudhar, saw all his children die,

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* Sialkot is one of the most ancient towns in the Punjab. It is said to have been founded about 3400 B. C. by Raja Shal, maternal uncle of the Pandus, whose descendants reigned there for many hundred years. It then was abandoned until Salvahan rebuilt it, according to Punjab chroniclers, about 90 A.D.; according to the Bhati chroniclers of Rajputana 16 A.D. Supposing that Sialkot is original Salvahan, the capital of Salvahana, and the identity of the two places seems probable, Sialkot has been also known as Shalkot, Salkant and Risalkot (from Risala the son of Salvahan). The Sial Rajputs, who now inhábit the country about Jhang, claim to have founded Sialkot and to have given to the town their name. That they once settled there and built a fort seems certain; but the town was founded many years before their arrival in the Punjab.

one after another, within a few days of their birth. He accordingly consulted the Brahmans and astrologers, who told him that he must give his next child to the first person who should come to the house after its birth. In due time a son was born, and the first person to stop at Sohanda's house, after the event, was a beggar of Sansi tribe, and to him, in spite of the mother's entreaties, the new-born child was given. The old beggar would have preferred money or food; but he took the child away with him. However, by the next day he had had quite enough of it, and brought it back to Sohanda, who after a second consultation with the Brahmans took the child, who was from this adventure called Sansipal or Sainsarpal (cherished by the Sansi); and the name has belonged to the family ever since. Another story states that the wife of Sohanda was taken in labour at a considerable distance from her home, and was compelled to take refuge in a Sansi village, where she received every attention and remained till she had recovered. The son born under these circumstances was called Sansi. But, from a comparison of the Sindhanwalia genealogy with that of the Bhatis, it appears probable that Sans was the name of a son of Bhoni, fourth in descent from Jaudhar, and that from Sansi the Sindhanwalias and the Sansis have a common descent. The Sansis are a thievish and degraded tribe ; and the house of Sindhanwala, naturally feeling ashamed of its Sansi name, has invented a romantic story to account for it. But the relationship between the nobles and the beggars does not seem the less certain; and if the history of Maharaja Ranjit Singh be attentively considered, it will appear that much of his policy and many of his actions had the true Sansi complexion.

Raja Sansi, the present residence of the Sindhanwalias, was founded about the year 1570 by Raja and Kirtu; and Khokar, the great-grandson of Kirtu, settled in the Tarn Taran waste, and founded there several villages. From Wigah, grandson of Khokar, have descended, on one side the family of Sindhanwala and, on the other, that of Ladwa. The grandson of Wigah, by name Takht Mal, received from the Emperor Alamgir a *farman*, still in possession of the family, making him *chaudhri*, with power to collect revenue in the *ilaka* of Yusafpur. This *farman*, however, is unattested, and may be a modern forgery. Bhara Mal, son of Takht Mal, seems to have been a Sikh of the unorthodox sect called *Sahaj Dhari* ; and although he never took the *pauhal* he wandered through the villages preaching the doctrines of Gobind. His son Budha Singh, an orthodox Sikh, was cele-

brated as a bold and successful robber. In his days cattle-lifting was as honourable a profession as it was on the Scottish border three hundred years ago; and Budha Singh, on his famous piebald mare Desi, was the terror of the surrounding country. He was wounded some forty times by spear, matchlock or sword, and died at last in his bed, like an honest man, in the year 1718. His two sons, Chanda Singh and Naudh Singh were as enterprising and successful as their father. About the year 1730 they rebuilt the village of Sukarchak, which had been founded some time previously by the Gil Jats, but had fallen into ruin, and, collecting round them a band of hard-riding Sikhs, seized several villages in its neighbourhood, and even made marauding expeditions across the Ravi into the Gujranwala district. Naudh Singh was killed in 1763 in a fight with the Afghans at Majitha, where he had gone to celebrate his marriage in the family of Gulab Singh Gil.

His son Charat Singh, who was only five years old at the time of his father's death, became a very powerful Sardar, and rose to the command of the Sukarchakia *Misal*. Under him fought his cousin Didar Singh at Gujranwala, Pind Dadan Khan and elsewhere. After Sardar Mahan Singh had succeeded his father, and had taken Rasulnagar and Gujranwala, Sardar Didar Singh obtained, as his share of the spoil, Pind Sawakha, Dalot and Sindhanwala, which last village has given its name to the family. He was killed in a skirmish on the banks of the Chenab in 1784, and his cenotaph is still to be seen in the village of Daulat Nagar.

Sardar Amir Singh, with his brothers Gurbakhsh Singh and Ratan Singh, succeeded to all the estates of his father, and soon contrived to enlarge them. He continued to follow the fortunes of his cousins, the Sukarchakia chiefs, and as they, Mahan Singh and Ranjit Singh, rose to power he seized with impunity Bal Sehchandar and other villages in the neighbourhood of Raja Sansi. In 1803, however, Amir Singh fell into deep disgrace at Court. The story is, that one morning, as Ranjit Singh came out of the Saman Burj and was preparing to mount his horse, Amir Singh was seen to unsling his gun, prime it and blow the match. The bystanders accused him of seeking the life of his chief, and Ranjit Singh, who believed the charge, dismissed him from Court. He took refuge with Baba Sahib Singh Bedi of Una, at whose intercession, after some time, Ranjit Singh again took him into favour, and placed him specially under the protection and in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala.

Amir Singh accompanied the Maharaja in the Kasur campaign of 1807, and in the expedition against the Muhammadan tribes between the Chenab and the Indus in 1810. In this expedition Jaimal Singh, his youngest son, was killed in a skirmish before Kila Khairabad. In 1809, when on the death of Raja Jai Singh of Jammu, Ranjit Singh seized that country, he made over to Amir Singh the *ilakas* of Harnia, Naunar and Rata Abdal. Two years later Amir Singh introduced into the Maharaja's service his son Budh Singh, who soon became a great favourite at Court.

The first independent command of Budh Singh was at Bahawalpur, whither he had been sent to enforce the payment of the stipulated tribute. In 1821, with his father and brother Atar Singh, he captured the forts of Mojgarh and Jamgarh. For these services Amir Singh received Shakargarh in *jagir*, and Budh Singh, Kalar and Nirali, worth about a lakh of rupees. Previous to this the family *jagir* in Chach and Attock had been exchanged, at their request, for the *ilakas* of Saroh Talwan, Khotar and Kathunangal, worth Rs. 1,80,000.

Sardar Budh Singh was after this sent to the Jammu hills in command of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and afterwards reduced the Thainawala country. He was in command of a portion of the Sikh army at the battle of Teri in 1823. Two battles were indeed fought at Teri. The Maharaja commanded in person on the left bank of the Kabul river, and he defeated the Yusafzai fanatics, losing however Phula Singh Akali and some good officers. On the right bank of the river was the main body of the Sikh army commanded by Hari Singh Nalwa, Jamadar Khushhal Singh, Sardar Budh Singh and others, and the opposing force of Afghans commanded by Muhammad Azim Khan, who was defeated with loss, and died of chagrin within the year.

In 1825 the Maharaja was in the Rambagh at Amritsar dangerously ill. His life was despaired of, and he had become wholly unconscious. Sardar Budh Singh saw that on the death of Ranjit Singh the country would again be divided into separate chiefships, and supposing the Maharaja to be dying, determined to make provision for himself. He went at night with a force to the fort of Gobindgarh and demanded admittance in the name of the Maharaja. The Jamadar of the gate, Daya Ram, would not admit him without orders. Budh Singh accordingly went back, and induced by large bribes the Keeper of the Seal to draw out an order for the fort to be given up to him; and to this the seal was affixed. Budh Singh returned

to the fort; but the Jamadar was not to be deceived. He would not look at the order, and declared that so late at night he would not open the gates to the Maharaja himself. The Sardar had to retire discomfited; and in the morning Imam-ud-din, the *Kiladar*, told the Maharaja, who had in some measure recovered, the whole affair. The result was that Budh Singh was given the Peshawar command, and sent into the Yusafzai country against Khalifa Sayad Ahmad, a fanatic who was preaching a *Jahad*, or holy war, against the Sikhs; the Maharaja hoping that he would leave his bones in the Yusafzai hills and never return to disturb him.

Budh Singh crossed the Kabul river in advance of the main body and encamped at Akhora, where he threw up entrenchments; but during the night he was attacked by the enemy, and only succeeded in beating them off with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded. Sardar Atar Singh, Sindhanwalia, was present on this occasion and displayed much gallantry. The next day the Sikh army moved on nine miles to Jangirah, where it was joined by the Dogra chiefs and the Atari Sardar with their troops, which, together with those of Sardar Budh Singh, amounted to some ten thousand men with twelve guns. Their entrenchments were soon surrounded by the large but undisciplined army of the Khalifa, composed of Kabulis, Yusafzais and Afghans. For some days the Sikhs remained in their entrenchments exposed to the incessant assaults of the enemy, till at length, the supplies and the patience of Budh Singh being exhausted, he led his men against the enemy, and after a severe fight defeated them with great slaughter. Sayad Ahmad took refuge in the Yusafzai hills; and it was two years before he recovered his strength sufficiently to take the field again. After this success Sardar Budh Singh returned to Lahore, where he was received with all honour; but a few months later, at the close of 1827, he died of cholera. The Maharaja wrote a letter to his family expressing his grief at the Sardar's death and his regret that so brave a man should have died in his bed like common mortals. Sardar Budh Singh was one of the bravest and most skilful of the Sikh Generals. At the time of his death there was a rumour that the Dogras had poisoned him; but there is not the smallest foundation for the story.

Amir Singh died before his son in the same year; but all the *jagirs*, amounting to upwards of six lakhs, were continued to Sardars Atar Singh, Lehna Singh, Basawa Singh and Shamsher Singh. Atar Singh succeeded his brother in the Darbar; and his strength and courage were so great

that, after the death of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1837, he was considered the champion of the *Khalsaji*.

In the same year Atar Singh was sent to Peshawar with his contingent, and Lehna Singh to Shabkadar. They did good service, and were engaged in constant warfare with the wild tribes in the neighbourhood. Atar Singh obtained the title, as long as complimentary, of *Ujal didar, Nirmal budh, Sardar-i-ba-Wakar, Kasir-ul-iktadar, Sarwar-i-garoh-i-namdar, Ali taba, Shuja-ud-Daula* Sardar Atar Singh, *Shamsher-i-jang Bahadur*; and Sardar Lehna Singh the title of *Ujal didar, Nirmal budh, Sardar-i-ba Wakar* Sardar Lehna Singh, Sindhanwalia, *Bahadur*. The *jagirs* and power of the family continually increased till the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh; when though nominally in possession of land worth seven lakhs, their annual revenue was really between nine and ten.

At this time Atar Singh was the head of the family, both by repute and ability; Lehna Singh was a man of energy, but illiterate and debauched; Ajit Singh, his nephew, was brave enough, but headstrong and rash; whilst Shamsher Singh was averse to politics, and was absent at Peshawar with his troops.

When Prince Nao Nihal Singh was killed, by accident or design, the same day that his father died, two claimants appeared for the vacant throne. The first was Rani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh; the second, Prince Sher Singh, a reputed son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a brave soldier and possessing some influence with the army. The claims of Chand Kaur were supported by the Sindhanwalia party, including Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Tej Singh and his uncle Jamadar Khushhal Singh. Sher Singh was favoured by the Dogra party, at the head of which was Raja Dhian Singh, and his brothers Rajas Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, with Misra (afterwards Raja) Lal Singh and others. Between the Sindhanwalia and the Dogra parties the greatest enmity existed. Both had possessed great power and influence during the latter years of Ranjit Singh's reign, and each looked with jealousy and suspicion upon its rival. But the ambition of the Sindhanwalias had been united with attachment to the reigning family and devotion to the State; that of the Dogra brothers had ever been selfish. There are perhaps no characters in history more repulsive than Rajas Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh. Their splendid talents and their undoubted bravery count as nothing in the presence of their atrocious cruelty, their avarice, their treachery and their unscrupulous ambition.

At the time of Prince Nao Nihal Singh's death, Atar Singh was at Hardwar and Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh in Kulu. On the news reaching them, Atar Singh and Ajit Singh both hastened to Lahore.

Rani Sahib Kaur, widow of Prince Nao Nihal Singh, was pregnant at the time of her husband's death; and Raja Dhian Singh, seeing that, in the temper of the Sikh people, it would be well to wait, agreed that Sher Singh should retire to his estates, leaving his son Partab Singh in the Darbar, professedly for eight months, till it was seen whether a son would be born to Sahib Kaur or to any other of the Ranis; in reality till he, Dhian Singh, should gain over the troops to the side of Sher Singh.

Early in January, Sher Singh, hearing that the army was well disposed towards him, and hoping to gain Lahore without the aid of Dhian Singh, whom he both hated and feared, appeared with his troops before the city. Raja Gulab Singh, however, determined that Sher Singh should not succeed without his brother's aid, joined the Sindhanwalias and prepared to defend the fort. The history of the siege of Lahore is too well known to be repeated here. For seven days the garrison held out bravely against the whole Sikh army, which lost in the assault a great number of men: and it was not till Raja Dhian Singh returned from Jammu that negotiations were opened, by which Sher Singh ascended the throne, and Rani Chand Kaur resigned her claim. Gulab Singh laughing in his sleeve at the success of his and his brother's plans, marched off to Jammu amidst the curses of the Sikh army, carrying with him a great part of the treasure, principally jewels, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh had stored in the fort, and which plunder, five years later, helped to purchase Kashmir.

Sardar Atar Singh then went as an agent of Rani Chand Kaur to the Governor-General's Agent at Ludhiana to try and induce him to support their party, but he was not successful; and Ajit Singh then tried his persuasive powers with equally bad success. He then travelled to Calcutta, but was not able to obtain audience of the Governor-General. The object of their absence was well understood at Lahore; and Sher Singh confiscated all the *jagirs* of the family, with the exception of those of Sardar Shamsher Singh, who had not joined in the intrigues of his relatives. He sent Budh Singh Mahra and Hukam Singh Malwai to Kulu, where Lehna Singh was in command, to bring him to Lahore with his nephew Kahar Singh; and on their arrival threw them into prison. The other members of the family, except Shamsher Singh, then crossed the Sutlej and took refuge at

Thanesar, in British territories. But the exile of the Sindhanwalias occasioned Maharaja Sher Singh as much anxiety as their presence. They carried on their intrigues at Lahore; and the army, which they had often led to battle, murmured at the severity with which they were treated. Sher Singh was accordingly ready to listen to the sinister advice of Bhai Ram Singh, who urged their recall; and in October 1842 Sardars Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh, who had been some time before released from confinement, returned to Lahore, and all their *jagirs* were restored to them. Atar Singh remained at Una in the Hoshiarpur district, in sanctuary with Bedi Bikram Singh. He had no faith in Maharaja Sher Singh or in the Jammu Rajas. Nor, to tell the truth, was it any love for these latter that induced Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh to return. They had, doubtless, a longing for their fat *jagirs*; but they had heard of the murder of Rani Chand Kaur, the head of their party and the reputed mistress of Ajit Singh, by Sher Singh and Dhian Singh; they heard that Rani Sahib Kaur had been delivered of a still-born son, and the Lahore bazars were whispering that it was not the interest of Sher Singh and Dhian Singh that the child should be born alive.

All at first went on smoothly. Vainly did Dhian Singh try to persuade the Sindhanwalias that his interest had procured their recall; they knew his hatred for them, and determined upon his fall. The plot of the Sindhanwalias was a bold one. They were for no half measures. Maharaja Sher Singh and his Minister Dhian Singh were to fall together; and the Sindhanwalias, having gratified their revenge, would wield the whole power of the State as guardians of the young Dalip Singh. Raja Dhian Singh had also a policy which was no less energetic. He desired to destroy Sher Singh and the Sindhanwalias, and secure for himself the Regency and, in the event of any accident happening to Dalip Singh, a probable throne for his son Hira Singh.

The Sindhanwalias persuaded the Maharaja that Dhian Singh had determined to destroy him, and that his safety could only be secured by the death of the Minister; that they, the Sindhanwalias, his relations and friends, were the only persons he could trust, and that they were ready to make away with the obnoxious Minister. Sher Singh believed this story, which was one half true, and signed a paper exonerating them from the guilt of Dhian Singh's murder, and arranged the manner of its execution. Some days later, Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh were to parade their troops

before the Maharaja for inspection, when Dhian Singh was to be directed to examine them, and the Sidhanwalias were to take this opportunity of putting him to death. The same night that this arrangement was made with the Maharaja, Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh paid a visit to Raja Dhian Singh. They told him that Sher Singh had determined, first on his destruction, and then on theirs, and called on him to assist in his overthrow. When Dhian Singh saw the paper that Sher Singh had signed, he agreed to the Sindhanwalias' proposal; and it was arranged between them that on the day of the inspection the victim to fall should be the Prince and not the Minister.

It thus appears that the Sindhanwalias were the originators of the conspiracy against Sher Singh. They themselves assert that Dhian Singh visited Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh and, telling them that the Maharaja had determined to destroy them, urged them to join in a plot against his life. But this story is in no way probable. Sher Singh desired to conciliate the Sindhanwalias, not to destroy them. He had but recently restored their *jagirs* and honours, and he looked to them, and to them alone, as his defence against the Jammu Rajas, Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, whom he feared as much as he hated. The Sindhanwalias knew this well, and they would never have believed that the Maharaja was plotting against them.

The 15th September 1843, the day for the inspection of the Sindhanwalia troops, at length arrived. The Maharaja had gone to spend the day at a summer-house at Shah Balawal, half-way between Lahore and Shalimar, and thither Sardars Ajit Singh and Lehna Singh proceeded. They entered the presence fully armed; but this was not unusual. Sher Singh was in the small room of the house with but one or two attendants, and Diwan Dina Nath was reading State papers aloud to him. Ajit Singh paid his respects and, coming forward, presented for the Maharaja's inspection a double-barrelled gun which, he said, he had just purchased. Sher Singh, who was fond of fire-arms, stretched out his hand to take it, when Ajit Singh, who had kept the muzzle directed towards the Prince, fired both barrels, which had been loaded with a double charge, full in his breast.

The Maharaja had only time to cry *"Yih kya dagha hai?"* (What treachery is this?), when he fell back and expired. His attendants attacked the assassins; but they were few in number and were soon overpowered. Sardar Budh Singh Mokerian was killed on the spot, his cousin severely wounded, and several others were cut down by the Sindhanwalias.

Not far from Shah Balawal was the garden of Sardar Jwala Singh Padhania. Here Prince Partab Singh, eldest son of the Maharaja, a handsome and intelligent boy was performing his devotions and distributing alms to Brahmans; for it was the first day of Asauj, and the monthly festival of *Sankrant*. To this garden Lehna Singh hurried with some troops. The Prince saw him approach with a drawn sword, and cried out, "Babaji, I will remain your servant" (*tumhara naukar main rahunga*). Lehna Singh answered, "Your father is killed," and ran the boy through with his sword. At the same time were killed Atar Singh Parohit, in attendance on the Prince, and several Brahmans.*

While this tragedy was being enacted in Jwala Singh's garden, Ajit Singh had cut off the Maharaja's head and, mounting his horse, had galloped off towards Lahore with three hundred followers. At the spot where is now the Badami Bagh, he met Raja Dhian Singh riding slowly towards Shah Balawal with Fateh Khan Tiwana and a few attendants. He told the Raja that all had gone off well, and requested him to ride back with him to Lahore. The Raja may have had suspicions, but it was useless then to show them; so he turned his horse's head towards the city. By the Roshni gate they entered the city, and on passing into the fort the gates were shut.

As they rode up the ascent Ajit Singh asked the Minister what arrangements he intended to make. He answered, "Dalip Singh shall be Maharaja, I *Wazir*, and the Sindhanwalias shall enjoy power." Again Ajit Singh asked the question; but the same answer was returned. In his extremity Dhian Singh would not promise the Wazarat to one of the hated Sindhanwalias. But he now saw from Ajit Singh's demeanour that his death was determined on, and he turned to address the Sardar, who cried out, "You are the murderer of the Rani Sahib," and fired at the Raja with his pistol. The attendants of Ajit Singh then cut him down with their swords, and threw his body into the pit of the gun foundry in the fort. Ahmad Khan Gheba, who was in attendance on Dhian Singh, was killed with him. Lehna Singh soon afterwards arrived, and the Sardars then wrote to Raja Suchet Singh the brother, and Raja Hira Singh, the son of the murdered Minister, requesting their presence at a consulta-

* The story of the assassination of Sher Singh and Partab Singh has been told in various ways It is believed that the above version is the correct one. Eye-witnesses of the tragedy, who were questioned, were unanimous as to its truthfulness, and among these may be mentioned Diwan Ajodhya Prasad, who was with Maharaja Sher Singh at the time of his death and Ram Malawa Mal, *Vakil* of the Raja of Kapurthala, who was in the garden of Jwala Singh when Prince Partab Singh was murdered.

tion in the fort. The Rajas, however, were not to be entrapped, and soon the news of the murder got abroad. Raja Hira Singh, who has been himself accused of conspiracy against his father's life, now determined to avenge his death, and addressed the troops and, by extravagant promises, gained them over to his side; and by evening the army of forty thousand men had surrounded the fort which the Sindhanwalias had determined to defend to the last. These chiefs had proclaimed Dalip Singh King, and Lehna Singh Wazir; but they felt that their chance was lost, and but feebly defended the fort against the first attack of Hira Singh. When, however, the walls had been breached, and the enemy advanced to the assault, the Sindhanwalias fought with desperation; but they had but a few hundred men, and the works were carried, though with great loss. Ajit Singh tried to escape by letting himself over the walls by a rope; but he was seen by a soldier and, in spite of his lavish promises of reward if his life was spared, was shot dead. His head was cut off and taken to Hira Singh, who ordered his body to be quartered and exposed in different parts of the city. The soldier who slew him was made a Subadar. Lehna Singh, whose thigh had been broken by a shot from a *zambura* early in the day, was discovered hiding in a vault, and was also ruthlessly murdered. Dalip Singh was then proclaimed King, and Hira Singh Wazir. Thus ended the tragedy.

Raja Hira Singh, on obtaining power, confiscated all the *jagirs* of the Sindhanwalia family except those of Sardar Shamsher Singh, who was at Peshawar and had not joined in the conspiracy. He destroyed Raja Sansi, the family seat, ploughed up the ground on which their palace had stood, and hunted down all their friends and adherents. The surviving members of the family, with Sardar Atar Singh, fled across the Sutlej. It does not appear that Atar Singh was aware of the lengths to which his brother and nephew were prepared to go; yet Hira Singh believed him to be privy to the whole conspiracy and determined on his destruction. With this object, he forged letters from many of the chiefs and leaders of the army and sent them to Atar Singh, urging him to return to the Punjab, where he might recover his influence and destroy the Wazir. He also sent forged letters to Bawa Bir Singh, a Guru much respected by the Sikhs, begging him to use his influence to induce the Sardar to return. The Princes Kashmira Singh and Pashaura Singh were with Bawa Bir Singh at this time, and Hira Singh hoped to destroy his three enemies at one blow. Both Atar Singh and the Bawa were deceived; and the former crossed the Sutlej with

his followers, and joined the camp of the Bawa. The Sikh army would not hear of attacking the holy Guru, and Hira Singh had to use still further deceit. He assured the troops that Atar Singh had allied himself with the British who were even now ready to cross the Sutlej and seize the Punjab. That if the army marched against him he would probably return to the Cis-Sutlej States without offering any resistance. The troops, thus cajoled, marched from Lahore, and all turned out as Hira Singh had hoped. By trickery a tumult was excited, and before the Sikh soldiers knew what they were about they were engaged in a regular fight with the Sindhanwalia force; the camp of the Bawa was stormed, and he was killed by a cannon-shot in the action. Kashmira Singh was killed, fighting gallantly, and Atar Singh was shot by Sardar Gulab Singh Calcuttia. His death took place in May 1844.

Seven months later, Hira Singh himself was assassinated, and Sardar Jawahir Singh, the drunken brother of Rani Jindan, who succeeded him as Wazir, recalled the Sindhanwalias from exile and promised to restore all their *jagirs*. In March 1845 they received out of the old estate *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 1,76,000. Sardar Shamsher Singh was recalled from Peshawar and placed in command of a brigade of regular troops, which he commanded throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He was appointed a member of the Council of Regency in December 1846. In February 1848 the Resident at Lahore deputed Shamsher Singh to the districts about Amritsar known as the Manjha, placing under him the civil and military establishments. This tract of country was infested by robbers, chiefly disbanded soldiers; and the Sardar, acting with considerable energy, restored it to some degree of quiet. Previous to this he had served for a short time at Bannu with Lieutenant Edwardes, in command of the Mariwala and Mokal levies. When Diwan Mul Raj of Multan tendered his resignation, the post of *Nazim*, or Governor, was offered to Samsher Singh. He did not, however, seem willing to accept it, and it was finally given to Sardar Kahan Singh Man. Shamsher Singh was on the outbreak of the rebellion sent down to Multan in command of one division of the Sikh army. He warned Major Edwardes of the disaffected state of the troops, and did his best to keep them faithful. Their mutiny at length took him by surprise; and he was carried off by Raja Sher Singh Atariwala into Multan, where before the whole Darbar he refused to join the rebel cause, and declared that he only owed obedience to the Maharaja. The next morning, the 15th September 1848, he succeeded in making his escape on foot from Sher Singh's camp, leaving behind him all his tents and elephants.

On the road he was intercepted by two of the rebels, but he shot one, and the other took to flight. After his return from Multan he rendered good assistance to General Wheeler, in furnishing information of the movements of Ram Singh, son of Shama, *Wazir* of Nurpur, who was in open rebellion.

After annexation the personal *jagirs* of Sardar Shamsher Singh, amounting to Rs. 40,250 per annum, were upheld for life; one quarter descending to his male issue in perpetuity. His service *jagir* of Rs. 30,250 was resumed. In 1857, during the Mutiny, Shamsher Singh raised a troop of one hundred and twenty-five horsemen, which formed part of Hodson's Horse, now the 9th and 10th Bengal Cavalry. In February 1862 he was made Magistrate in his own *jagir*. About the same time the portion of his *jagir* to descend in perpetuity was raised from one-quarter to two-thirds. Sardar Shamsher Singh had no children of his own, but adopted Bakhshish Singh, the second son of his first cousin Thakur Singh.

On the death of Sardar Atar Singh, his son Kahar Singh became the head of the family. But this Sardar was a man of no energy or ability. Most extravagant in his habits, he was surrounded by men who grew rich upon his follies. At Multan, where he served with his cousin, he remained faithful to Government, following his cousin's example; for he had no will of his own. On annexation his personal *jagir* of Rs. 26,000 was maintained to him, one-fourth of it to descend to his male issue. This *jagir* lapsed on the death of Kahar Singh, which took place in February 1864. His life had been much shortened by his intemperate habits. The *jagir* had been for a time in the hands of his creditors, and he himself had to pass through the Insolvency Court.

The two sons of Lehna Singh, Partab Singh and Thakur Singh, also were confirmed in their personal *jagirs*. They were too young to be concerned in the rebellion of 1848-49. Partab Singh died in 1856 without issue, and his *jagir* of Rs. 10,565 lapsed to Government. Thakur Singh possessed an estate of Rs. 5,565, of which one-fourth was in perpetuity. Sardar Ranjodh Singh, son of Sardar Basawa Singh, was a man of no character. He had a *jagir* of Rs. 15,840, of which one-third, Rs. 5,280, was in perpetuity. He died in June 1864, leaving one son, Randhir Singh. Sardar Shamsher Singh resided at Raja Sansi, about five miles north of Amritsar. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Sardar Bakhshish Singh, who, being at this time a minor, was made a Ward of the District Court. His father, Thakur Singh, was appointed Manager and was

invested with Magisterial powers within the limits of Raja Sansi. These powers were withdrawn in 1877.

In 1884 Sardar Bakhshish Singh attained his majority. In 1875 he married a daughter of Sardar Mahtab Singh Majithia, since dead; and in 1884 took as his second wife a cousin of the Raja of Faridkot. The Secretary of State sanctioned in 1866 the continuance in perpetuity of the *jagirs* awarded by Lord Canning to Sardars Shamsher Singh, Tej Singh, and Bhagwan Singh. Shamsher Singh's *jagir* consisted of twenty-nine villages, the revenues of which amounted to Rs. 30,274, or, more properly speaking, Rs. 38,613, as the Sardar was allowed to collect the revenues in kind. Two-thirds of the *jagir* descended to Bakhshish Singh, the revenues amounting to Rs. 21,309. In addition, the Sardar received Rs. 6,000 per annum on account of water-advantage rate, and was owner of the following lands:—1,595 *ghumaos* at Raja Sansi, 558 *ghumaos* at Tala Nangal and 100 *ghumaos* at Dadupur, besides gardens and buildings at Lahore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Batala and Tarn Taran. In 1889 Sardar Bakhshish Singh was invested with the powers of a Magistrate. He was a Member of the Ajnala Local Board, and a Provincial Darbari. His title of Sardar was hereditary. He died in 1907 and was succeeded as representative head of the Sindhanwalias and in all his lands and *jagirs* by his only son Raghbir Singh, who is married to a daughter of the late Maharaja of Bharatpur in Rajputana. Sardar Raghbir Singh has been accepted as a Provincial Darbari and his right to the title of Sardar has been recognised. He owns 40,392 *kanals* of land in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore and Sialkot in addition to his perpetual *jagir*, now worth Rs. 28,597.

Sardar Thakur Singh, son of Lehna Singh, was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1865, and, as already stated, became manager of the estate of Bakhshish Singh on Shamsher Singh's death in 1871. In 1877 he rejoined the Punjab Commission, but was in perpetual monetary difficulties. He visited England in 1885, and remained nine months as the guest of the Maharaja Dalip Singh. In 1886, shortly after his return to India, he removed with his three sons, Gurbachan Singh, Narendra Singh and Gurdit Singh, to Pondicherry, where he died in December 1887. On his quitting the Punjab his *jagir* was resumed and his land at Raja Sansi was sold to defray his debts. His sons were allowed to return to British India a few years later, and were granted small political pensions. The eldest, Gurbachan Singh, had been appointed a Statutory Civilian and, at the time

of his flight to Pondicherry, was holding the appointment of Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. He entered the service of the Raja of Nahan in 1899 and is now a District Judge in that State. Narendra Singh resides with his father-in-law in the Meerut district, and Gurdit Singh at Manawala in Gujranwala.

Kahan Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, was on account of his handsome appearance and love of fine raiment nicknamed "Banka", or fashionable, by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was murdered while serving at Bannu by some treacherous servants. His son Basant Singh was a child of seven years at the time of his father's death, and was brought up in the company of Dalip Singh. He enjoyed a pension of Rs. 600 per annum, which was resumed on his death in 1897. His son, Gurcharan Singh, was educated at Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1891. He has since been practising at Lahore. He is a fellow of the Punjab University and as such an *ex-officio* Divisional Darbari. He and his brother own one-half of the village of Madoki near Atari and also some property in Amritsar city. They are connected by marriage with some of the best Sikh families of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore.

Most members of the Sindhanwalia family have small holdings and houses at Raja Sansi. They now have little or no connection with the village of Sindhanwalia, from which the family takes its name. This village is in the Sialkot district, about six miles from Wazirabad.

Many descendants are still living of Fateh Singh, Sham Singh, Sher Singh and Baghel Singh, the sons of Gurmukh Singh. Several of these are or have been in the army, principally in the 10th Lancers (Hodson's Horse), a regiment for which Shamsher Singh, grandfather of the present Sardar, raised a troop in 1857.

THE LATE SARDAR GAJENDRA SINGH MAJITHIA.

NODH SINGH
(DIED 1788).

Sardar Desa Singh
(died 1832).

Sardar Lehna Singh (died 1854).	Sardar Gujar Singh (died 1837).	Sardar Ranjodh Singh (died 1872).
Sardar Dayal Singh (died 1898).		SARDAR GAJENDRA SINGH (died 1908).

The village of Majitha, situated ten miles to the north of the city of Amritsar, has given its name to one of the most distinguished families of the Punjab. The great Majithia family is divided into three branches, represented by Sardars Gajendra Singh, Umrao Singh and Mahtab Singh. The relationship between these Sardars is distant, and the history of their families is quite distinct. Sardar Gajendra Singh and Sardar Mahtab Singh were fifth cousins. But Umrao Singh is a very remote kinsman; and it is necessary to go back fourteen generations to find a common ancestor for the three Majithia Sardars.

First in rank and influence is the family of Sardar Gajendra Singh. His great-grandfather, Nodh Singh, was a respectable *Zamindar* of the Shergil Jat tribe. Nodh Singh married the sister of Sardar Amar Singh Bhaga, the powerful chief of Dharamkot-Bhaga, and became *Zaildar* or feudal retainer of his brother-in-law, who was of the Kanhaya *Misal*, and possessed a large territory in the Gurdaspur district. Nodh Singh acquired a *jagir* of Rs. 2,500, including two wells, at Majitha, and died in 1788 leaving one son, Desa Singh, then twenty years of age. The young man succeeded to his father's estate, and till the year 1809 remained in the service of the Bhaga Sardars. But when Maharaja Ranjit Singh in that year marched to Majitha and Dharamkot, determined to seize the estate of Sardar Budh Singh Bhaga, who had failed to give the supplies demanded of him for the Kangra expedition, Desa Singh, who was very wise in his generation, saw that resistance was hopeless, and having, besides, no love for Budh Singh, went over to the side of the Maharaja, who received him with open arms and, when Budh Singh was vanquished, bestowed upon him the *jagirs* of Sukalgarh and Bhagowal, which had for many years been a portion of the Bhaga estate.

Sardar Desa Singh accompanied Ranjit Singh in his expedition to Kangra, where Raja Sansar Chand Katoch had begged his assistance to expel the Gurkhas under Amar Singh Thapa. Sansar Chand must have found it difficult to distinguish his friends from his enemies; for Ranjit Singh, driving out the Gurkhas, seized his fort, the key to the Kangra valley, and appointed Desa Singh its commandant. He was also made Nazim, or Governor, of the Hill States, Kangra, Chamba, Nurpur, Kotla, Shahpur, Jasrota, Basauli, Mankot, Jaswan, Siba, Goler, Kahlur, Mandi, Suket, Kulu and Datarpur. In 1811 Sardar Desa Singh marched against the fort of Kotla, half way between Kangra and Nurpur, held by Dhian Singh, who had been *Wazir* of the Raja of Goler, and who, trusting to the strength of his position, had given himself the airs of an independent chief. The Maharaja promised Desa Singh half the *ilaka* of Tiloknath, in which the fort was situated, in *jagir* if he succeeded in reducing it in a week; and the energetic Sardar did the work in the appointed time and obtained the *jagir,* worth Rs. 7,000. Two years later he was sent to annex the territory of the Raja of Haripur, who had been shamelessly arrested at Lahore.

Sardar Desa Singh was next appointed Governor of the city of Amritsar, and in 1818 he served in the Multan campaign with distinction in the force of Prince Kharak Singh. After this he returned to his hill Governorship, and collected as usual the revenue and the tribute due from the different States. Bilaspur alone was refractory; and Desa Singh marched against the Raja and seized his territory, both on the Sikh side of the river and that under British protection. This was in violation of the treaty of the 25th August 1809; and the British troops were without delay put in movement to resist it. Ranjit Singh repudiated the action of his lieutenant, and obliged Desa Singh to visit Captain Ross, the officer in charge of the hill frontier, to offer apologies, which were accepted readily; and, indeed, the civilities which passed between them roused the Maharaja's jealousy, and for some time he forbade Desa Singh to have any intercourse with any British officer. Mr. Moorcroft, passing through Amritsar in 1820, found that Desa Singh was unable to visit him on account of this prohibition. About this time the Sardar received a grant of *ilaka* Bhaguwala in the Ferozepore district, where he built a fort and seized by violence some villages belonging to the Ahluwalia Sardar in the Malanwala *ilaka.* His *jagirs* were very extensive. During the reign of Ranjit Singh he, with

his son Lehna Singh, received grants to the value of Rs. 1,24,250 per annum. These included Majitha, Tiloknath, Bhaguwala, a large portion of the old Bhaga estate of which he had been made Governor, Bhaowal, Hariki, Khudpur, Naoshera-Nangli, and Zamanabad, in the Kangra district.

Sardar Desa Singh died in 1832, and was succeeded in all his estates and honours by his eldest son Sardar Lehna Singh. His life had been uniformly prosperous; and the favour of his Sovereign, who had given him the title of *Kasir-ul-iktidar* (Chief of Exalted Dignity), never lessened. He was a brave and successful soldier, and a wise and liberal administrator; and his name was long remembered with affection by the people, whom he never oppressed.

Sardar Lehna Singh served with credit in the Multan campaign of 1818, and soon became known for ability and learning. When Ranjit Singh determined to seize the possessions of his mother-in-law, Mai Sada Kaur, Lehna Singh was selected to superintend the unpleasant work. The intriguing lady was seized and carried prisoner to Amritsar. All her estates were confiscated; and the great Kanhaya *Misal*, of which she was head, made no attempt to save her. Ranjit Singh had not expected so easy a success, and said, in full Darbar: "All these Kanhayas are cowards and traitors." Among those who heard this speech was Jodh Singh Harchandar. He set off at once, threw himself with a few men into the Nanga fort, and defended it for some time bravely. The fort of Atalgarh also held out for three weeks, defended by one of Mai Sada Kaur's slave girls, who seemed to have acquired some of the spirit of her mistress.

After the death of Desa Singh, his son received charge of the hill territory between the Ravi and the Sutlej and held the appointment till the beginning of 1844. Lehna Singh did not reside in the hills, but at Amritsar or Majitha. At the former place he was in charge of the Darbar Sahib, the Sikh temple, as his father had been, a post of importance requiring great tact and judgment. Once a year he made a tour in the hills to inquire into the state of the country, to redress grievances, and to examine the accounts. He was a mild and benevolent man, and, like Desa Singh, bore the character of being one of the best Governors that the Sikh rule (famous for rapacity and corruption) ever produced. Lehna Singh possessed the greatest influence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and his

counsel was always listened to with respect. His title was *Hussam-ud-Daula* (the Sword of the State).

In 1834 Gujar Singh Majithia, brother of Lehna Singh, was selected to take charge of a mission to Calcutta to convey presents for the King of England, and to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the intentions of the British Government with regard to Shikarpur. The selection was not a happy one. Sardar Gujar Singh was a young man of ordinary ability, considerable conceit, and debauched habits. He took with him one hundred men, splendidly appointed, the finest that could be picked out of the Sikh army. With him, too, to keep him in order, were sent Rai Gobind Jas, brother to Rai Kishan Chand, Gulab Singh, Commandant, called afterwards *Calcuttia*, and Dewa Singh, Commandant; and plenty of difficulty they had with their charge, who fell desperately in love with a European woman in Calcutta, and wanted to marry her, to the horror of Gobind Jas and the annoyance of Ranjit Singh, who excluded him for some time after his return from Darbar. He brought back no information about Shikarpur, but plenty of English airs and graces, which created great amusement at the Lahore Court. Among other English tastes acquired by Gujar Singh was a love for champagne, from the effects of which, one evening, about two years after his return from Calcutta, he walked over the parapet of the roof of his house at Amritsar and, falling some forty feet, was killed on the spot.

In 1840, after the death of Ranjit Singh, Prince Nao Nihal Singh sent a force under Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia and General Ventura against Mandi. Raja Balbir Sen was taken prisoner and brought to Amritsar, imprisoned in Gobindgarh, and his territory annexed. But Lehna Singh interested himself very warmly for his old friend, and, when Maharaja Sher Singh ascended the throne, procured his release and the restoration of his country. He signed, with the Sindhanwalias and other chiefs, the agreement which was to exclude Sher Singh from the throne, for at least a time; and when that Prince marched to Lahore and besieged the fort, Lehna Singh was in great alarm and hid himself in Jamadar Khushhal Singh's house till the end of the siege. When Raja Hira Singh rose to power, Sardar Lehna Singh, who was hated by Pandit Jala, the Minister's confidant, fearing to lose his estates or his life, and filled with sudden religious aspirations left the Punjab on a pilgrimage. He first visited Hardwar, and then proceeded to Benares, Allahabad, Jaganath and Calcutta, where

he was residing when the Sutlej campaign commenced, in November 1845. Before leaving the Punjab he made over the management of his estates to his half-brother Ranjodh Singh, the youngest son of Sardar Desa Singh by a hill woman.

Sardar Ranjodh Singh was at this time a General in the Sikh army. He had lately returned from the expedition sent by the Wazir, Jawahir Singh, against Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu and was quite ready for a war with the English, for whom he had no great love. He moved his brigade, consisting of ten thousand infantry, sixty guns, and some irregular cavalry, to Phillour; and on the 17th January 1846 he crossed the Sutlej, intending to move on Ludhiana and capture, if possible, the siege train which was on its way to the head-quarters of the army. At Badowal, on the 21st January, he intercepted the force of Sir Harry Smith, who was marching to Ludhiana, and, more from the exhaustion of the British troops, than from any display of generalship on his part, captured almost all the baggage of the army. This affair so much encouraged the troops of Ranjodh Singh, who had been joined by Sardar Ajit Singh of Ladwa, that at Aliwal, on the 28th January, they left a strong position, contrary to the orders of the General, to attack the British force. The defeat which they experienced is a matter of history; and there is no occasion to dwell upon it here. Ranjodh Singh, who was, if anything, superior to the other leaders of the Sikh army; if leaders they can be called, who were ever the last to enter the fight and the first to run away. His generalship was as contemptible as that of Raja Lal Singh, and his cowardice as conspicuous as that of Raja Teja Singh; but he was no traitor. He had no confidential agents in the British camp as Raja Lal Singh had; nor did he, like the Raja, pray for and labour for the triumph of the English.

Soon after the close of the campaign, Sardar Lehna Singh returned from Calcutta at the invitation of the Council and the Resident. He declined to be formally admitted into the Council, but was ready to give privately any advice he could, and accepted the charge of Amritsar, Gobindgarh and the Manjha in its widest acceptation, being the whole tract of country between the Ravi and the Beas from the hills to Kasur. A great dispute now arose between Lehna Singh and Ranjodh Singh. The latter had preserved the estates entrusted to him for two years and a half in very difficult times, and claimed on Lehna Singh's return a half share of them.

Lehna Singh only wished to allow him a pittance, amounting to about a twentieth of the whole. Both proposals were unjust; and it required all the influence of Sir H. Lawrence to settle the dispute, and to induce Lehna Singh to allow his half brother a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 per annum.

In August 1844 Lehna Singh consented to join the Council His administration of the Manjha had been successful. Although he had an objection to capital punishment, he contrived to free the country of robbers and dacoits, who had overrun it after the close of the war; and there was no Sardar whose rule was so generally popular. But his practised eye saw the signs of coming disturbances, and he determined to leave the Punjab. In January 1848 he left for Benares. His personal *jagirs* and religious grants, amounting to Rs. 42,000, and his service *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 were continued to him. All the other *jagirs* were resumed; but the Darbar promised to restore them on his return to the country.

At the close of the Sutlej campaign, Sardar Ranjodh Singh, who had been most averse to peace, was sent with an English officer to induce the Governor of the Kangra fort to submit. His exertions to effect this object were not great; and there is every reason to believe that, through his instigation, the garrison held out longer than it would otherwise have done. He was then appointed Judge of Lahore; but in this post he did not give any satisfaction. When the dispute with his brother was finally adjusted, some guns, which should have been returned to Lehna Singh, were concealed by Ranjodh Singh in a house at Amritsar. He denied their concealment; but a forcible search being made a large mortar, two 24-pound howitzers and a 6-pounder were found. His conduct on this occasion induced the Darbar, on the recommendation of the Resident, to remove him from the Judgeship, in which he was succeeded by Sardar Kahan Singh Man. The next year, 1848, soon after the outbreak at Multan, he was detected in a treasonable correspondence with Mul Raj and was placed in confinement, only being released at the close of the war.

When Ranjodh Singh was arrested and carried prisoner to the fort, 10,000 *budkis** were left in his Lahore house, locked up in a chest. When the Sardar was released, the money was gone. The theft was attributed to common thieves; but it is believed that some wealthy and honoured Sardars could have told what became of the money. The Darbar confiscated his *jagir*; but after annexation he was allowed by his brother an annuity of

* A gold coin, then worth five rupees.

Rs. 2,500. On the death of Lehna Singh the allowance ceased; and the Government granted him a cash pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which he held till his death in 1872.

Sardar Lehna Singh returned to the Punjab in 1851; but after two years went back to Benares, where he died in 1854. He was a man of considerable ability, a skilful mechanist and an original inventor. He much improved the Sikh ordnance; and some very beautiful guns of his manufacture were taken at Aliwal and elsewhere. Among other things he invented a clock which showed the hour, the day of the month and the changes of the moon. He was fond of astronomy and mathematics, and was master of several languages. As an administrator, Lehna Singh was very popular. The poor were never oppressed by him; his assessments were moderate; and his decisions essentially just. As a statesman, he may be said to have been almost the only honest man in Lahore. Fraud and corruption were supreme, but the hands of Lehna Singh were always clean: surrounded by the most greedy and unscrupulous of schemers, he preserved his honesty unsullied.

Had a man of the reputation and administrative talent of Lehna Singh taken the lead in 1845 in the Punjab, the great troubles which came upon the country might have been averted. But he was no true patriot. He did not understand that the religion of a statesman, and indeed of every brave man, is to stand by his country in times of danger, sharing her griefs and, if need be, falling with her fall.

Sardar Lehna Singh left one son, Sardar Dayal Singh, a man of good education, well versed in English, Persian and Hindi. He was a rich man and acquired a large amount of landed and house property. He enjoyed a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,200 from "Dharamarth," Rs. 1,200 of which was for readers of the "Granth" at Tiloknath in the Kangra district. He also owned property purchased by his father in the Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore districts and some lands in the Shahabad district of Bengal. He died in 1898 without issue, having bequeathed the whole of his ancestral property situated in the Amritsar district to his first cousin Gajendra Singh. The remainder, including the lands and houses purchased by his father and himself, he left to be devoted to various public and charitable purposes. The chief of these bequests was one for the foundation of an Arts College and public library at Lahore. He also left a considerable sum of money as an endowment for the "Tribune" newspaper, in which he had a large interest.

The widow disputed the will, but after protracted litigation the case was finally compromised and, in addition to the rights of maintenance to which she is entitled under the will, the trustees of the charitable bequests have agreed to pay the widow Rs. 450 per mensem for life.

Sardar Gajendra Singh, the last male representive of this family, held about three thousand acres of land, principally in the Amritsar district. He married into the family of Kunwar Narayan Singh of Lahore, an adopted son of the Maharaja Sher Singh. He resided in Amritsar city but took no part in public affairs. He died in December 1908 at the early age of forty-three, leaving a widow Harnam Kaur and an infant daughter. Litigation between the former and the widow of Sardar Dayal Singh seems probable.

SARDAR UMRAO SINGH MAJITHIA.

GUJAR.

Veghu. Taighu.

Dargah Singh. Izat Singh (died 1772). Sahaj Singh. (died 1781).

Amar Singh. Fateh Singh. Jaimal Singh. (dead). Sardar Uttam Singh (died 1827)

Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1853). Four generations.

Chanda Singh (dead). Sardar Atar Singh. (died 1843). Wasawa Singh (died 1894). Hira Singh. Partab Singh (died 1896)

Raja Surat Singh, C.S.I. (died 1881). Kirpal Singh (born 1874). Parduman Singh (born 1877). Chanda Singh (born 1881).

2 sons. 3 sons. A son.

Sardar Umrao Singh (born 1869). Sundar Singh (born 1871).

Balram Singh (born 188-). Satyavan Singh (born 1891). Vareka Singh (born 1898). Kirpal Singh (born 1891). Narayan Singh (born 1893). Surendra Singh (born 1895).

Like the rest of the Majithia clan, the brothers Izat Singh and Sahaj Singh followed the fortunes of the Sukarchakia Sardars. Izat Singh was able to acquire a strip of the Dhani country on his own account, and held it, with much difficulty and by dint of constant fighting, till his death in 1772. His sons Fateh Singh and Jaimal Singh were mere boys at the time of his death, so his brother Sahaj Singh took possession of the estate. In 1781 Sahaj Singh died, and Uttam Singh, his eldest son, succeeded to the whole property without any opposition from Fateh Singh and Jaimal Singh, who might have been reasonably expected to have claimed their father's share. The cousins lived together in harmony; and when Ranjit Singh rose to power, submitted to him and, having paid tribute, were confirmed in the estate. However, soon after this, in 1803-04, the Maharaja marched in the Rawalpindi direction and demanded the surrender of Nila and Rohtas, a large and strong fort about six miles from the river Jhelum, which had

been captured from the Afghans by Sardar Charat Singh. Sardar Uttam Singh refused, but before hostilities commenced thought better of it, and gave up both to the Maharaja, who placed the fort in the charge of Mohar Singh Lamba and Raja Nur Khan; and the Maharaja then took possession of the whole Dhani country, then famous for its breed of horses. Atar Singh, the adopted son of Uttam Singh, was in 1809 made Governor of the district about Rawalpindi. Uttam Singh died in 1827, and all his *jagirs* were resumed. But the family were not left destitute. Atar Singh received an estate of Rs. 28,000 at Sayad Kasra and Ganja Mahal; and Kahan Singh, his cousin, whose father, Sardar Amar Singh, had fallen in Hazara, one of the same value at Kot Bhai and Sayadpur. Amar Singh, the father of Kahan Singh, was a very distinguished soldier. He was known as Amar Singh, *Kalan* (great); while the father of Sardar Mahtab Singh Majithia was known as Amar Singh, *Khurd* (small).

When Diwan Ram Dayal was killed in Hazara, Amar Singh *Kalan* was appointed Governor of that country. At first he held it in tolerable quiet; but finally quarrelled with Muhammad Khan Tarin, a chief of note, and at Taragarh gave a severe defeat to the tribes, Dhund, Tarin, Tanol and Karal, who had taken up arms in his favour. The battle was over, the enemy had taken to flight, and the Sikh force had retired from the field, when Amar Singh, thirsty and fatigued, went down to the little stream Samandar to bathe and drink. He had only a few horsemen with him; and a number of the enemy returning, and seeing the weakness of the little party, came down and killed Amar Singh and his followers after a desperate defence. For a month the body of the Sardar was left on the ground where he fell; but at last the Sikhs recovered it, and it was burnt with due honours.

To this day in Yusafzai the name of Amar Singh is well remembered; and the people still show a large tree, pierced through and through with an arrow, which they say was shot from the bow of Amar Singh. Atar Singh was some time after allowed to have the management of the old family *ilaka* of Dhani, though he did not hold it in *jagir*. He was killed in Hazara in 1843, and his only son Surat Singh succeeded him. This young man was stationed at Peshawar with his sowars, and during the first Punjab War in 1845-46 had to keep order about Nowshera, which was in a very unsettled state. When Raja Lal Singh was Minister, he tried

to induce Surat Singh to exchange his *jagir* in Jhelum for one in the Bari Doab; and when the Sardar would not consent, he sent his brother Amar Chand to seize by force the *jagir* and the fort of Sayad Kasra. Surat Singh resisted this violence; but he would have been overpowered had not Lal Singh's Kashmir intrigues worked his downfall at the close of 1846. As it was, a large portion of his *jagirs* were resumed, but were restored early in 1847. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out, Sardar Kahan Singh was at Peshawar, where he was in command of the Orderly Regiment. He remained faithful to the last, more from timidity than from loyalty, and when the Peshawar troops mutinied did his best to induce them to return to their duty. But when Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala arrived at Peshawar, Kahan Singh joined him, though unwillingly, and served with the rebel army till the end of the campaign.

Sardar Surat Singh in no way shared his cousin's misgivings or fears. He joined the rebellion from the first, and, indeed, was one of its exciters. It seems that as early as July 1847 he had talked treason with Sardar Chatar Singh; and when he was summoned from Peshawar in July 1848 to join Raja Sher Singh with five hundred horse, he had another meeting on the road with Chatar Singh, and brought to Raja Sher Singh his father's injunctions to rebel. The defection of Raja Sher Singh appears to have been in a great measure owing to Surat Singh's evil influence. The evidence of Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan is to the effect that at the meeting of Raja Sher Singh's officers at Multan on the night of the 14th September, Raja Sher Singh tried to persuade his men to remain faithful; but that Surat Singh harangued the soldiery, and by his arguments so inflamed their passions, that the Raja could only secure his safety by adopting the popular side and going over to Mul Raj. When Sher Singh left Multan, Surat Singh was placed in command of one division of his army; two thousand men and two guns. On the march to Jalalpur, in the Gujranwala district, this detachment committed many excesses. At Chiniot especially, where the population is Muhammadan, and at Jhang, the mosques were defiled and many of the inhabitants shamefully treated. Surat Singh also plundered two lakhs of Government money on its way to Multan. After the battle of Gujrat retribution came. The *jagirs* of Surat Singh, worth Rs. 22,500, were confiscated, and he was removed to Benares, where he remained under surveillance on a pension of Rs. 720 per annum.

Kahan Singh's conduct was regarded with some pity. He had tried to remain faithful, but had not at last strength to resist the persuasions and example of others; but his criminality did not approach that of Surat Singh. His *jagirs* were confiscated to the value of Rs. 40,000, but he was allowed a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum, which he enjoyed till his death in 1853. When Kahan Singh lost his *jagirs* he was the owner of two elephants, which had been used on all occasions of state. But the Sardar considered that both he and his elephants could not live in idleness upon his pension, and determined to make them of use. He accordingly had a framework constructed, to the underside of which some twenty ploughs were fastened in a long line. To this he yoked his elephants; and the sagacious animals ploughed the Majitha fields as if they had been born to the work; and people used to come from all quarters to see the wonderful sight. He also had a very large well and Persian wheel constructed, and made the elephants irrigate the fields which they had ploughed.

The Mutiny of 1857 found Sardar Surat Singh still in exile at Benares. Adversity had taught him wisdom; and he was now as warm in his loyalty as he had before been active in rebellion. On the 4th June 1857 the 37th Native Infantry was disbanded at Benares, and some suspicious movement being observed in a corps of Ludhiana Sikhs present on the ground, the guns, which were being served against the 37th, were turned against the Sikhs. The whole affair seems to have been a miserable mistake; and there is no reason to believe that the corps was anything but loyal. But it was not prepared for so severe a test of its loyalty, and accordingly charged the guns; but was repulsed with great loss and driven from the field. It happened that the Benares treasury, which contained several lakhs of rupees and the jewels of the Maharani Jindan, valued at twenty lakhs, was guarded by a detachment of the Sikh regiment which had been cut up. Hard by the treasury was the Collector's Court, a strong masonry building, on the roof of which some twelve Civilians had taken their stand to defend the treasure and their own lives in the event of an outbreak. When the Sikh guard heard of the fate of their comrades, their agitation and rage was extreme, and they would certainly have mutinied, seized the treasure, and attacked the Europeans, had not Sardar Surat Singh gone in among them and, by his personal influence and expostulations, kept them to a sense of their duty. Through that long June night, the Sardar, ably seconded by Pandit Gokal Chand, argued and entreated till, towards morning, the little

party were escorted to the mint by a European force. At Jaunpur another detachment of the Ludhiana Regiment was stationed. When these men heard of the destruction of their regiment, they rose in fury, shot their Commanding Officer, murdered the Joint Magistrate, and marched to Lucknow with the treasure. But for the gallantry and loyalty of Surat Singh, the same tragedy might have taken place at Benares. Some time later, the Sardar commanded the force sent to bring in the Sultanpur fugitives, and on several other occasions showed conspicuous gallantry in the field. On the 6th July, when engaged with a body of Rajputs who had attacked Benares, he was severely wounded by a sabre cut on the thigh, which confined him to his bed for some months, and from the effect of which he became lame.

For his services during 1857, the Supreme Government granted Sardar Surat Singh a pension of Rs. 4,800 per annum, and a valuable *jagir* in perpetuity at Dumri in the Gorakhpur district, North-West Provinces. He also received permission to return to the Punjab.

From his return to Majitha in 1861 until his death, Raja Surat Singh devoted much of his time to the improvement of his property. He was an active man, of business habits. In 1875 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was invested with civil judicial powers, which he exercised at Majitha, building a commodious Court-house at his own expense. In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, the title of Raja was conferred upon him. In the same year he received the Companionship of the Star of India. The Raja died in 1881 at Majitha, leaving two sons, Umrao Singh and Sundar Singh, of whom the former succeeded him as head of the family and holds his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. Both the sons were minors at the time of their father's death and their guardianship and the management of the estate devolved upon Sardar Captain Gulab Singh Atariwala, under the supervision of the Court of Wards. On the death of Captain Gulab Singh in 1887, Lala Gurmukh Rai, a pleader of Amritsar, was appointed to the charge. In November 1882 the two young Sardars were entered on the rolls of the Government School, Amritsar, and later they both studied at the Aitchison College at Lahore. In 1883 Sardar Umraó Singh was married to the daughter of Captain Gulab Singh. He and his wife, the Sardarni, reside at Lahore. They have visited Europe twice, and had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the Royal visit to

Lahore in November 1905. Of their sons the eldest, Balram Singh, is aide-de-camp to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, and the two younger ones attend the Aitchison College as day scholars. Sundar Singh was married in 1887 to the daughter of Sardar Bishan Singh of Kandaula in the Ludhiana district, maternal uncle of the Raja of Faridkot. She died in the same year. He afterwards married a daughter of Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Badaur in the Ludhiana district. The expenses of the ceremony were entirely regulated by the then new rules formulated by the bride's father. This was the first marriage in the upper classes at which these regulations were respected. They have for their object the repression of one unnecessary source of debt in most Indian families, namely, lavish hospitality and extravagant accessories on occasions of betrothal and marriage. Sundar Singh is a Fellow of the Punjab University and Secretary of the Committee of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. He lives at Amritsar.

In lieu of his pension of Rs. 4,800, Raja Surat Singh was in 1874 awarded a *jagir* of the same amount in perpetuity, to descend integrally; the successors being chosen by Government. The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 40,000 is from the Oudh property in the Gorakhpur district.

A sister of Sardar Umrao Singh married in 1889 a son of the late Sardar Ajit Singh Alawalpuria, of Jullundur.

SARDAR GULZAR SINGH KALIANWALA.

- Salabi.
  - Sahib Singh.
    - Hakumat Singh.
      - Kaur Singh.
        - S. Dal Singh (died 1828). (adopted by Fateh Singh's widow).

- Jaimal Singh.
  - Jasa Singh
    - S. Fateh Singh. (died 1807)
  - Jai Singh dead.

S. Dal Singh's sons:

- S. Atar Singh (died 1851).
  - S. Lal Singh (died 1888).
    - SARDAR GULZAR SINGH (BORN 1857) (ADOPTED).
      - Balwant Singh (born 1893).
      - Ikbal Singh (born 1899).
      - Dalip Singh dead.
- Chatar Singh (died 1845).
- Jwala Singh dead.
- Chet Singh dead.
- Ram Singh dead.

Sardar Gulzar Singh does not belong to the old Kalianwala stock, nor is he related to the great Sardar Fateh Singh, through whom the present family attained wealth and honours. The story of Fateh Singh's family must be briefly told. Jaimal Singh, grandfather of Sardar Fateh Singh, was a Sindhu Jat, and the first of his family to adopt the Sikh faith. He was a resident of Kali Lakhu, near Amritsar. He was a follower of the Sukarchakia chiefs, Charat Singh and Mahan Singh, and with them was engaged in constant quarrels with the Chatha tribe inhabiting the northern part of the Gujranwala district; and in one skirmish with some Chatha marauders both his sons, Jai Singh and Jasa Singh, were slain. Fateh Singh entered the service of Ranjit Singh about 1798, and very rapidly rose in the favour of his master. He was a brave and skilful soldier and proved himself as such in almost every campaign undertaken by the Maharaja till 1807. He fought against Ghulam Muhammad Khan Chatha, against Jodh Singh of Wazirabad and Nadhan Singh Atu. He was with the Maharaja when he captured the city of Lahore, and when he took Amritsar from the Bhangis and the Ramgar-

hias with the aid of the Ahluwalia and Kanhaya Sardars. He fought in the Jhang and the Pindi Bhatian campaigns; and it was in a great measure owing to his advice that Ranjit Singh did not espouse the cause of Rai Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government in 1805. Much assisted by Fateh Singh's good offices, peace was concluded between the English and Holkar, who gave to the Sardar many valuable gifts in recognition of his services. Fateh Singh distinguished himself at the capture of Chiniot from Jasa Singh Bhangi, and when Jhang was taken in 1806 from Ahmad Khan Sial the district was leased to Fateh Singh for Rs. 60,000 per annum. Ahmad Khan, however, soon after made a compromise with Fateh Singh, who returned to Lahore.

Towards the close of 1806 the Sardar was sent against Kasur, where Kutab-ud-din Khan was giving trouble. The Pathan chief held out bravely, but was glad to buy off the Sikh by the payment of a lakh of rupees. At the beginning of 1807, a Sikh army, under Ranjit Singh in person, again marched against Kasur, and after a long fight reduced it. Fateh Singh promised to Kutab-ud-din the quiet possession of his estate at Mamdot if he would give up the Kasur fort; and although Ranjit Singh did not approve of the promise, yet he considered himself bound to confirm it.

Beneath the banner of Fateh Singh, many of the chief Sikh barons were proud to fight. Among others was Amir Singh Sindhanwalia, Dal Singh Naherna, Dhana Singh Malwai, Fateh Singh Matu and Uttam Singh Chachi.

In 1807 Ranjit Singh, returning from Patiala, besieged the fort of Narayangarh held by Sardar Kishan Singh. For fifteen days it held out; and the Maharaja became very impatient at the delay, and told Fateh Singh, who was in immediate command, that he was fonder of remaining by him (the Maharaja) than of leading the troops in the field. Fateh Singh, piqued at this, assaulted the fort; but was repulsed and mortally wounded. Ranjit Singh came to visit him in his tent, and Fateh Singh is said to have advised the Maharaja never to raise another Jat to the highest office in the State. Whether such advice was ever given is doubtful, but the Maharaja appeared to act upon some such principle; for while his bravest officers and generals were Jat Sikhs, in the Council he rather gave his confidence to Brahmans, Rajputs and even Muhammadans.

Fateh Singh left no son, and Ranjit Singh might have resumed all his *jagirs*; but, feeling some remorse for the Sardar's death, he sent Mit Singh Padhania, on his arrival at Amritsar, with a valuable *khilat* to Mai Sewan, the widow; and bid him tell her that any one whom she should nominate as her husband's heir and successor would be recognized. There were several chiefs well loved by Fateh Singh, and none more so than Dhana Singh Malwai and Dal Singh Naherna. The latter was his *potrela* (godson) and a great favourite. But for the succession to Fateh Singh's estates, Dal Singh is said neither to have trusted to fortune nor to favour. On the night of Mit Singh's arrival at Kali, Dal Singh paid him a private visit, and for Rs. 5,000 Mit Singh told Mai Sewan that, although she might nominate whom she pleased, Ranjit Singh would be only pleased with Dal Singh; and he was accordingly selected.

Notwithstanding the generosity of Ranjit Singh on this occasion, there were not wanting many who said that the *jagirs* had been given to Dal Singh as a thank-offering for the death of Fateh Singh; that Ranjit Singh had long feared the chief, and that he dared him to assault Narayangarh, through an impracticable breach, in the hope of his death. On one occasion, at Wazirabad, Ranjit Singh told Fateh Singh to draw his forces on one side that he might see how numerous they were. When the order was given the whole army went over to the great Kalianwala chief, and Ranjit Singh, to his rage and chagrin, found himself almost deserted. He never forgot the incident, or forgave the chief who had too much influence with the army.

Dal Singh Naherna's family originally resided at Karial, in Shaikhupura, and is of the naherna or barber (or, more properly, nail-cutter) caste. It is stated that an ancestor, a Wirk Jat, fell in love and eloped with one Rami, the daughter of Duni Chand of the Jandi Naherna tribe, and that the name Naherna has been ever since attached to the family. But this is a fiction, and has only been invented since the family rose to importance. Dal Singh was not of Jat descent. Sahib Singh Naherna was the associate of Bhagwan Singh, and became known as a bold and successful robber. When Charat Singh became powerful, both Sahib Singh and Bhagwan Singh joined him; and when he had conquered the country about Pind Dadan Khan, Bhagwan Singh claimed a third share. This, Charat Singh did not fancy giving, and believing that he could

trust Sahib Singh he resolved to get rid of his troublesome ally. Soon after, the three men went on a hunting expedition, and a wild boar happening to run past, Charat Singh cried aloud "Don't let the beast escape." Sahib Singh, who well understood the meaning of these words shot Bhagwan Singh dead. For this service he was rewarded with a *jagir*. Both his son, Hakumat Singh, and his grandson, Kaur Singh, were in the service of the Sukarchakia chief, but they were not men of any note.

Sardar Dal Singh was a bold and able man, and was a great favourite with Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala, under whose orders he used to fight. At the time of Fateh Singh's death, Dal Singh had a *jagir* of about Rs. 68,000; but when the Kalianwala *jagirs*, with the exception of Rs. 70,000 settled on Mai Sewan and the children of Fateh Singh's daughter were made over to him, his estates were worth about Rs. 3,50,000. Most of the Sardars who had fought under Fateh Singh were now led by Dal Singh; and the barber showed himself as brave in battle as the best of the Jat aristocracy. He served with honour in the Kasur, Multan, Kashmir and Dera Ismail Khan campaigns.

In 1814 he was sent, with Ram Dayal, grandson of Diwan Mohkam Chand, in command of a detachment of ten thousand men, to force their way into Kashmir by way of Nandan Sar, while Ranjit Singh himself proceeded by way of Punch. This detachment was surrounded and outnumbered, and it was only on account of the friendship entertained for Diwan Mohkam Chand by Azim Khan that he was allowed to return unmolested. In the spring of 1815, again in company with Ram Dayal, he ravaged the Multan and Bahawalpur territories, exacting fines and contributions from every town; and later in the year he was sent against the Bhimbar and Rajauri chiefs. He reduced them to submission, and burnt a large portion of the city of Rajaur. He died in 1823, according to his family, of cholera; but the commonly received story is that he took poison after having been severely rebuked by the Maharaja for the inefficient state of his contingent. He was succeeded in his *jagir* by his eldest son Atar Singh.

In 1834 Atar Singh was sent to Peshawar under the command of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. While there, Diwan Hakim Rai, who was the

chamberlain of the Prince and a great favourite, induced some of the Sardars, who had been accustomed to fight under the command of Atar Singh, to go over to him with their troops. On this Atar Singh left the army without leave, and came to Lahore to complain to the Maharaja. He was not well received, and was ordered to rejoin the army, then in Bannu, without delay. Atar Singh refused; and the Maharaja confiscated all his *jagirs*, with the exception of the family estate of Kala, worth Rs. 3,500, and Hamidpur, Rs. 750. Thus it remained till the death of Ranjit Singh. His successor, Kharak Singh, restored Rs. 12,750, free of service; and Maharaja Sher Singh, on the return of Atar Singh from the Ganges, where he had conveyed the ashes of Maharaja Kharak Singh, and Prince Nao Nihal Singh, gave him, at Pindi Gheb and Mirowal, *jagirs* valued at Rs. 1,02,000; this was subject to the service of two hundred horse, and included a grant of Rs. 2,000 to his son Lal Singh. Atar Singh was made *Adalati* (Chief Justice) of Lahore and the surrounding districts, and received command of the Pindiwala irregular cavalry, which had been first raised by Milka Singh Pindiwala. No change took place in his *jagir* till Jawahir Singh became Wazir, when Atar Singh represented that Pindi Gheb, though nominally worth Rs. 65,000, only yielded Rs. 50,000, and obtained in exchange the *ilakas* of Chunian, Dhundianwali and Khudian, worth Rs. 60,000.

After the murder of Prince Pashaura Singh by Jawahir Singh's orders, the army, enraged at the conduct of the Wazir, determined upon his death, and threw off their allegiance to the Lahore Government. Sardar Atar Singh was, on the 19th September, sent by the Rani Jindan, with Diwan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-din, to the camp at Mian Mir to induce the mutinous troops to return to their duty. No attention was, however, paid to their advice; the Fakir was dismissed, but the Diwan and Atar Singh were insulted, abused, and confined in camp till after the murder of the Wazir, on the 22nd September, when the army, always afraid of the Rani, sent them to Lahore to try and make their peace.

Sardar Atar Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and at the battle of Ferozeshah his brother Chatar Singh was killed. In September 1846 Atar Singh was ordered to join the Sikh army proceeding to Kashmir to suppress the rebellion there; but he took no notice of repeated injunctions, remaining at his house, near Amritsar, on pretence of

celebrating the marriage of his niece. For this conduct his *jagir* was confiscated. Shortly afterwards, however, it was restored to him and made up to Rs. 1,11,800. He received a seat in the Council of Regency appointed on December 1846, and held this post till the annexation of the Punjab. On the first news of the outbreak at Multan in April 1848, he was ordered to proceed thither in command of all the available irregular troops. He was recalled, with the other Sardars, when the Resident at Lahore found that it was considered inexpedient to send a European force to Multan at that time of year; but later, he accompanied Raja Sher Singh to Multan in command of the cavalry.

The Sardar had little influence over the troops which he commanded. He was of a weak and vacillating character; and although his own intentions were good, he was quite unable to keep his men to their duty. Day by day they grew more and more mutinous, and deserted in numbers to the rebel Mul Raj in Multan. At length it was agreed by the three Sikh Generals, Raja Sher Singh, Sardar Shamsher Singh and Sardar Atar Singh, in concert with Major Edwardes, and with the concurrence of the English General, that the only thing to do was to move the troops out of temptation, away from Multan. Sardar Atar Singh's divison was to be posted at Talamba under pretence of keeping open the road; but before the movement could be executed the whole Sikh army rebelled and, being joined by Raja Sher Singh, marched to Multan. Sardar Atar Singh mounted his horse and fled to the camp of Major Edwardes with a few horsemen. His son Lal Singh was carried off by the troops, but soon afterwards contrived to make his escape and joined Edwardes also.

Lal Singh had in June 1847 been sent in command of five hundred sowars to Hassan Abdal, and had remained there till the 3rd of May 1848, when he received an order to join the force of Raja Sher Singh on its way to Multan. When Diwan Kishan Kaur, *Adalati* of Batala, joined the rebels, Sardar Lal Singh was appointed to succeed him, and held the appointment for about three months till the close of the Sikh administration.

On annexation all the personal *jagirs* of Sardar Atar Singh, amounting to Rs. 47,750, were maintained for life; one quarter to descend to

his son Lal Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity. The *jagir* of Sardar Lal Singh worth Rs. 3,600 being a recent grant of 1848, was resumed; but he was assigned a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 from the *jagir* of his father, with whom he was at feud.

Sardar Atar Singh died in December 1851, and three-fourths of his *jagir* was resumed. The share of his son Lal Singh was in February 1862 raised to Rs. 15,000, which is continued in perpetuity. Lal Singh resided at Kala in the Amritsar district, where he died in 1888. For many years he had taken no active part in public affairs beyond sitting as a member of the committee of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's *Samadh* at Lahore. He was a splendid specimen of the old Sikh Sardar, and to the last was fond of hawking, hunting and other field sports. He had been four times married, but had no children. He adopted his nephew Gulzar Singh, to whom, on the special recommendation of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Government of India continued the *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 in perpetuity. Sardar Gulzar Singh was privately educated and resides at Kala. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. In addition to the *jagir*, the Sardar possesses other property in land and houses.

BISHAN SINGH RAMGARHIA.

- HAR DAS.
  - Bhagwan Singh (died 1787).
    - Jai Singh (died 1756) childless.
    - Jasa Singh (died 1803)
      - Jodh Singh (died 1816).
      - Vir Singh (died 1828).
        - Jaimal Singh (died 1848).
          - Uttam Singh
            - Two generations.
          - Jwala Singh (dead)
        - Sobha Singh (died 1845).
          - Achhar Singh (died 1880).
            - Four generations.
    - Khushhal Singh (died 1812).
      - Mahtab Singh (dead)
      - Two other sons.
    - Mali Singh (died 1792).
      - Two generations (extinct).
    - Tara Singh (died 1797)
      - Diwan Singh (died 1834).
        - Sardar Mangal Singh, C. S. I (died 1879).
          - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1900).
            - Darbara Singh (died 1862).
          - Suchet Singh (died 1879).
            - BISHAN SINGH (BORN 1868).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1884).
              - Trilochan Singh (born 1901)
          - Sher Singh (died 1888).
            - Sant Singh (died 1894).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1878).

The Ramgarhia *Misal*, from which the family of Bishan Singh takes its name, was one of the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies, and towards the close of the eighteenth century could bring into the field about eight thousand fighting men. Of its leaders, Jasa Singh was the most distinguished, although he can hardly be called its founder; for through many unquiet years it had existed as an organized body under Khushhal Singh and Nand Singh. But it was only when Jasa Singh succeeded to the command in 1758 that it became powerful and renowned.

Har Das, the grandfather of Jasa Singh, was a Hindu of the *najjar* or carpenter caste, resident at Sarsang in the Lahore district. He was content to follow his humble trade in his native village; but his son

Bhagwan, of a more adventurous disposition, took the *Pauhal*, and, with the addition of Singh to his name, wandered about the country, making converts to his new faith. He at length settled at Ichugil, where there were born to him five sons, Jai Singh, Jasa Singh, Khushhal Singh, Mali Singh and Tara Singh; the four last of whom became noted men and leaders of the Ramgarhia *Misal*. There was no great difference in the ages of the brothers; and in 1752, on their reaching manhood, they entered the service of the celebrated Nawab Adina Beg Khan. This able man, then Imperial Governor of the Jullundur Doab, encouraged the Sikhs in their resistance to Ahmad Shah Durani, hoping to rise by their assistance to supreme power in the province; and in this he would probably have been successful, but for his premature death in 1758. When Prince Timur, son of Ahmad Shah, marched against him, determined to punish his opposition, Adina Beg retreated to the hills, and Jasa Singh and his brothers left him and went to Amritsar, where they joined the force of Nand Singh Sanghani. Jai Singh was about this time killed in action with the Afghans near Majitha.

Amritsar was at this time no more than a large village; and on the retreat of the Afghans, Nand Singh and Jasa Singh partially fortified it, surrounding a portion with a high mud wall, which they called Ram Rauni. When Adina Beg returned, thinking the Sikhs were becoming too powerful, he sent Mirza Aziz Bakhsh to reduce the new fort, which was, in truth, no difficult matter. Jasa Singh and his friends fought gallantly, and made more than one sally from the fort; but they were overmatched, and at length abandoned it at night, and with considerable loss cut their way through the enemy. The Ram Rauni was dismantled; but Adina Beg died shortly afterwards, and Jasa Singh, taking command of the confederacy, named the fort he had defended so bravely Ramgarh, and his *Misal* the Ramgarhia. He seized at this time, aided by the Kanhaya *Misal*, Dinanagar, Batala, Kalanaur, Sri Hargobindpur, Kadian, Ghuman and many other towns in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, the revenue of which was estimated at from six to ten lakhs of rupees. Besides this, Jasa Singh, who was sole lord of the territory, acquired many villages in the Jullundur Doab. To his brothers he gave separate *jagirs* under him. It was their imprudence which brought great trouble on the family; for as Jasa Singh Ahluwalia was passing near Gurdaspur on his way to Achal, a place of pilgrimage, he was attacked by Khushhal Singh, Mali Singh and Tara Singh; his troops

were dispersed and himself taken prisoner. Jasa Singh Ramgarhia, who would have been glad enough had his brothers slain his rival, could only release him with rich gifts when he was brought in as prisoner; for the old Sikh barons had much of the spirit of chivalry. But the Ahluwalia chieftain was not to be appeased. He was looked up to as the head of the Khalsa, and indeed its founder; his followers and flatterers called him King *(Sultan-ul-Kaum)*, and yet he had been insulted by these Ramgarhia youths whose beards had but just begun to grow; and he swore a mighty oath that he would never loose his turban till he had seized all the Ramgarhia estates. Many chiefs came to aid him, thinking not much of the insult, but having an eye to plunder and new *jagirs*. There was Ganda Singh and Jhanda Singh Bhangi; the Kanhayas, Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh, old friends of the Ramgarhias; Charat Singh Sukarchakia, Nar Singh Chamiariwala and many others. They attacked Jasa Singh on all sides, and after a severe struggle took possession of all the Ramgarhia territory. Khushhal Singh was badly wounded at Bhagowal fighting with Jai Singh Kanhaya; Tara Singh lost Kalanaur, and Jasa Singh fled across the Sutlej to Sirsa with a large body of irregular horse, having sent his two sons to the Patiala chief, Amar Singh, to beg assistance.

In the Sirsa district he remained till 1783. He overran the country with his horsemen, and plundered up to the walls of Delhi; on one occasion he penetrated into Delhi itself and carried off four guns from the Mughal quarter. The Nawab of Meerut paid him tribute of Rs. 10,000 a year to save his district from plunder. One day a Brahman complained to him that the Governor of Hissar had carried off his two daughters by force. Jasa Singh collected his forces and marched against Hissar, which he plundered, and restored the girls to their father. Sometimes he was reduced to great straits; and there is a story, which may be true, that at Sirsa a servant of the Sardar happening to drop his vessel down a well a diver was sent to fetch it, who discovered at the bottom four boxes full of gold mohars to the value of five lakhs of rupees, enabling Jasa Singh to pay his troops and enlist new followers.

A great famine desolated Sirsa in 1783, and the Sardar returned to the Punjab. At Ludhiana he met messengers from Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia and Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, offering to re-instate him in his possessions if he would join them against Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya.

Jasa Singh consented readily enough, and having joined forces the allies marched to Batala. Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Jai Singh, advanced against them with eight thousand men; but he was defeated and slain, and the Kanhaya chief was compelled to give up the Ramgarhia estates to their old owner, and the fort of Kangra, which he had held for four years, to Sansar Chand. But Jasa Singh was not destined to enjoy peace; and for many years he was engaged in disputes with the Kanhaya *Misal*, in which he was sometimes successful, sometimes defeated.

In 1796 his last and most severe struggle with the Kanhayas took place. Mai Sada Kaur, widow of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, was then head of the *Misal*; and with all her own forces and those of her young son-in-law, Ranjit Singh, she besieged Jasa Singh in Miani, a fort in the Hoshiarpur district near the Beas. Jasa Singh defended himself for some time; but his provisions ran very low, and he sent a messenger to Sahib Singh Bedi at Amritsar to beg him to interpose between him and his enemies. Jodh Singh Wazirabadia and Dal Singh Gil were with the Bedi on the part of Ranjit Singh when the Ramgarhia messenger arrived, and Sahib Singh gave them a message to Sada Kaur and Ranjit Singh bidding them raise the siege of Miani. But Sada Kaur would not retire without her revenge for her husband's death; and her enemy was now in her hands, so no notice was taken of the Bedi's order. Again Jasa Singh sent a messenger, and Bedi Sahib Singh said, "They will not mind me, but God himself will aid you." The messenger returned to Miani, and that very night the river Beas came down in flood and swept away a large portion of the Kanhaya camp, men and horses and camels. Sada Kaur and Ranjit Singh escaped with difficulty and retired to Gujranwala.

Jasa Singh died in 1803, and was succeeded by his oldest son Jodh Singh. The new Sardar was not a man of any ability, and his cousin Diwan Singh seized a large portion of the *jagir*. At length Ranjit Singh began to lust after the Ramgarhia territory, and feigned the greatest affection for Sardar Jodh Singh. He had a contract of eternal friendship between himself and the Ramgarhia family drawn out; and before the *Granth*, in the holy Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, he stamped the paper, in his royal and illiterate way, with his open palm dyed with saffron. The better to cajole Jodh Singh, he went over the Ramgarh fort almost unattended, and ordered his new fort of Gobindgarh to be built in the same fashion. Ranjit Singh cared little about keeping oaths, however solemn

but Jodh Singh had been won over, and became so devoted a follower that there was no excuse to annex his territory. He accompanied the Maharaja to Kasur with all his force in the last successful expedition against Kutab-ud-din Khan.

On the death of Jodh Singh in 1816, the family began to quarrel; Diwan Singh, Vir Singh and the widow of Jodh Singh all claiming the estate. The Maharaja, hearing of this, called the three cousins, Vir Singh, Mahtab Singh and Diwan Sngh, to him at Nadaun, promising to settle the dispute by arbitration. On their arival they were received with courtesy by the Maharaja; but he soon took occasion to leave the reception tent, which was straightway surrounded with troops, and the three Ramgarhias made prisoners. Then Ranjit Singh marched on Amritsar, and after some severe fighting took the fort of Ramgarh. Again, marching northward, he seized all the vast Ramgarhia *jagirs*, and in a short time reduced all their forts upwards of a hundred in number. And thus was cancelled the saffron bond.

Vir Singh and Mahtab Singh were soon released, and were placed under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia; and at the intercession of Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala a *jagir* of Rs. 35,000 was settled on the family. Diwan Singh for some time refused to accept his share of Rs. 6,000 at Dharamkot, and remained a prisoner; but at length pretended to acquiesce. On regaining his freedom, however, he fled to Patiala, where he was at first well received; but after a year was compelled to leave, and he then wandered about for some time till he thought it best to submit, and, returning to Lahore, he accepted a command of seven hundred men in the expedition then fitting out for Kashmir. After this we hear little of him beyond that he remained in charge of Baramula, a difficult hill-post on the road to Srinagar, till his death in 1834. Vir Singh had died six years before in 1828, when two-thirds of his *jagir* were resumed.

Sardar Mangal Singh served during his younger days about the person of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who gave him *jagirs* in Dharamkot Kalowala, Tibrah and Kundilah, worth Rs. 9,000, of which Rs. 3,600 were personal, and Rs. 5,400 for service. The personal *jagir* has been continued to his successors in perpetuity. It is situated at Thera Kalan in the Ajnala tahsil, and Rangar Naugal and Rupowali in the Batala tahsil. After his father's death, Sardar Mangal Singh was sent to Peshawar in

command of four hundred foot and one hundred and ten sowars of the old Ramgarhia clan. Here, under Sardar Tej Singh and Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, he did good service, and fought in the famous battle of Jamrud in April 1837, where the gallant Hari Singh was killed. In 1839 he was recalled and sent to the hill country between the Beas and the Sutlej under the order of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, and during the absence of that chief at Peshawar he was placed in charge of the hill forts, and was active in the suppression of the insurrection of 1840.

During the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh, he was chiefly employed under Lehna Singh in Suket, Mandi and Kulu, and he remained there till the close of the Sutlej War in 1846. The Rajput chiefs, with Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi at their head, were not slow to take advantage of the war with the English, and gave the Sardar plenty of work; but he held his ground till the treaty of the 9th March 1846 enabled him to give up his trust with honour.

During the second Sikh War, Sardar Mangal Singh remained loyal, and did excellent service in guarding the roads and maintaining order in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts. His great exploit, however, at this time was the capture of the notorious rebel and robber Hari Singh, who had for some time kept the country about Amritsar in a state of alarm. This he effected at Sagarpura, near Rangar Nangal, a grant of which *jagir* worth Rs. 3,700, was made to him by the Darbar and confirmed after annexation.

In 1862, on the retirement of Sardar Jodh Singh Man, Sardar Mangal Singh was appointed manager of the affairs of the Sikh temple at Amritsar. This appointment, which is one of some difficulty, was filled by the Sardar with tact and ability. In the same year he was appointed Honorary Magistrate of the city of Amritsar. In 1876, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conferred upon him the Companionship of the Star of India. He died in 1879, and his special *jagir* of Rs. 3,700 granted to him by the Darbar was resumed.

Sardar Mangal Singh was a man of education and liberal ideas. It was in a great measure owing to his influence and example that the cause of female education was so widely and systematically taken up in the city of Amritsar.

Gurdit Singh, eldest son of Sardar Mangal Singh, in February 1858 joined Colonel Abbott at Hoshiarpur when that officer was raising a force of cavalry for service in Oudh. Gurdit Singh was made Risaldar, and served in the Oudh Mounted Police to the complete satisfaction of his superior officers until October 1859, when, on the reduction of the force, he returned to Amritsar, where he was made an Inspector of Police. He retired in 1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He was a Municipal Commissioner, an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving nephew, Bishan Singh, son of Suchet Singh. Bishan Singh is an Inspector of Police and a Divisional Darbari. The *jagir* of Rs. 3,600, granted to Sardar Mangal Singh in perpetuity, is now divided equally between Bishan Singh and his cousin Sundar Singh. The latter is a B. A. of the Punjab University and the author of an account of the Ramgarhia family, and of a guide to the Golden Temple. His father, Sher Singh, was for some years a Deputy Inspector of Police. Suchet Singh, father of Bishan Singh, was a Munsif.

Several of the descendants of Sardar Jasa Singh have taken service in the army and police.

BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH

- BHAI RAM SINGH.
  - Bhai Surat Singh.
    - Bhai Gurdas Singh.
      - Bhai Sher Singh
    - Bhai Sant Singh (died 1804).
      - Bhai Jodh Singh.
      - Bhai Gurmukh Singh (died 1843).
        - Bhai Parduman Singh (died 1875).
          - BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH (BORN 1867).
            - Bhai Suba Singh (born 1886).
            - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1896).
            - Bhai Surendra Singh (born 1902).
            - Bhai Harendra Singh (born 1907).
        - Bhai Madhusudan Singh (died 1864).
        - Bhai Lehna Singh.
          - Bhai Hardeo Singh (died 1867).
            - Sardar Bahadur Bhai Dayal Singh (born 1866).
              - Bhai Harnarayan Singh (born 1888).
              - Bhai Jiwan Singh (born 1906).
          - Bhai Ganshyam Singh (died 1867).
          - Bhai Jhanda Singh (born 1867).
            - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1892).
          - Bhai Harbhagat Singh (born 1888).
        - Bhai Arjun Singh (died 1863).
          - Bhai Jawahir Singh (born 1859).
      - Bhai Deva Singh.

The ancestors of Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh resided at Chiniot in the Jhang district, and several of them at different times entered the service of the Muhammadan chiefs of Multan ; but the early history of the family is in no way important. Ram Singh became a Sikh and a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a zealcus preacher of the Sikh faith, in his own part of the country, so much so that the Multan authorities grew alarmed and ordered his arrest ; but he received timely information, and was able to escape to Amritsar. The Multan Governor took Surat Singh, the only son of Ram Singh, into his service, and the father, thinking all danger to be

past, returned home, where he died shortly afterwards. Surat Singh then left Multan and wandered about the country as his father had done, preaching the Sikh faith; and his conduct excited the same suspicions. He contrived to get away to Amritsar with most of his property, and was soon patronized by the chiefs, who were at that time becoming powerful, and was placed in charge of the building of the Darbar Sahib, the Sikh temple at Amritsar. In the Jullundur Doab he acquired a small *jagir*, where he built a fort, and then returned to Amritsar, where he died.

In 1806 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered the plain portion of the Jullundur Doab; but he allowed Sant Singh to retain his *jagir*, and he appointed him to succeed his father in the superintendence of repairs and decorations of the Darbar Sahib. Bhai Sant Singh was no contemptible soldier, and on several occasions he served with credit. During the campaign of 1821 the Maharaja was engaged in the siege of a small fort on the way to Mankera. Suddenly the sky grew dark, and a violent storm came on. Ranjit Singh was caught by a furious blast of wind and thrown into the ditch from which the earth for the batteries had been excavated. Sant Singh saw his fall and, knowing that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, sprang into the ditch and, lifting the Maharaja in his arms, carried him in triumph to his tent. For this service he received *jagirs* in the Amritsar and Sialkot districts to the value of Rs. 6,800. Whether this story be false or true, it is certain that Sant Singh's *jagirs* were numerous, and that he stood high in the favour of the Maharaja.

About this time Bhai Gurdas Singh, who had been a reader of the *Granth* in the Darbar Sahib, died; and Sant Singh, in grief for his loss, determined to give up worldly affairs and devote himself to reading and expounding the scriptures. In the room of his father came to Court Gurmukh Singh, who soon became as great a favourite as Sant Singh had been. Bhai Sant Singh was called Gyani (one who meditates on divine things), and was held in much respect till his death. He wrote a commentary on the *Ramayana*, and a treatise on the rite of the *Pauhal*, or Sikh baptism.

When Parduman Singh was thirteen, the Maharaja took him into his service, and gave him the *jagir* of Kaliwal, worth Rs. 1,100. Bhai Gurmukh Singh had not enjoyed much influence during the life-time of Ranjit Singh, for his enemy, Bhai Ram Singh, was high in the favour of

the Maharaja. With Nao Nihal Singh he had still less influence; and when the prince was killed he took up the cause of Prince Sher Singh warmly, for the principal reason that Ram Singh was leader of the rival party of Mai Chand Kaur.

When Sher Singh became Maharaja he did not forget the services of Gurmukh Singh, whom he treated with great consideration, and to whom he gave large *jagirs*. But the real power was kept by Raja Dhian Singh, the Minister, in his own hands. The Maharaja, though he hated Dhian Singh, and knew his unpopularity with the nation, could not get rid of him. He, however, played off Gurmukh Singh against him; and the Bhai, from his religious character and long friendship with the Maharaja, could not be excluded from the presence. But otherwise, the contest between the statesmen and the priest was most unequal. Gurmukh Singh was supported by no powerful party; he was without character or ability; while Raja Dhian Singh was the ablest man of his day, subtle, plausible, cautious, though bold even to audacity in attacking and destroying his declared enemies.

Throughout the reign of Sher Singh, the Bhai intrigued against Raja Dhian Singh and joined in the Sindhanwalia conspiracy against his life. When Raja Hira Singh, son of the murdered Minister, rose to power, he, at the instigation of Bhai Ram Singh and Misra Lal Singh, arrested Gurmukh Singh with his friend Misra Beli Ram, the *Toshakhania*, and made them over for custody to Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, by whom they were put to death. Bhai Ram Singh was a far abler man than his rival Gurmukh Singh, but of no higher character. Both were unscrupulous and scheming men, and both made religion a cloak for their ambition and intrigue.

After the death of Gurmukh Singh, all the estates of the family were confiscated, and their houses and personal property seized. Bhai Parduman Singh and his brothers were imprisoned at Amritsar, placed in irons, and treated with the greatest severity. The religious bodies of the city made great efforts to obtain their release; and, at last, Parduman Singh contrived to escape, and with his youngest brother Arjun Singh fled to Ludhiana, where he remained under protection of the British Government till the murder of Hira Singh allowed him to return to Lahore. The four brothers obtained the release of a portion of their *jagirs* in the Amritsar district,

amounting to Rs. 5,488. Bhai Parduman Singh then set out to Hardwar to perform his father's funeral rites, and was promised that on his return the other *jagirs* of Gurmukh Singh should be released. On his return his houses at Amritsar were made over to him, and he would have probably recovered the rest of the property had not the war with the English commenced while his case was still pending, followed by the annexation of the country in 1849. The *jagir* of Rs. 5,488 at Mochal and Kuler Ghuma was released for the lives of the brothers, subject to payment of one-quarter revenue. The British Government could do no more for the family. Bhai Gurmukh Singh had acquired his large possessions as much by his intrigues as his sanctity. He played for a high stake, wealth and political power, and lost; and although the Sikh Government, and especially the army, filled with remorse for the murder of the Bhai, which their own evil passions had allowed, would probably have again placed his family in an influential position, yet the British Government could not be expected to feel either sympathy or remorse.

Bhai Parduman Singh accompanied Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia to Benares in 1853. He was afterwards appointed Superintendent of the repairs of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, and had charge of *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 4,000 per annum, released in perpetuity for the support of the temple He was a man of great energy and public spirit, and took a keen interest in all that concerned the affairs of the Darbar Sahib and the city generally. He was a Member of the Board of Honorary Magistrates of Amritsar. He died in 1875.

Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh has been recognized as his father's successor, and has received the vacant chair in Provincial Darbar. He was carefully educated under the Court of Wards, and passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. Three-fourths of his father's *jagir*, of Rs. 868 per annum, has been continued to Gurbakhsh Singh for life, and an annual pension of Rs 240 was granted to his mother.

The other property belonging to the family consists of a large garden in Amritsar, a *Bungah* at the Golden Temple, some shops in different parts of the city, besides a house at Hardwar, about 35 *bighas* of land in Amritsar tahsil and a grant of 200 acres on the Sharakpur branch of the Chenab Canal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh also succeeded to the charge, held by his father, of the works and repairs to the Golden Temple, as well as to

the administration of the *jagir* granted by Government for this purpose. The Bhai went to England in 1897, and in 1900 was called to the Bar. His eldest son, Suba Singh, married a grand-daughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh of Butala in the Gujranwala district.

Bhai Arjun Singh died in 1863. His son Jawahir Singh enjoyed an allowance from Government of Rs. 100 per annum, which ceased when he attained his majority. Arjun Singh's widow receives a pension of Rs. 250 per annum from the Amritsar treasury.

Madhusudan Singh entered the service in 1857 as a Jamadar of ten sowars, raised by his brother. He was present at the capture of mutineers at Ajnala in the same year, and, having been made a Risaldar, was sent to Thanesar, where he died in 1864. His widow was given a life-pension of Rs. 250 per annum.

Lehna Singh, the remaining brother, was a Naib-tahsildar; but, owing to domestic bereavements, he retired from the service. His son Jhanda Singh is a pleader and has a good practice at Ambala. His grandson Dayal Singh, son of Hardeo Singh, is in the Criminal Investigation Department where he has reached the grade of Inspector and received the title of Sardar Bahadur and the Royal Victorian Medal. In 1908 he was presented by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with a sword of honour and a certificate, in recognition of his uniformly excellent work.

SARDAR ARUR SINGH NAUSHAHRIA.

CHUHR SINGH.
- S. Mirza Singh (died 1787).
  - S. Ranjit Singh (died 1846).
    - Wasawa Singh (died 1903).
  - S. Kahan Singh
    - S Jasa Singh (died 1867).
      - Harnam Singh (died 1868).
        - SARDAR ARUR SINGH (BORN 1864).
          - Lachhman Singh (died 1895).
          - Buta Singh (born 1903).

Like the Majithia chiefs, Sardar Arur Singh is of the Shergil Jat tribe. Chaudhri Sarwani, the fifteenth in descent from Sher, the founder of the tribe, built the village of Naushahra, otherwise known as Raipur Sarwani, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and was permitted to hold it rent-free as remuneration for collecting the revenues of the surrounding districts. For several generations the family held the office of Chaudhri, paying the revenue into the Imperial treasury, until Mirza Singh joined the confederacy of Sardars Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh Kanhaya, about 1752, and obtained, as his share of the conquered territory, the villages of Ratangarh, Uchak, Bhori, Bhikuchak, Rampur, Saluwal, Malkana and several others, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Mirza Singh died in 1787, and Sardar Jaimal Singh, son of Hakikat Singh, unmindful of the many and great services of the deceased, resumed the larger portion of his estates; and Sardar Fateh Singh Kanhaya still further reduced them. When, however, the sons of Mirza Singh grew up, Sardar Nadhan Singh Kanhaya granted them Madhupur and Salowal in the Hoshiarpur district, worth Rs. 1,500; and Mai Sada Kaur, the mother-in-law of Ranjit Singh, gave to Kahan Singh the villages of Bhogar, Barialah and Kohala, worth Rs. 2,000.

When Ranjit Singh seized the possessions of the Kanhaya *Misal*, Kahan Singh lost the last-named villages; but he was made an officer in the irregular cavalry, and fought with his regiment at Kasur and in the Kangra expedition of 1809. When Sardar Desa Singh Majithia was made Governor of all the hill districts between the Beas and the Sutlej, Kahan Singh was placed under his orders; and from that time both he and his son Jasa Singh remained in the service of the Majithia chiefs. They accompanied them in the field; filled civil offices under them; and their history differs in no important respect from that of their feudal lords.

Sardar Jasa Singh had for two years charge of the Sikh temple at Amritsar, under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. After Lehna Singh's departure for Benares, Jasa Singh remained in the employ of the Lahore Darbar; but on the annexation of the Punjab he was thrown out of employment, and his cash pension of Rs. 770 resumed. He held *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 2,800, chiefly in the Gurdaspur district, at Malkana, Hayati, Salowal, Bahrampur, Malkawala, Ratangarh and Shergarh, besides two wells and a garden at Naushahra Nangal, where he usually resided. These *jagirs* are upheld in perpetuity to the family.

Harnam Singh, the only son of Sardar Jasa Singh, was a Deputy Inspector of Police. He died in 1868. Ranjit Singh, brother of Kahan Singh, was never under the Majithia chiefs. He was, soon after the death of his father, made a Commandant of Cavalry in Raja Hira Singh's brigade, inheriting a half share of his father's estate. He served at Multan, Bannu, Peshawar and elsewhere, but was not a man of any note. He was killed in 1846, leaving one son, Wasawa Singh, then a child six months old.

Harnam Singh left a son, Arur Singh, who at the time of his father's death was four years of age. His property was brought under the Court of Wards, and was administered successively by the late Sardar Gulab Singh Bhagowalia and Ajit Singh of Atari. He was educated at the Government High School in Amritsar and attained his majority in 1885. In 1888 he was made an Honorary Magistrate of the second class at Naushahra with powers over 133 villages in Kathu-Nangal Thana, and in 1907 he was given the powers of a Magistrate of the first

class in the same district. He is a Provincial Darbari and Manager of the Golden Temple, a position to which considerable influence and responsibility is attached. On his cousin Wasawa Singh's death in 1903, Arur Singh inherited all his property. He owns *jagirs* worth some Rs. 1,500, chiefly in Gurdaspur, 33 squares of land on the Chenab Canal and about 800 *ghumaos* in Amritsar.

His daughter married Sardar Mangal Singh, *Rais* of Kot Shera in Gujranwala, who is an Honorary Magistrate.

SARDAR BAHADUR LACHHMI SAHAI.

- SUGHIA RAM.
  - Kawal Nain.
    - Chaju Mal (died 1822).
      - Raja Rallia Ram (died 1864).
        - Ajodhya Prasad (died 1832).
          - Jai Gopal (died 1883).
            - Dina Nath.
              - Two generations.
            - Vishan Nath.
            - Basant Nath.
              - Two generations.
            - Sheo Nath (died 1878).
            - Banwari Nath.
              - Two sons.
        - Raja Sir Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I. (died 1885).
          - Bansi Lal (died 1883).
          - Balram (died 1836).
            - Partab Chand (died 1902).
              - Prem Chand (born 1894).
                - Thakur Har Kishan Singh (born 1866).
                  - Ram Singh (born 1882).
                    - Surendra Singh (born 1906).
                  - Ripudaman Singh (born 1899).
                - Thakur Mahan Chand (born 1870).
                  - Three sons.
        - Rai Gyan Chand (died 1878).
          - SARDAR BAHADUR LACHHMI SAHAI (BORN 1833).
            - Misra Devi Sahai (born 1852).
              - Daya Sahai (born 1885).
                - Rajendra Sahai (born 1904).
            - Misra Jwala Sahai (born 1865).
              - Sheo Sahai (born 1887).
              - Davendra Sahai (born 1906).
          - Bhagat Ram (born 1850).
            - Six sons.
        - Shankar Nath (died 1887).
          - Three generations.
        - S. Harcharan Das (died 1884).
          - Mohkam Chand (born 1854).
            - Two sons.
          - Kishor Chand (born 1858).
            - Two sons.
      - Jhinda Mal.
        - Amin Chand (dead).
          - Mel Chand.

Sardar Bahadur Lachhmi Sahai is of a respectable Brahman family, whose ancestors were in the service of the Emperors of Delhi. Sughia

Ram is said to have defended the life of Muhammad Shah at the risk of his own; for a Rajput assassin, coming one day into the royal Darbar, was about to attack the Emperor, when Sughia Ram threw himself upon him and despatched him, though not without himself receiving a severe wound. His son Kawal Nain emigrated to Lahore, which was in his time not a very desirable place of residence, from the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, and the ever-increasing depredations of the Sikhs, who were rapidly gaining strength and boldness. In a fight with the Afghans no less than twenty-six of his relatives fell; and Kawal Nain himself escaped with difficulty. He died young, leaving an only son, Chaju Mal, then a boy of about ten years of age.

When Chaju Mal grew up, he entered the service of Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya, chief of the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies. He received a command in the Sardar's force, and accompanied most of the expeditions against the neighbouring chiefs. He was present at the battle of Achal in 1783, when Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Sardar Jai Singh, was killed fighting against Jasa Singh Ramgarhia and Mahan Singh Sukarchakia. After this he was made *Chaudhri* of the Kanhaya Katra, or quarter in the town of Amritsar then rising into importance; and on the death of Jai Singh he still held the post under that chief's daughter-in-law, Mai Sada Kaur. The neighbouring Sardars thought that the principality ruled by a woman must be an easy prey; but the lady, well backed by Chaju Mal, held out bravely. Several times had the latter to defend his Katra against assault, and on one occasion in repulsing the Ramgarhias he received two spear wounds. He reduced the customs duties by more than a half, and thus attracted many merchants, who settled in the Kanhaya Katra. The young Ranjit Singh, who after his marriage with the daughter of Sada Kaur used to visit Amritsar cautiously, for fear of his enemies the Bhangis, was accustomed to put up with Chaju Mal and received much assistance from him in obtaining possession of the city in 1803. With Rama Nand he directed the collection of the customs at Amritsar till 1813, when he was sent to Kangra, where he remained three years, and then obtained permission to make a pilgrimage to Hardwar and Benares. On his return in 1820 he did not again engage in public business; for the Maharaja had confiscated all the possessions of Sada Kaur, on whose account Chaju Mal had first entered Ranjit Singh's service. He died in 1822.

His eldest son Rallia Ram had received an unusually good education. He was well acquainted with Sanskrit, Persian and Hindi; and had, besides, a fair knowledge of mathematics and physical science. In 1811 he was placed in charge of the Amritsar district, and showed great energy in the suppression of dacoity and highway robbery. Ranjit Singh was so pleased with his zeal that he made him in 1812 chief of the Department of Customs. At this time neither Kashmir, Multan, nor the Derajat had been conquered; but, as each was acquired, it was placed under the management, as far as the customs were concerned, of Rallia Ram. Before his appointment there had been no regular system of collecting the customs; but each chief got as much out of merchants passing through his territories as he possibly could. Rallia Ram largely increased the revenue from the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan, and introduced the *rawana* or passport system.

In 1821, when the Sikh army was engaged in the Mankera campaign, Sardar Jai Singh Atariwala rose in rebellion, and Misra Rallia Ram with other Sardars was despatched against him. With a considerable force he attacked Kalar Kahar, the stronghold of the rebel Sardar, reduced it, and forced Jai Singh to fly to Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul for protection. In 1830, Rallia Ram, whose energy and probity had made him enemies at Court, fell into disgrace; chiefly, it is said, through the influence of Kirpa Ram Chopra, and was ordered to pay a fine of a lakh of rupees. He was in 1833 made keeper of the Records. In 1841 he discovered at Makhad in the Rawalpindi district a sulphur mine, which so pleased Maharaja Sher Singh that he granted him a *jagir* of Rs. 11,000 in the Jandiala *ilaka*, with a Persian title of honour.

Sahib Dayal, the second son of Misra Rallia Ram, had entered the Sikh service as a munshi in the Customs Department under his father; and in 1832 he was transferred to the Paymaster's office of the regular army. In 1839 he was made chief of the Customs of Jullundur and held this appointment till the close of the Sutlej campaign. After the separation of the large district of Jhang from the province of Multan, of which it formed nearly a third, in 1846, Misra Rallia Ram was appointed its *Kardar*, and both he and Sahib Dayal were appointed to revise the system of imposts. In August 1847 both father and son received Persian titles of honour, and in September of the same year the whole customs of

the country were placed under their superintendence. They were to render accounts every fifteen days, one copy direct to the Resident and one to the Darbar, and had authority to appoint and remove all subordinate officials. The chief burden of the new arrangements fell upon Misra Sahib Dayal; for his father was now an old man, and the greatest credit is due to him for the zeal and ability with which he carried out a system which must, in many particulars, have been opposed to his own ideas of finance.

Under the old Sikh administration duty was levied on almost every article whatever. Little care was taken to discriminate between luxuries and necessaries; or equitably to adjust the burden of taxation between the rich and the poor. Fuel, vegetables, corn, ghi and other necessaries to the poorest man had all to pay duty. The taxation was not only ill-adjusted, but was also realized in the most vexatious manner. The country was covered with customs-houses, at which the traveller or merchant was subjected to insolence, extortion and delay. Every town had its own peculiar dues. An article brought into the town must pay import duty; a second duty was demanded on its transfer to the shop; and a third, if it were again exported into the country. Yet the advantage to the Government from the heaviness of the customs duties was in no way proportional to the vexation to the people and hindrance to commerce caused by them. Under forty-eight heads the customs yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 16,37,114 while the expense of collection was Rs. 1,10,000, or nearly seven per cent. The accounts of Diwan Mul Raj, who was the Manager of the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan until they were placed under Rallia Ram, showed that out of returns of Rs. 8,18,820, thirty per cent was lost by wastage and expenses of management.

Under Major H. Lawrence, the Resident, and his brother John Lawrence, ably seconded by Misra Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal, the whole system was changed. The custom houses, the transit and town dues were abolished. Three frontier lines were established: one along the Beas and the Sutlej; one along the Indus; and the third on the north-east frontier for the commerce of Kashmir. The new customs were limited to twenty-two articles, which were estimated to yield Rs. 13,04,822 at a cost of collection of Rs. 37,000, or less than 3 per cent. The new revenue was to be raised by Abkari licenses, a light toll on

ferries estimated to yield a lakh, and by better and more economical management of the salt mines. This immense relief to commerce was affected at a loss of only one-eighth of customs revenue. After the annexation the customs duties were abolished throughout the Punjab; but six years later the excise yielded six lakhs, and the salt revenue nineteen lakhs; and from the removal of restrictions to commerce, the country had increased in material prosperity to an unprecedented extent.

In November 1847 Misra Sahib Dayal received the title of *Mohsin-ud-daula, Bir Ber.* In June 1848, three months after the outbreak at Multan, Bhai Maharaj Singh, a disciple of the celebrated Bawa Bir Singh, having collected a large number of disaffected men, set out from the Manjha to join the rebel Mul Raj at Multan. None of the Sikh troops would attempt his arrest; but Misra Sahib Dayal, then *Kardar* of Jhang, where the population is Muhammadan, engaged that if Maharaj Singh could be driven in the Jhang direction, he would answer that he proceeded no further. This was fortunately effected. Some irregulars, with part of the 14th Dragoons, pursued the force of the Bhai; Langar Khan of Sahiwal, Malik Sahib Khan Tiwana and other Muhammadan chiefs hung on its rear; and by the time that the Bhai reached Jhang his force had diminished to twelve hundred exhausted men, who were attacked vigorously by Baba Mali Singh, Tahsildar, with the forces of Misra Sahib Dayal, and driven into the swollen Chenab, where more than half the number were drowned, and those who escaped the sword and the river were taken as prisoners to Lahore.

Throughout the war the services of Sahib Dayal and his father were important and numerous. They preserved order in the Rechna and in part of the Chaj Doab, and furnished large supplies of grain to the British army on its march. Sahib Dayal, when the rebel Sher Singh was marching up from Multan, seized upwards of two thousand head of mules, camels and bullocks belonging to the Raja, and thus materially checked the advance of the rebel army, if it did not alter the direction of its march. In November Misra Sahib Dayal was selected by the Resident to accompany the head-quarters camp of the British army on the part of the Darbar. In the performance of this duty the Misra showed the greatest intelligence and zeal. He procured excellent information of the movements of the enemy, and kept the army well supplied with provisions.

He afterwards, with Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, Sikandar Khan, Banda Khan and others, proceeded to join the force of Colonel Taylor, and on the submission of the principal rebels was useful in disarming the country.

On the annexation, the *jagir* of Rs. 1,100 of Rallia Ram, with a cash allowance of Rs. 6,900, was maintained to him for life; Rs. 3,200 of the cash to descend to his son Shankar Nath. To Sahib Dayal was confirmed his *jagir* of Rs. 5,180, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,800 for life. Of the *jagir*, Rs. 985 were to descend for three generations, and Rs. 1,200 were granted in perpetuity. Both Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal were rich men. No one who ever held the farm of the salt mines failed to grow rich; for the contractor paid a certain sum to Government annually, and might sell, as he pleased, at his own place and time. In the hands of so able a man as Rallia Ram the salt contract was a great source of wealth, though he in no way forgot his duty to the State, in regard for his personal interests. The Lahore Government had few servants so able as Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal, and it had none as honest. They were, in the last corrupt days of the administration, almost the only men who manfully and faithfully did their duty, and who had the wisdom to understand and support the enlightened policy of the British Resident; the only policy which could have saved the country from the evils that afterwards came upon it.

In 1849, both Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal left the Punjab on a pilgrimage to the holy cities. Rallia Ram, who had been made Diwan by the Sikh Government of 1847, was in 1851 created a Raja; and Sahib Dayal also received the same title. Never were honours better merited. Raja Rallia Ram never returned to the Punjab, but died at Benares in April 1864. Raja Sahib Dayal came back in 1851, and resided at Kishankot in the Gurdaspur district, a town of which he may be said to have been the founder, where he built a *sarai*, three temples, a tank and five wells. During the mutinies of 1857, Raja Sahib Dayal, by his advice and action, showed his loyalty to Government, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000. In 1860 he received an additional grant in perpetuity of a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000. In February 1864 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and took his seat in Calcutta, returning to the Punjab at the close of the session. In 1866 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He died at Amritsar in 1885, regretted by all classes. The Government of the Punjab published the following notification:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has received with great regret information of the death of Raja Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I., which took place at Amritsar on the 17th of January 1885. The British Government has thus lost a trusted friend, and the Province an eminent representative of the class of administrators who held office under the Sikh and British Governments in succession. Under both administrations, the abilities and honesty of the Raja were recognised by titles of distinction. A loyal and faithful counsellor, who from the first comprehended and supported the policy of the British Government, the Raja enjoyed as a public man the confidence of the State, and in his private capacity the honourable and well-earned repute of benevolence and liberality."

His two sons had died in their father's lifetime, and the family *jagir* passed to his grandson Thakur Harkishan Singh, son of Bansi Lal, who is a Provincial Darbari and the representative of this branch of the family. He resides at Kishankot, of which place he is an Honorary Magistrate. His brother Thakur Mahan Chand, after completing his education at the Aitchison College, was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1892, an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1902 and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1906. He is a Provincial Darbari and was invited to the Delhi Coronation Darbar as an official guest, and received the Darbar Medal. He owns about 4,300 *bighas* of land in Amritsar district as well as squares in Lyallpur and resides at Amritsar, of which place he is Honorary Sub-Registrar. Balram, Raja Sir Sahib Dayal's second son, had no issue and consequently adopted his cousin, Partab Chand, son of Dina Nath. Partab Chand died in 1902 and his son Prem Chand has succeeded to Balram's estate, comprising about 800 *bighas* of land, as well as other property, in the Amritsar district.

The other sons of Raja Rallia Ram may be briefly noticed. Ajodhya Prasad, the eldest, was of a retiring disposition, and employed himself in devotion. He died young, and his son Jai Gopal was employed under Rallia Ram in the Customs Department. Jai Gopal died in 1883. His son Dina Nath is a Tahsildar in the Lahore district. Two others of his sons, Vishan Nath and Basant Nath, settled in Benares. The youngest, Banwari Nath, received a pension of Rs. 120 per annum until he attained his majority.

Gyan Chand was, in the Maharaja's time, at the head of the office of salt revenue at Pind Dadan Khan under Raja Gulab Singh. Under the

British Government he was appointed Tahsildar of Pind Dadan Khan, but retired in 1854 and settled at Amritsar, where in 1862 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. He died at Amritsar in 1878. Sardar Bahadur Lachhmi Sahai, his elder son, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, may be regarded as the leading member of the family. He was made a Sardar Bahadur in 1894 and is a Provincial Darbari. The family property was divided between him and his brother Bhagat Ram, a *muafi* of 100 *bighas* in tahsil Pind Dadan Khan being included in the former's share. He also obtained six squares of land in the Lyallpur district and is *lambardar* of Chak No. 63, which has been called after him Garh Lachhmi Sahai. He was invited to the Delhi Coronation Darbar as an official guest and received the Darbar Medal. His elder son, Devi Sahai, was in the service of the Kashmir State, but has now left it. His younger son, Jwala Sahai, B.A., is now an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and has been working as a District Judge for some years. Bhagat Ram, Gyan Chand's second son, has retired from the service of the Kashmir State, in which he was employed for many years.

Shankar Nath first received an appointment in the Amritsar Mint, and was then made Assistant in Hazara district. During the rebellion of 1848-49, he, like all his brothers, did good service, and preserved a semblance of order about Batala, Dinanagar and Pathankot. He died in 1887 at Benares, where he had been residing for some years. His sons were, on his death, granted pensions of Rs. 100 per annum each.

Sardar Harcharan Das began public life as an Assistant in the Customs Department; but during the *Wazirat* of Raja Hira Singh he was made Commandant of seven hundred horse in the Mul Rajia Dera. In 1848 he was appointed by the Darbar *Adalati* or Judge of Lahore, with the honorary title of *Rukn-ud-Daula*. On annexation he held Rs. 10,000, which was confirmed to him while holding the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, which had been conferred on him in place of the Judgeship. The Sardar resigned in 1852, and his *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 3,998. He lived at Amritsar, between which city and Lahore he, at his own expense, built a handsome *sarai*. The family have always been known for benevolence and liberality, which is testified to by the many works of public utility and convenience which have been constructed at their expense in many parts of the Punjab. Besides those already mentioned, the *sarai* near the Rambagh gate of Amritsar was

built by Raja Rallia Ram; also a *sarai* and temple by the Nagrahwal ferry on the Beas, and a masonry tank in the city of Amritsar.

Sardar Harcharan Das died in 1884. His *jagirs* aggregating Rs. 3,998 in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, lapsed on his death. He had also been in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum from the Kapurthala State. The Sardar was one of the leading men in Amritsar, of which city he was an Honorary Magistrate. Of his sons Mokham Chand has served the Kapurthala State in various capacities and now resides in Amritsar as *Vakil* to the Kapurthala Darbar on Rs. 1,200 per annum. Kishor Chand is employed as a Railway Raj *Vakil* in Udaipur.

JIWAN SINGH MAN.

- TARA SINGH.
  - Karam Singh.
    - Ram Singh. (died 1788).
    - Sham Singh.
      - S. Fateh Singh (died 1845).
        - S. Sardul Singh (died 1881).
          - Partab Singh (born 1834).
            - Mahtab Singh (born 1860).
              - Amar Singh (born 1884).
              - Beant Singh (born 1894).
          - JIWAN SINGH (BORN 1852).
            - Atma Singh (born 1896)
        - S. Jwala Singh (died 1860).
          - Raja Singh (died 1883).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1863).
              - 2 sons.
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1884).
          - Sardar Hira Singh (died 1898).
            - Sant Singh (born 1874).
            - Jhanda Singh (born 1879).
              - Rajendra Singh (born 1897).
            - Indar Singh (died 1883).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1886).

Sardar Jiwan Singh Man is of the same descent as the Man Sardars of Mughalchak in the Gujranwala district. Some account of the Man Jat tribe will be found in the history of the Mughalchak family. The branch of the Man tribe to which Jiwan Singh belongs had for many generations been resident at Mananwala in the Amritsar district, when the village having been plundered and destroyed about the year 1720, Tara Singh abandoned it with his whole family, and settled at Narli with his brothers-in-law. The Sikhs were at this time becoming powerful; and Tara Singh with a band of horsemen, composed chiefly of members of his own clan, seized and held, till his death, several villages in the Amritsar district. Karam Singh, his son, was an enterprising man, and was far more successful than his father in the art of plunder and annexation. He joined the Bhangi confederacy, and acquired *jagirs* in the Lahore, Sialkot and Amritsar districts. He rebuilt Mananwala and took up his residence there.

Karam Singh was succeeded by his two sons, Ram Singh and Sham Singh. These young men, about 1780, left the Bhangi *Misal* and went over to Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, by whom they were very well treated, and allowed a share both in his fighting and his plunder. Ram Singh does not seem to have had any enmity against his old associates, for he married his only child, Bibi Sada Kaur, to a Bhangi chief, Sardar Sobha Singh Haluwalia, builder of Kila Sobha Singh in the Sialkot district, and son of Sardar Bhag Singh Haluwalia. In 1788 Ram Singh died, and his younger brother Sham Singh was allowed to succeed to the whole estate. In 1790, however, Sardar Mahan Singh confiscated all but Mananwala and Raliabadho, worth Rs 20,000 per annum, which Sham Singh enjoyed till his death, giving no service during the life of Mahan Singh; but under Ranjit Singh, furnishing a contingent of fifteen horsemen.

Sardar Fateh Singh had been early introduced to Ranjit Singh by his father; and when Prince Kharak Singh was a few years old, Fateh Singh was appointed especially for his service. The Sardar served in the Kangra campaign of 1809; at Daska, where he was wounded in the shoulder; at Chunian, where he was wounded in his hand; and at Sahiwal, where, after the capture of the town from Fateh Khan, he was appointed Commandant, and where he remained for a year. In 1811 he received from Kharak Singh, from his personal estates, a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,00,000, subject to the service of three hundred horse. Other *Jagirdars*, whose contingents aggregated seven hundred men, were also placed under his command, and he was sent to Jammu to reduce some insurgents to order; and after this, he was sent with other Sardars to Kulu and Kangra. He fought at the battle of Attock; and in the miserable Kashmir expedition of 1814, he, with Diwan Jiwan Mal, accompanied the detachment of Ram Dayal on the part of Prince Kharak Singh. Soon after this Sardar Fateh Singh was again sent to Jammu to put down an insurrection. In this he was successful, and brought in all the ringleaders to Lahore. But Bhai Ram Singh, the *Mukhtar* or confidential agent of Prince Kharak Singh, who hated Fateh Singh on account of his power and influence, concocted a plot to destroy his reputation.

He induced Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh (afterwards Rajas) to murder the two chief ringleaders, by name Trehdu and Suthra, who had

been concerned in the murder of their uncle Mian Mota, and to release the other insurgents, who fled to their native hills and again raised disturbances. At this, as Bhai Ram Singh anticipated, the Prince was very angry, and resumed the *jagir* which he had given to Fateh Singh. The Maharaja, however, took pity upon the disgraced favourite, and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 35,000 and a cash allowance of Rs. 15,000, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five horsemen. At Multan, in 1818, the reduction of the fort of Kot Bajai Khan was entrusted to the Sardar, and he was successful in taking it. He accompanied the Kashmir expedition of 1819, and the next year crossed the Sutlej on a visit to his estate at Mahlan. The Maharaja, who was marching towards Rawalpindi, summoned him; but he only sent his son Sardul Singh with the contingent. This conduct irritated Ranjit Singh, who, suspecting that the Sardar was intriguing with the English, resumed all his *jagirs*, with the exception of Mananwala.

It was not till the capture of Mankera, in December 1821, when Fateh Singh behaved gallantly, that he was taken again into favour, received new *jagirs*, and was made Commandant of the captured fort. He went with the Maharaja to Peshawar in 1823, and afterwards accompanied the two Bannu expeditions of Prince Sher Singh and Prince Kharak Singh, while his son acted for him at Mankera.

In 1829 the Sardar was again placed in the suite of Prince Kharak Singh; and two years later his son was recalled from Mankera and placed in command of a troop of cavalry. In 1831 he accompanied Prince Sher Singh and General Ventura against the celebrated Sayad Ahmad, who had lost his influence with the Afghans, Trans-Indus, and had taken up his head-quarters at Balakot in Hazara, where he trusted for support to the tribes of Dhamtaur and Pakhli and to his Hindustani followers. Here he was attacked by the Sikhs; the fort of Balakot was taken, and the Sayad himself with most of his followers slain, though it was afterwards declared that he escaped, the river opening to receive him. In 1834 the Sardar went to Peshawar in the suite of Prince Nao Nihal Singh, and afterwards remained on duty at Bannu, Tank and Peshawar till the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. When that event took place, Fateh Singh was at Peshawar with Nao Nihal

Singh; and Sardul Singh was at Tank. From the new Maharaja the Sardar received additional *jagirs* at Kot Bari Khan, Gujranwala, worth Rs. 30,000, which made his estates amount to Rs. 83,000 subject to the service of one hundred horse.

Sardul Singh served under General Ventura in 1840-41 in the Mandi campaign, and at the siege and capture of Kamlagarh. In April 1841 Fateh Singh, with seven hundred horse, was appointed to escort ten lakhs of treasure from Ferozepore to Peshawar, *en route* for Kabul. In February 1845, when Raja Lal Singh, after long altercations with his rival Sardar Jawahir Singh, whom he feared to leave behind at Lahore, consented to head the army proceeding against Raja Gulab Singh at Jammu, Fateh Singh Man was one of the chiefs whom he insisted upon taking with him. Soon after joining the army, Lal Singh sent Fateh Singh with some others to negotiate. The envoys were received by Gulab Singh with all honour, and were amused for some days with the alternate promises of submission and threats of defiance, which the Raja had always in store for such occasions. At length they returned with the declaration of Gulab Singh that he would abide by the terms of the treaty concluded by his agents in Lahore. He denied the amount of the Lahore claims, but said that he would pay them if proved; and for this purpose requested that *Wazir* Bachna,* Hira Nand and Ganpat Rai, confidential servants of his nephew Hira Singh, upon whose authority the claims had been made, should be sent to him. The envoys, accordingly, with these three men returned to Jammu.

Besides Fateh Singh Man, the deputation to Jammu consisted of Baba Mihan Singh, an old Bedi of great sanctity, Ratan Chand Dogal, one of the most influential of the *Mutsadi* or *Munshi* party, and Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala. They remained at Jammu for some days, but could not come to any definite terms; for Gulab Singh was carrying on separate negotiations with the Sikh army, whose *Panchayats* were also in Jammu.

* Until the death of Maharaja Sher Singh, Bachna, a Jat of Jandiala in the Sheikhupura *Pargana*, was manager of Raja Hira Singh's hill estates under Pandit Jala. When the Pandit went to Lahore, on Hira Singh becoming Minister, Bachna succeeded him in the hills with the title of *Wazir*. When Raja Gulab Singh gave over Jasrota to the Darbar in January 1845, Bachna remained to give over the treasure, and was then summoned to Lahore. There he took advantage of the discontent excited by the news of Sikh excesses in the hills to get himself re-appointed Governor of Jasrota, under the Darbar, and was on his way to take up his post when summoned to Jammu. He was an able man, much loved by the hill people for his mildness and honesty.

At last, on the 28th February, after a violent altercation between *Wazir* Bachna and the Raja, the latter gave four lakhs of rupees as an earnest of the full discharge of the just claims against him, and the deputation took its leave. Passing through a hedge of thorns, which had been thrown round the town of Jammu, the envoys were fired at by a body of the Raja's troops. Sardar Fateh Singh and *Wazir* Bachna were killed on the spot, and Diwan Ganpat Rai, who was on the same elephant with them, was mortally wounded, and died the next day. Raja Gulab Singh protested his innocence and his grief, and that the catastrophe had happened contrary to his wishes and his orders. The Bawa, Sher Singh and Ratan Chand he detained at Jammu as hostages and as negotiators.

That this assassination was planned by Gulab Singh there is no shadow of doubt. He had, it is true, no hostile feelings against Fateh Singh, but the Sardar was upon the same elephant with the man he had determined to destroy; and as Mian Uttam Singh died with Nao Nihal Singh, so did Fateh Singh with *Wazir* Bachna.

When Bachna had been re-appointed Governor of Jasrota, Gulab Singh thought that it was the same as if he himself had recovered possession. But he was disappointed. Pandit Jala had taught Bachna to hate and distrust Gulab Singh; and when he joined the deputation, the Raja saw that his fancied friend was entirely in the interests of the Darbar. He knew that, as an enemy, Bachna could do him vast injury; for he was so popular in the hills that he could have brought over Gulab Singh's Rajput troops to the side of the Sikhs; and the Raja consequently determined on his destruction.

The death of Sardar Fateh Singh was much lamented by the chiefs; but the army, though it was convenient to use his death as a weapon against Gulab Singh, did not at this time care much for Sardars, certainly not for men of the old school like Fateh Singh, who looked upon the regular army as a most dangerous innovation, and whose traditions were all of the days of the Great Maharaja.

Two months later, when Raja Gulab Singh had been brought to Lahore, eleven lakhs of rupees, out of the sixty-eight lakhs which he was compelled to pay, was charged in the account as blood-money for the death of Sardar Fateh Singh.

In May 1845 Sardar Jawahir Singh confiscated the Rs. 30,000 *jagir* given to Fateh Singh by Maharaja Kharak Singh. Sardul Singh was at this time at Hassan Abdal, and in August of the same year he, with the Atariwala and other Sardars, recovered the fort of Attock from Prince Pashaura Singh. He fought in the Sutlej campaign; and in August 1846 Raja Lal Singh, the Minister, without any apparent cause, confiscated all his remaining *jagirs* with the exception of Mananwala, worth Rs. 3,000. Sardul Singh went to Simla to appeal to Major Lawrence, and accompanied that officer back to Lahore. After Lal Singh's deposition and banishment, the creditors of Sardar Fateh Singh pressed Sardul Singh for payment of his father's debts amounting to Rs. 1,25,000; and Major Lawrence induced the Darbar to allow him *jagirs* of Rs. 21,000, subject to the service of thirty sowars. Twenty of these sowars, however, were to be excused for five years; the sum allowed for their service, Rs. 6,000, being applied to the liquidation of the debt. On annexation the personal estates of the family, amounting to Rs. 10,500, were upheld for life, and Rs. 3,000 in perpetuity; Rs. 2,147 to the male issue of Sardul Singh, and Rs. 853 to the male issue of Jwala Singh.

Sardar Jwala Singh, who was not on good terms with Sardul Singh, died in 1860. Bibi Kako, their sister, who married Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, on hearing the news of the death of her husband in the fort of Lahore, in September 1843, burnt herself with his clothes at Naorangabad. During the rebellion of 1848 Sardar Sardul Singh remained faithful to Government; and in 1857 did as much as his embarrassed circumstances would allow in raising horsemen for service in Hindustan.

Sardar Sardul Singh Man died in 1881. He had latterly taken no active part in public affairs, his time being fully occupied in domestic matters. Possessing a peculiar temper, he was often on bad terms with his sons and other relatives. His *jagir* of Rs. 7,500 lapsed on his death, with the exception of Rs. 2,147, which was continued to his two surviving sons, Partab Singh and Jiwan Singh. The sons also hold shares in the ancestral villages of Mananwala and Mehoka in the Amritsar district; as also in the village of Mananwala in tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala,

which was founded by their father. Jiwan Singh is now regarded as the representative of the family. He is a *lambardar* of Mananwala, a member of the Local and District Boards, an Honorary Magistrate and a Divisional Darbari. He holds by inheritance and purchase about 5,800 kanals of land in Amritsar including the garden in Amritsar city and the shares of the ancestral village above mentioned.

Jiwan Singh has been married four times. One of his wives was a daughter of Sardar Fateh Singh of Jullundur; the second a daughter of Sardar Uttam Singh, Inspector of Police in Montgomery; and another the daughter of Sardar Harnam Singh of *Mauza* Narendrapura in Patiala, a relative of the Patiala chief.

Partab Singh, the elder brother, holds about 1,450 kanals of land and is heavily in debt. His son Mahtab Singh married the daughter of Arjun Singh of *Mauza* Raipur in the Ludhiana district. Raja Singh and Hira Singh, sons of Jwala Singh, succeeded on the death of their father to his *jagir* of Rs. 853 in their ancestral villages of Mananwala and Mehoka. Raja Singh died in 1883. He was succeeded by his only surviving son Gurbakhsh Singh *alias* Fateh Muhammad. Hira Singh was a Member of the District Board, and Chairman of the Amritsar Local Board. He rendered good service when transport animals were being purchased during the Kabul War, and also on other occasions. He was a Divisional Darbari and died in 1898 leaving three sons, amongst whom his share of the property was divided. The eldest, Sant Singh, is a *lambardar* of Mananwala. The second son, Jhanda Singh, resides in Sind, where he has received a grant of land.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH AIMAWALA.

- NATHA SINGH.
  - Surjan Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1866).
      - Sher Singh (died 1807).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1852).
      - Sant Singh (dead).
        - HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1854).
          - Surat Singh (died 1904).
          - Indar Singh (died 1904).
          - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1906).
    - Gulab Singh.
      - Asa Singh (died 1850).
      - Hukam Singh (died 1897).
    - Surmukh Singh.
      - Atar Singh (died 1860).

About the year 1738 Natha Singh, an Upal Jat, left his home at Lakarki, in the Gurdaspur district, and, coming to Amritsar, rebuilt a ruined village to which, in defiance of the rights of the late inhabitants, he gave the name of Aima, signifying land held in proprietary right. His son Surjan Singh inherited not only this village, but the *jagirs* of his uncle Dal Singh, who had been slain in a quarrel with Sardar Sewa Singh Aulakhwala. These estates were of considerable size, comprising many villages in the Daska, Pasrur and Ajnala *parganas*.

In the famine year of 1783,* Surjan Singh contrived to seize Chahar-bajwa in the Sialkot district from Brij Raj Deo, son of Raja Ranjit Deo. He was associated with the Bhangi *Misal*, and fought under Sardar Karam Singh. He died in 1799, and his eldest son Nar Singh, still a youth, joined Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi, who was chief of the confederacy formed against Ranjit Singh soon after his capture of Lahore. An expedition was fitted out against him, which Nar Singh joined ; but it was broken up by the death of Sardar Gulab Singh, from the effects of a prolonged debauch at Kothani.

Soon after this, in 1803, Nar Singh joined Ranjit Singh, and accompanied him in the Pindi Bhatian campaign, and later in the expedition

* The famine of 1783 was the most terrible of any remembered in the Punjab. It was the last of three bad years ; many thousands died of starvation, and many emigrated to Kashmir and Hindustan. The year is known by the people as the *San Chali* being the Sambat year 1840.

against the Bhangis and the fort of Kalar, which was bravely defended by Jodh Singh Atariwala. In 1804 he went with Ranjit Singh again against Raja Sansar Chand Katoch, who had tried to possess himself of a portion of the Jullundur Doab, but who was defeated near Hoshiarpur and driven back to the hills. The next expedition shared in by Nar Singh was that against Hafiz Ahmad Khan of Jhang, resulting in the imprisonment of that chief and the seizure of his estates. He served in the first unsuccessful campaign of Multan, and in both the Kashmir expeditions under Diwan Ram Dayal in the Dera of Prince Kharak Singh; and on the conquest of Kashmir he received a *jagir* of Rs. 14,000 at Samba in the Jammu territory. He fought in the battle of Teri in 1823, and served under Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in Nara. In 1835-36 he accompanied the Sikh force under Prince Kharak Singh against the Mazaris of Mithankot.

When Jawahir Singh became Minister, Nar Singh was treated with great favour; for he had married as his second wife an aunt of Maharani Jindan, the sister of Jawahir Singh. He received the present of an elephant with gold housings, was placed in command of the Mul Rajia regiment, and was sent with the Samba Sardar against the insurgents who had ravaged the country in the neighbourhood of Phalian, Gujrat, and had looted the shrine of Ker Sahib, a place of some sanctity, where Guru Nanak had slept on the Ker, or heaps of earth thrown up by the rats. The insurgents were speedily reduced to order, and the plundered property in a great measure recovered.

During the Sutlej campaign, Nar Singh served under Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia. He remained faithful to his Government during the Multan rebellion, as did his contingent of sowars, and was sent to Pind Dadan Khan under the orders of Misra Rallia Ram, Superintendent of the Salt Mines. He returned to Lahore with Raja Dina Nath after the latter's unsuccessful mission to Sardar Chatar Singh. From the year 1825, when Sardar Nar Singh's principal *jagirs* were resumed, he had only held *jagirs* worth Rs. 2,200 and cash allowances of Rs. 3,761. His *jagir* was in 1849 confirmed to him for life. He died in 1866.

Gulab Singh, brother of Nar Singh, served in the Mul Rajia regiment on Rs. 500 per annum. His daughter married Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, but died within six months of her marriage. The third brother,

Surmukh Singh, died young. Sardar Sant Singh succeeded his father, Nar Singh, as head of the family, but, as the *jagir* holdings were resumed on his father's death, he found himself in reduced circumstances. His mother, Mussammat Kishan Kaur, who died in 1884, was in receipt of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 240 per annum. Sant Singh was connected by marriage with the family of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On his death his son Harnam Singh succeeded him. He is a Divisional Darbari, a member of Local and District Boards and Sub-Registrar of Tarn Taran. He owns about 1,000 *bighas* of land in Aima Kalan, Amritsar district, and some house property in Amritsar itself. His income is about Rs. 3,000 per annum. He is connected by marriage with the family of the Majithia Sardars.

THE LATE SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR ARJUN SINGH, CHAHAL, C.I.E.

KATHA SINGH.

- S. Karam Singh (died 1823).
  - S. Gurmukh Singh (died 1836).
    - S. Jwala Singh (died 1846).
      - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR ARJUN SINGH, C.I.E. (DIED 1908).
        - Ikbal Singh (died 1871).
        - Davendra Singh (died 1901).
        - Autar Singh (born 1898).
        - Sohan Singh (died 1903).
        - Harnand Singh (born 1904).
- Naudh Singh.

Katha Singh, a Chahal Jat, was, with his brothers, in the service of the Bhangi Sardars, Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh, who in 1764 had taken possession of Lahore. No one of them rose to any importance, but held small service *jagirs*. Katha Singh was killed in a skirmish on the borders of Bahawalpur, and his son Karam Singh succeeded to the *jagirs*, worth Rs. 5,000. For some years Karam Singh fought with the Bhangi *Misal*, and he became known for gallantry and ability till, in 1799, Ranjit Singh took Lahore from Chet Singh, son of Sardar Lehna Singh. Karam Singh, at first followed the fortunes of his old master, to whom Ranjit Singh had given a *jagir* of Rs. 60,000; but seeing at last that it was useless to remain with one who could not advance his interests in any way, he took service with the Maharaja, who gave him several villages in Ajnala. He rapidly rose to favour and became a very powerful Sardar. After the Pindi Bhatian and Jhang expeditions he received several new villages in *jagir*; and after the Kasur campaign, where he had especially distinguished himself, Ranjit Singh gave him the *ilakas* of Doda and Khanewal. His *jagirs* at length reached the value of Rs. 1,50,000, subject to the service of two hundred and fifty horsemen, and included the villages held by the family at the present day. Sardar Karam Singh fell mortally wounded by a musket ball in the battle of Teri in 1823, when the wild Yusafzai *Ghazis* so nearly defeated the best Sikh troops. He was carried to his tent, but

died the following day; and his loss was much felt both by the Maharaja and the army, in which he held command of the Gurkha battalion. His only surviving son, Gurmukh Singh, succeeded to the whole *jagir*. This young man had already for some years served under his father, and had fought in the battle of Teri. When Diwan Chuni Lal was appointed Governor of Kashmir after Diwan Moti Ram had been for the second time recalled, Gurmukh Singh was sent to support him, and he remained there two years. In 1836 he was ordered to Kohat, where he did good and gallant service; but was carried off by cholera in September of that year. Jwala Singh was at the time of his father's death only fourteen years old, and the Maharaja resumed all the estates, with the exception of one, worth Rs. 3,000, which was placed under the superintendence of Raja Hira Singh. Jwala Singh himself died in 1846 at the age of twenty-four, leaving one son, Arjun Singh, aged seven. For his support, and in consideration of his family, Maharaja Dalip Singh released two villages, Ghari and Lahian, together worth Rs. 1,000, which on the annexation of the Punjab were confirmed to him for life, with two wells at Chahal in the Tarn Taran *pargana* of the Amritsar district, which have since been released in perpetuity. The residence of the family is at Chahal.

The *jagir*, under the revised settlement, was worth Rs. 2,800 per annum and Arjun Singh also owned about 2,500 kanals of land in Tarn Taran tahsil, as well as ten squares in the Lyallpur district. The late Sardar was a man of much force of character and intelligence. He was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge of the first class, an Assistant Collector and Sub-Registrar of his district, President of the Local Board of Tarn Taran, a Fellow of the Punjab University, a Member of the Council of the Aitchison College and a Provincial Darbari. He received the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1894 and was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1906. He was Manager of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar for over seven years until he resigned in 1896. In all these capacities he rendered very valuable services to the administration, and earned the respect and affection of all classes. As a Civil Judge he was particularly hardworking and for many years disposed of more suits than any other Honorary Judge in the Province. His work earned the repeated commendation of the Judges of the Chief Court. The Sardar died in January 1908 at the age of 69, leaving two minor sons. His estates are being managed by the Court of Wards.

The title of Sardar is hereditary in the family.

SANT SINGH, RASULPURIA.

- SUJAN SINGH.
  - S. Jodh Singh (died 1857).
    - Surmukh Singh
      - Two generations.
    - Gurmukh Singh
      - S. Punjab Singh (died 1869).
        - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1897).
          - SANT SINGH (BORN 1862).
            - Parduman Singh (born 1901).
            - Sunder Singh (born 1903).
          - Jagendra Singh
            - Jatendra Singh (born 1894).
        - Ala Singh (died 1870).
          - Rao Bahadur Teja Singh (born 1859).
            - Two generations.
          - Bhagat Singh (born 1869).
            - 3 sons.
        - Chanda Singh (died 1874).
    - Tehl Singh
      - Two generations.
    - Rup Singh
      - Sham Singh.
        - Bishan Singh (born 1859).
      - Nihal Singh.
        - Three generations.
      - Man Singh
        - Diwan Singh (dead).

Sardar Sant Singh's ancestor Sujan Singh, a Jat Sikh, left the Manjha in 1760 as one of the Sukarchakia *Misal*, and acquired large estates in Ambala, and later on in the Jullundur Doab, said to have yielded a revenue of Rs. 24,000. His son Jodh Singh was driven out of the Moli *ilaka* in Ambala by the Kalsia chief of the same name, and the family later on lost most of their possessions in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur. Their home was at Rasulpur, Tarn Taran, in the Amritsar district. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh granted Jodh Singh a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 under the usual conditions of military service; and this was reduced to Rs. 2,000 when the Lahore dominions were annexed in 1849. The *jagir* villages were Rurki, Maijara and Sarai in the Garhshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. The grant was resumed on the death of Jodh Singh in 1857; a portion in *Mauza* Rurki, yielding Rs. 360, being continued as a compassionate allowance to his heirs. His grandson Punjab Singh was a distinguished soldier and received the title of Sardar in recognition of his services, he having been under fire in thirty-two engagements throughout his military career. He served in the Maharaja's Gorcharas for fifteen years before the break-up of the Sikh power; and he was appointed Risaldar in the

2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry on the formation of that corps shortly after the annexation of the country; remaining until 1858, when he was transferred as commandant to the 5th Regiment of Mounted Police in Oudh. Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne wrote of him in 1860 as follows:—"No man has done more in the way of gallant acts than has Punjab Singh; and his judgment and discretion are equal to his gallantry." Sir Hope Grant, commanding a division of Cavalry in 1858, termed him "a brave, gallant soldier, and worthy of any reward." He was present at the siege of Delhi, taking part in the final assault; and he was with Colonel Greathead's column when the battles of Bulandshahr and Aligarh were fought. He was also engaged in many actions around Agra and Cawnpore, and he assisted at the relief of Lucknow. He was rewarded with the Orders of Merit and of British India; and he received a grant of land in the Kheri district of Oudh, which now yields about Rs. 4,000 per annum. In the Punjab he was given a property of seven hundred acres in Rakh Sukarchak, tahsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar, chargeable with an annual payment of Rs. 584. He died in 1869 and his eldest son, Jwala Singh, succeeded him as head of the family. He was a prominent man in his own part of the country, being a *Zaildar*, a member of the District Committee and a Divisional Darbari. Jwala Singh purchased fourteen villages in the Kheri district, Oudh, assessed with a revenue of Rs. 5,500, in addition to the grant made to his father for Mutiny services. His possessions in the Amritsar district were comparatively small, being confined to about five hundred *bighas* in the family village of Rasulpur. He died in 1897. His eldest son Sant Singh now represents the family and the family property has been divided equally between him and his brother Jagendra Singh. Sant Singh served for fifteen years in the Central India Horse being a Rossaidar when he retired. Besides his share of the property in Oudh, he owns twenty squares of land in Gujranwala and about 275 *bighas* in Amritsar district. He is a Divisional Darbari. His cousin Nihal Singh was a Risaldar in the Oudh Military Police and was granted a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 50 in Barawalipur Rakh, Tarn Taran.

Ala Singh, Sant Singh's uncle, was also a distinguished soldier. He died in 1870 while still serving in the Central India Horse, leaving two sons who followed their father's profession. The elder, Teja Singh,

was a Risaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. He accompanied the Boundary Commission under Sir Peter Lumsden, and rendered good service in connection with the Panjdeh incident, receiving the title of Rao Bahadur. Another uncle, Chanda Singh, was Wardi-Major of the same regiment. Teja Singh's brother Bhagat Singh was also in the 11th Bengal Lancers.

The descendants of Tehl Singh and Rup Singh reside in Hoshiarpur, where the village of Rurki, granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Jodh Singh, is still in the possession of the family.

Sant Singh is connected by marriage with the Ghanauli (Ambala) and Nakai (Lahore) families, and his brother Jagendra Singh with the Atari Sardars.

SARDAR THAKUR SINGH, BHANGI.

- HARI SINGH.
  - Jhanda Singh (died 1774).
  - Ganda Singh.
    - Amar Singh (dead).
  - Navid Singh.
    - Desa Singh (died 1782).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1800).
        - Gurdit Singh,
          - Mul Singh (dead).
            - Wasawa Singh (born 1842).
          - Ganda Singh (dead).
          - S. Ajit Singh (dead).
            - SARDAR THAKUR SINGH (BORN 1849).
              - Harnam Singh (born 1873).
            - Hakim Singh (born 1855).
              - Hardit Singh (born 1886).
                - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1902).
                - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1904).
      - Karam Singh.
        - Jasa Singh,
          - Fateh Singh (dead).
          - Jaimal Singh (dead).

- NATHA.
  - Garya Singh (died 1838).
    - Chet Singh (died 1863).
      - Ram Singh (died 1888).
        - Partab Singh (died 1878).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1881).
          - Bula Singh (born 1867).
            - Ujagar Singh (born 1903).
          - Mula Singh (born 1875).
          - Dula Singh.
        - Hira Singh (died 1873).
        - Chanda Singh (died 1881).
  - Gujar Singh (died 1788).
    - Sukha Singh
    - Sahib Singh (died 1811).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1832).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1832).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1871).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1894).
          - Mihan Singh (died 1888).
            - Teja Singh (born 1881).
            - Janmeja Singh (born 1884).
          - Hira Singh (died 1888).
            - Mota Singh (born 1879).
          - Budh Singh (born 1868).
            - Natha Singh (died 1901).
          - Jaswant Singh (died 1900).
            - Autar Singh (born 1891).
  - Sihal Singh (died 1781).
  - Ala Singh (became a Faqir).

Bhama Singh, an inhabitant of Kasur, may be considered the founder of the powerful Bhangi confederacy. He was, however, little more than a robber, and his followers did not exceed three hundred. He was succeeded by his nephew Hari Singh, son of Bhup Singh, a *zamindar* of Patoh near Wadni, who was a man of great ability. He developed a band of robbers into an army and overran a large portion of the Punjab. It was his addiction to *bhang* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp) that gave the name 'Bhangi' to the *Misal*. Some indeed say that this name originated with Bhama Singh, who was of so arrogant a disposition that he was called by the Sikhs *Bala-bash* (High head). This, being a Turkoman title, annoyed Bhama Singh so much that he begged his comrades to change it for some other. Accordingly he was appointed, when in attendance at the Darbar Sahib of Amritsar, to pound *bhang* for the Khalsa, and was himself called Bhangi. The former account is the one commonly believed.

Hari Singh, whose head-quarters were at the village of Sohal in the Amritsar district, seized much of the neighbouring country, Sialkot, Karial, Mirowal. He ravaged Chiniot and Jhang Sial, and attacked Jammu which he rendered tributary, and Multan without success. In 1762 he attacked the village of Khwaja Sayad ka Kot, two miles from Lahore, where Khwaja Abad, the Afghan Governor, had his arsenal; and carried away with him much booty, arms and ammunition. In 1763 he joined the Kanhayas and Ramgarhias in their attack on Kasur, and the next year was killed in a fight with Amar Singh of Patiala; and Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, two brothers who had served under him, succeeded to the command of one division of the Bhangi *Misal*. They were Dhilon Jats of Punjwar near Tarn Taran and under them the confederacy became very powerful. Associated with them were many famous chiefs: Bhag Singh Ahluwalia, Tara Singh, Sher Singh and Rai Singh Buriawala; Sudh Singh Dodia, Sahib Singh Sialkotia, Nadhan Singh Atu; and with them, too, though not inferior in rank, were the two Bhangi chiefs Gujar Singh and Lehna Singh, whose history is given later in this chapter.

In 1766 Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh with a large force invaded Multan. Shuja Khan the Governor, and Mubarak Khan of Bahawalpur gave them battle on the banks of the Sutlej. Neither side could claim

the victory; but a treaty was signed to the effect that Pakpattan should be the boundary between the Sikh and Afghan States. After this, Jhanda Singh returned to Amritsar, where he employed himself in completing the Bhangi fort which Hari Singh had begun, and the remains of which are still to be seen behind the Lunmandi Bazar. It was not long before Jhanda Singh broke the provisions of the treaty with the Multan chief, and invaded his country in 1771. He besieged the fort unsuccessfully for a month and a half, till the near approach of an Afghan force under Jahan Khan compelled him to retire.

The next year, 1772, he was more successful. The successive Governors of Multan, Shuja Khan, Sharif Khan Sadozai and Sharif Beg Taklu, had quarrelled, and the latter invited Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh to his assistance. They were ready enough to accept the invitation, and, marching south with a large force, defeated Shuja Khan and his allies the Daudputras of Bahawalpur, and seized Multan for themselves. Sharif Beg, thus fatally deceived, took refuge at Talamba, and then at Khairpur Tanwain, where he soon after died.

Jhanda Singh then marched northwards, leaving in charge of Multan Diwan Singh Chachowalia with a strong garrison. He first went to Ramnagar, where he recovered the *Zam-Zam* or Bhangi gun* from

* The history of this gun is somewhat remarkable. It was cast at Lahore, with another gun of the same size, in 1761 by Shah Nazir, under the directions of Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister of Ahmad Shah. The date of its founding (A. H. 1174) may be derived from the last of the twenty Persian verses engraved upon it, each letter having a numerical value.

Paikar i-Azhdahae Atishbar. پیکری اژدهائی آتشبار

The material of which the guns were made was a mixture of copper and brass obtained by the *jazia* (a tribute levied by Muhammadans from the infidels), a metal vessel being taken from each house in Lahore. Ahmad Shah, on his returning to Kabul after his victory over the Afghans at Panipat in 1761, left the *Zam Zam* gun, the carriage of which was not ready, at Lahore in the charge of Khwaja Abid, whom he had appointed Governor. The other gun he took with him, and it was lost in the passage of the Chenab. The *Zam-Zam* had a longer life. Hari Singh Bhangi is said to have captured it when he plundered Khwaja Abad's arsenal, and to have taken it to Amritsar. But this is not correct; for it is certain that during the whole governorship of Khwaja Abad, 1761-1762, the gun was lying unmounted in the Shah Burj at Lahore. In 1764, when Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh Bhangi captured Lahore, they obtained possession of it. Two days later, Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia came to congratulate the Bhangis, and hinted that he should have some share of the spoil. The Bhangis, who knew that Charat Singh had come, not for congratulation, but only as a vulture who has scented a carcase, thought to outwit him, and, unwilling to make so powerful a Chief their enemy, offered him, with the greatest politeness, the *Zam-Zam* gun, the best part they asserted of the spoil, hoping and believing that he would be unable to carry it away. But Charat Singh, seeing he could get nothing more, called his men together and, with great labour, carried it off to his camp, and then to his fort at Gujranwala. Here it was captured by Ahmad Khan Chatha, who took it to his new fort of Ahmadnagar, much to the disgust of his brother Pir Muhammad, who thought he had also a claim to it, and the two quarrelled about its possession; and in the fights which

the Chathas, and thence to Jammu where his ally and tributary, Raja Ranjit Deo, was defending himself against his son Brij Raj Deo and the Kanhaya and Sukarchakia chiefs. For some time the rival forces engaged with varying success, till Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia was accidentally killed and the Bhangis seemed about to gain the victory. This the Kanhaya averted by the assassination of Jhanda Singh, causing him to be shot as he was riding through the camp. This was in 1774.

Ganda Singh succeeded to the command of the *Misal*; and, finding that no success could now be gained at Jammu, he retired to Amritsar, where he engaged himself in enlarging and strengthening the Bhangi quarter and in plotting against the Kanhayas, who had caused his brother's death. An opportunity for showing his enmity almost immediately occurred. Jhanda Singh had bestowed Pathankot on one of his *Misaldars*, Nand Singh, otherwise known as Mansa Singh. This man died about the same time as his chief, and his widow gave her daughter and the *jagir* of Pathankot to Tara Singh, a near relation of Hakikat Singh Kanhaya. Ganda Singh was exceedingly indignant at this, and insisted that Tara Singh should give up the *jagir*, but the Kanhayas refused; and Ganda Singh, collecting a large force, taking with him the Bhangi gun and with many of the Ramgarhia chiefs as allies, marched against Pathankot. Hakikat Singh, Tara Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh Kanhaya and Amar Singh Bhaga marched to Dinanagar to oppose his progress, and here an indecisive engagement took place; but while encamped at Dinanagar, Ganda Singh fell ill and died after ten days. Charat Singh, a nephew, was selected by the troops to succeed him; but

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ensued a son of Pir Muhammad and two sons of Ahmad Khan were slain. Pir Muhammad at length called in Gujar Singh Bhangi to his assistance, who entrapped Ahmad Khan, and kept him a day and a night without water till he promised to give up the gun, which Gujar Singh, cheating his ally, carried to Gujrat and kept himself. Here it remained two years, till, in an evil hour, the Bhangis took it with them on an expedition against Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia. The Bhangis were worsted, and the gun, too heavy to remove quickly, fell again into the hands of the Suharchakia chief. In 1772 the Chathas, who were always fighting with Charat Singh, recovered the gun and placed it in the fort of Manchar, and a short time afterwards removed it to Rasulnagar, now Ramnagar. Here the next year it was captured by Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi on his return from Multan, and by him sent to Amritsar, where it remained in the Bhangi fort till 1802, when Ranjit Singh, who had the greatest desire to possess it, drove the Bhangis out of Amritsar and seized it. During the reign of Ranjit Singh the gun was taken, with great pomp, on five different campaigns, *viz.*, Daska, Kasur, Sujanpur, Wazirabad and Multan. At the siege of the last-named place, in 1818, it was seriously injured, and, being considered unfit for further service, it was brought to Lahore and placed at the Delhi gate of the city, where it remained till 1860, when it was placed in front of the Lahore Museum where it now stands.

in the very first fight with the Kanhayas, Charat Singh was killed, and the Bhangi force, left without a leader, returned to Amritsar.

Desa Singh now became head of the confederacy, and one Gujar Singh acted as his Minister. But the days of the great Bhangi *Misal* were numbered, and the power and intellect of a boy were unable to control the many unruly chiefs who had been proud to fight under Hari Singh and Jhanda Singh. Bhag Singh Ahluwalia first declared himself independent; then Jhang ceased to pay tribute; and in 1779 Multan was lost.

It will be remembered that Sardar Jhanda Singh had left Diwan Singh in charge of Multan. He held his own for some years successfully; and in 1777 repulsed, though only with great loss, an attack of the Bahawalpur chief, and Muzaffar Khan, son of Shuja Khan. But in 1779 Timur Shah, son of Ahmad Shah, marched against Multan with a large army, and Diwan Singh, having held out for more than a month, was compelled to capitulate, and was allowed to retire unmolested. Desa Singh had also a great enemy in the person of Sardar Mahan Singh, head of the Sukarchakia *Misal*, which was now becoming very powerful; and in 1782, after holding the chiefship eight years, he was killed in action, but whether before Chiniot, which he had marched to reduce, or in a skirmish with Mahan Singh, is uncertain. He was succeeded by his son Gulab Singh; and of this chief there is little to record. He was a debauched, weak man, and had not energy sufficient to keep together the possessions which his father had left him. Year by year these diminished, till at last the town of Amritsar and some villages in the Manjha alone remained.

In 1800 a cabal was formed against Ranjit Singh, who had captured Lahore in July of the preceding year, and whose successes were beginning to fill all the Punjab chiefs with alarm. Chief in the cabal were Sardars Jasa Singh Ramgarhia, Sahib Singh and Gulab Singh Bhangi and Nizam-ud-din Khan of Kasur; and it was proposed to invite Ranjit Singh to a conference at Bhasin and there assassinate him. But the young chief was too wily to attend without a force large enough to secure his safety, and after two months passed in festivities he returned to Lahore. But, although Ranjit Singh escaped with his life, Gulab Singh was less fortunate. He had never missed an opportunity for drinking hard; and

on this occasion, when every night ended in a debauch, he drank so deep that he killed himself. Some have asserted that he was poisoned ; but there is no shadow of foundation for the story; and he was so incapable a man that no one could possibly think it worth his while to destroy him. Gulab Singh left one son, Gurdit Singh, a boy ten years of age, married to the daughters of Sardars Sahib Singh Bhangi, son of Gujar Singh, and Fateh Singh Kanhaya. But no powerful alliances were of use against Ranjit Singh, who was determined to gain possession of Amritsar. He in 1802, with the intention of picking a quarrel with the Bhangis, sent to demand from Gurdit Singh the famous *Zam-Zam* gun. But the glory and prestige of the confederacy was derived in great part from the possession of this ; and although her chief advisers urged Sukhan, the mother of Gurdit Singh, to give it up, she refused to part with it and prepared to fight. But such preparations were worse than useless. Ranjit Singh with Fateh Singh Ahluwalia marched to Amritsar, attacked the Bhangi fort, and in five hours reduced it. Sukhan and her son took refuge with Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia, and Ranjit Singh seized all the Bhangi possessions. Little more is known of Gurdit Singh. He died at his ancestral village of Panjwar in the Tarn Taran *Pargana* of the Amritsar district, where his descendants are still living.

Thakur Singh, as lineal descendant of Sardar Gurdit Singh, may be considered head of his family. He is a *Zaildar* at Panjwar, a member of the Local Board of Tarn Taran and of the District Board of Amritsar, and has a seat in Divisional Darbars. He and his brother Hakim Singh enjoy a *Jagir* yielding Rs. 240 per annum and own about two thousand *bighas* of land. Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Thakur Singh, is married to a daughter of Lakha Singh, a member of the family of Sardar Atma Singh, Padhania, and his cousin Hardit Singh to the daughter of Vir Singh, a relative of Sardar Hira Singh of Khumaon in Patiala, and also a granddaughter of one of the Sindhanwalia family. Harnam Singh has received a grant of ten squares in the Lyallpur district.

Notice must now be taken of two other powerful chiefs of the Bhangi *Misal*, Sardars Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh, who, though joining Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh in some of their expeditions, have a history for the most part distinct. Lehna Singh's grandfather was a *zamindar* of the Kailon Jat caste, who in a time of scarcity left his native village of Sadawala in the Amritsar district for Mastapur near Kartarpur

in the Jullundur Doab. Here he was adopted by a man who joined the trades of carpentering and collecting taxes, and here his son Dargaha was born. Lehna Singh, the son of Dargaha, was a high spirited boy; and having been on one occasion beaten by his father for allowing cattle to stray into his field ran away from home, and after wandering about for some time at length reached the village of Roranwala, one mile from Atari, where Gurbakhsh Singh Bhangi lived. This man was one of the best fighters under Sardar Hari Singh. He owned about forty villages, and used to scour the country with a band of horsemen and collect plunder from far and near. He took a fancy to young Lehna Singh and put him into his troop, and later, having no son of his own, adopted him. Gurbakhsh Singh died in 1763; and dissensions straightway arose between Lehna Singh, the adopted son, and Gujar Singh, the son of Gurbakhsh Singh's daughter, each claiming the property. Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh Bhangi came to Waniki to try and settle the dispute; but Gujar Singh would not listen to terms, and set out with his followers for Roranwala. Lehna Singh pursued and came up with him, and a fight was the result, in which a few men were killed on either side. At length an arrangement was made, by which Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh divided the estate. The former kept Roranwala, and the latter founded a new village between Behrwal and Rani, which he called Rangarh, in remembrance of his fight with Lehna Singh, of whom he now became the fast friend.

The two Sardars then planned the capture of Lahore, which Kabuli Mal held in the interest of Ahmad Shah. The Governor was a timid and, at the same time, a tyrannical man; and as the Sikh horse, becoming every day more bold, plundered the country up to the very walls of the city, he grew alarmed for his safety, and when he obtained secret intelligence of the Bhangi plot he fled from Lahore leaving it in charge of his nephew Amir Singh. He took the road to Jammu; but some of the refugees, who had left Lahore through his tyranny, handled him so roughly that he would probably have been killed had not some troops sent by Raja Ranjit Deo as his escort rescued him. The Raja sent him to Rawalpindi where the rear-guard of Ahmad Shah's army had halted; and here he died shortly afterwards.

One dark night Lehna Singh and Gujar Singh with two hundred men determined to surprise Lahore. They found all the gates closed; but

one Dayal Singh showed them a drain by which it was possible to enter with some squeezing. Gujar Singh led the way, Lehna Singh followed and the other Sikhs. The fort was taken by surprise; Amir Singh, the Deputy Governor, was captured at a nautch and put in irons, and before morning the whole city was in possession of the confederates. Early the next day Sobha Singh Kanhaya, nephew of Jai Singh, arrived. He had, since the last Afghan invasion, been in hiding at his native village of Kanah. He was one of the confederates and, although too late to aid in the capture, was allowed a share of the prize. Then came the other Bhangi and Kanhaya Sardars; and lastly Charat Singh Sukarchakia, who was very hard to please, and would not go away till the Bhangis had given him the *Zam-Zam* gun, which he carried to Gujranwala. The three Sardars then divided Lahore among them; Lehna Singh taking the citadel, with the Masti, Khizri, Kashmiri and Roshani Gates. Gujar Singh built for himself a fort without the walls, which he called Kila Gujar Singh, and in 1765 marched northwards to conquer new territory.

Lehna Singh and Sobha Singh remained in Lahore in peace till Ahmad Shah made his final descent upon the Punjab in 1767, when they retired to Panjwar. But the great Durani leader felt age and infirmity creeping upon him; and having no man of genius like Adina Beg Khan to leave in charge of the province, he resolved to conciliate the Sikh chiefs. To Lehna Singh he sent a present of fruit; but he returned it, saying that grain was the food for peasants like him, not fruit, which was a luxury for kings. Pleased with this humble reply, Ahmad Shah confirmed Lehna Singh in his possession of Lahore and returned to Kabul, where he died in 1773. For twenty years after this the Lahore Sardars ruled in tolerable quiet till 1797, when Shah Zaman, who had succeeded to the throne of Kabul, invaded the Punjab; and Lehna Singh again retired from Lahore, and returned after the departure of the Shah, but died the same year. Sobha Singh died about the same time, and was succeeded by his son Mohar Singh, while Chet Singh succeeded Lehna Singh.

Shah Zaman again appeared in 1798, but only remained a few months in Lahore, as news from Persia rendered his return necessary. Sardar Ranjit Singh Sukarchakia obtained from the Shah a grant of the city in return for services which he rendered, the principal of which was the raising and forwarding to the Shah eight guns which had sunk in the river Ravi. But the gift was only nominal, and Ranjit Singh was left

to gain possession for himself. This was not difficult. The only man of any energy among the joint rulers of Lahore was Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, and he was absent at Gujrat. Chet Singh was an imbecile, and Mohar Singh possessed neither character nor influence. Their rule was hated by the people, and their own adherents, Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, Hakim Rai and Mian Ashak Muhammad, were in favour of Ranjit Singh, and wrote him word that he could easily make himself master of the place. Ranjit Singh with a large force entered Anarkali, and Chet Singh, who thought of marching to oppose him, was dissuaded from so doing by his agent Mohkam Din, *Chaudhri* of Kotnao, who was in charge of the Lohari gate, which he opened to the enemy. Ranjit Singh took possession without difficulty, and Chet Singh and Mohar Singh fled.

Some time later Ranjit Singh granted to Chet Singh a *jagir* of Rs. 60,000 in Waniki, which he held till his death in 1815. He left no son by any of his eight wives; but four months after his death Bibi Hukam Kaur gave birth to a son named Atar Singh, in favour of whom Ranjit Singh released an estate of Rs. 6,000 at Waniki. This was afterwards much reduced and exchanged for Ladi, which again, in 1819, was exchanged for Chak Didu, part of Lehna Singh's old estate. On annexation this village was released to Atar Singh and his mother for their lives.

Sardar Gujar Singh's expedition to conquer the country to the north of Lahore was successful enough, and he soon became a far more powerful chief than Lehna Singh or Sobha Singh. He first attacked Gujrat, which was then held by Sultan Mukarab, a Ghakar chief, and, defeating him in an engagement just beyond the walls, took possession of both the city and the neighbouring country. Gujrat he now made his head-quarters, and the next year, 1766, marched to Jammu, which he overran and held tributary with Jhanda Singh Bhangi; and then successively reduced Poonch, Islamgarh and Deva Butala. In 1767 Ahmad Shah made his last invasion of India; driving before him all the new Sikh chiefs; for in those days the dread of an Afghan army was such that there was no thought of opposing it in the open field; and leaving behind him the proverb, *Khada pita laeda rehnda Ahmad Shah da*; meaning that Ahmad Shah left nothing that men could call their own but what they had actually in their mouths.

Among those who fled was Gujar Singh. He went to Lahore, and thence, as Ahmad Shah advanced, to Ferozepore; and when the Durani chief had finally turned his back on the Punjab, he recovered his share of the city of Lahore and left it in charge of Takht Singh, a near relation. He then went to Amritsar; and for the defence of the holy city laid the foundations of fort Gujar Singh, where now stands the newer fort of Gobindgarh. Charat Singh Sukarchakia also built a fort to the north of the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple), while that of Jasa Singh Ramgarhia lay to the east, and that of the Bhangis to the south. Then at his village of Rangarh he married his eldest son to the daughter of Bhag Singh Ahluwalia; and as soon as the festivities were over marched with his whole force to Gujrat, recovering all his old conquests with but little trouble. Then, in conjunction with Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, he besieged the famous fort of Rohtas held by the Ghakars. After a siege of several months it was reduced, and the whole of the neighbouring country as far as Rawalpindi, with its splendid fighting tribes, Janjuhas, Ghakars, Awans, submitted to the allies. He then married his second son Sahib Singh to a daughter of Sardar Charat Singh, and some time later to a daughter of Hamir Singh of Jind.

Gujar Singh had divided his territories between his two eldest sons Sukha Singh and Sahib Singh. These quarrelled; and the younger, at the instigation of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who was always seeking to benefit by the mistakes of others, attacked his brother, who was killed during the action. Gujar Singh was very indignant when he heard of this, and determined to dispossess Sahib Singh of all the country under his charge. He marched upon Gujrat, and was admitted without question; and Sahib Singh, now in open revolt, shut himself up in Islamgarh. But Gujar Singh did not wish to proceed to extremities and forgave his son the moment he showed a disposition to sue for pardon and, confirming him in his old possessions, made over those which had been held by Sukha Singh to his youngest son Fateh Singh. But another cause of disunion soon arose. Sardar Mahan Singh was besieging Rasulnagar, the capital of his enemies the Chathas, and a principal officer escaping from the town took refuge in Sardar Gujar Singh's camp. Mahan Singh demanded his surrender, which was refused. Sahib Singh, however, willing to oblige his brother-in-law, made the refugee over to him, and he was put to death. Gujar Singh was indignant at this disobe-

dience of his son; he cursed him, and prayed that, as he had insulted and dishonoured his father, so his son might insult and dishonour him. This conduct of Sahib Singh so preyed upon the old Sardar's mind that he fell ill; and leaving all his possessions to his youngest son Fateh Singh, he retired to Lahore, where he died in 1788. His tomb is situated near the Saman Burj.

However much Gujar Singh may have wished to exclude his eldest son from the succession, the Sardars of the Khalsa would not admit his right to do so; and Sahib Singh took possession of his father's estates without active opposition from Fateh Singh, who went to live with Mahan Singh at Gujranwala. For some time there was peace between the brothers-in-law Mahan Singh and Sahib Singh; but in 1789 they openly quarrelled, and for two years remained in constant hostility. At length, in 1791, Mahan Singh shut up Sahib Singh in the fort of Sodhra and reduced him to great straits. The Bhangi chief called to his assistance Lehna Singh of Lahore and Karam Singh Dhilon. The former would not move; but Karam Singh came with a large force to raise the siege, and an engagement took place between him and Mahan Singh. The Sukarchakia chief was at this time very ill, and during the fight fainted away on his elephant; the driver of which turned and carried his master from the field. His forces, missing their leader, fled: the siege was raised, and Mahan Singh retired to Gujranwala, where he died three days afterwards; the desertion of his old friend Jodh Singh Wazirabadia hastening his death. In 1797 Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab, and Sahib Singh retired to the hills. The Shah only remained a few days in Lahore and then returned to Afghanistan. He left behind him at Pind Dadan Khan an officer, known as the Shahanchi, with seven thousand Afghan troops who, on Sahib Singh's return to Gujrat, marched against him with allies from among the Muhammadan tribes of the Jhelum district. Sahib Singh, with Nihal Singh and Wazir Singh Atariwala, Jodh Singh Wazirabadia and Karam Singh Dhilon, gave him battle and completely defeated him. This was in 1798, and was the first time that the Sikhs had fairly beaten the Afghans in the open field. A few months after this defeat of the Shahanchi, Shah Zaman again invaded the Punjab; but his stay was short, and he retired, making Ranjit Singh a grant of Lahore, which he captured, as has been already related. Fateh Singh Bhangi now joined Ranjit Singh, who promised to give him half of

his brother's possessions, and with this assistance he seized Fatehgarh, now called Kot Bari Khan, and Sodhra. When Sahib Singh heard of the fall of Lahore, he moved with a large force against Ranjit Singh, the Ramgarhia and Kasur troops marching from the east and south to the same point; but the meeting at Bhasin passed off peaceably. Hostilities commenced later in the year, and continued for some time, Fateh Singh becoming reconciled to his brother. But this friendship did not last long; for on Fateh Singh favouring Mai Sahib Kaur, wife of Sahib Singh, who disgusted at her husband's third marriage, held the fort of Jalalpur against him, his property and newly granted estates were all seized. Fateh Singh went back to Ranjit Singh who, remembering that he had deserted him in the middle of the campaign, would do nothing for him, and after remaining in Lahore in great poverty for a year he was compelled to return to his brother at Gujrat, who gave him Daulatnagar and other estates.

Sahib Singh now began to lose the energy which had so much distinguished him, and gave himself up to drunkenness and debauchery. He quarrelled with Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala, and with Mohkam Chand, his Diwan, afterwards so celebrated, who both went over to Ranjit Singh. In 1806 he accompanied the Lahore chief on the Patiala campaign, and at its close returned to Gujrat. In 1810 Ranjit Singh determined to take possession of Sahib Singh's country and sent for that purpose Hukam Singh Atariwala and Sewa Singh. Sahib Singh, seeing resistance hopeless, fled from Gujrat with fifty horsemen and took refuge in the fort of Deva Butala, and his whole *jagirs* were seized, an estate of Rs. 25,000 being granted to Gulab Singh who had intrigued against his father. In 1810, when the Maharaja was engaged in the siege of Multan, Mai Lachhmi, mother of Sahib Singh, proceeded thither, and interceded for her son with such effect that the *ilaka* of Bajwant, worth a lakh of rupees, was released in his favour. This he held till his death, which took place the next year, when Ranjit Singh took two of his widows, Daya Kaur and Ratan Kaur, into his *zanana*, marrying them by *chadar dalna*. Daya Kaur, daughter of Diwan Singh Wirk, was the reputed mother of Pashaura Singh and Kashmira Singh; Ratan Kaur the reputed mother of Multana Singh. Sardar Fateh Singh Gujratia, on the death of his brother and the resumption of the *jagir*, went to Kapurthala, where he remained in the service of the Ahluwalia chief for two years till, on

the death of his mother Mai Lachhmi, he received a grant of Rangarh and some other villages in the Amritsar district, and entered the service of Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala in whose contingent he served for many years. He was killed in Bannu at the siege of the fort of Malik Dilasa Khan. About the same time, in 1832, Gulab Singh died and his *jagirs* were all resumed.

Jaimal Singh, only son of Fateh Singh, was for some time in Sardar Sham Singh's force, and served on the frontier and at Peshawar. He, however, quarrelled with his chief, and this brought on Jaimal Singh more troubles than there is space to record here. Through the enmity of Sham Singh his *jagir* was resumed, and when the British occupied the country he was in great poverty. He resided at Rangarh, without pension or estate, the representative of the great Bhangi house, which had once possessed more power and had ruled over a larger territory than any other family between the Sutlej and the Indus. He died in 1871 leaving a son, Jwala Singh, who also resided at Rangarh. His son Budh Singh was *lambardar* of the village and has been succeeded by his nephew Janmeja Singh. The family enjoys no pension or *jagir* but possesses over four hundred *ghumaos* of land in proprietary right.

SARDAR CHAIN SINGH OF HIRAPUR.

- SHAM DAS.
  - Maya Singh.
    - Ram Kaur.
      - S. Ganda Singh (died 1904).
        - Amin Chand (died 1904).
          - 2 sons.
        - Rup Chand (born 1854).
          - 4 sons.
        - Kashi Ram (born 1867).
          - 3 sons.
        - Nand Lal (born 1871).
  - Amir Chand.
    - Dayal Singh (dead).
      - Gurdit Singh (died 1898).
    - Jamiat Rai
      - Four generations.
    - S. Jai Singh (died 1867).
      - Raja Hira Singh (died 1893).
        - Karam Singh (born 1886) adopted.
          - Partab Singh (born 1904).
          - Ajit Singh (born 1905).
      - Daughter.
        - Labh Singh (died 1907).
          - Karam Singh (adopted by Raja Hira Singh).
          - Dharam Singh (born 1896).
          - Dhian Singh (born 1897).
        - CHAIN SINGH (BORN 1869).
          - Amar Singh (born 1888).
            - Ram Singh (born 1907).

Raja Hira Singh, uncle of Sardar Chain Singh the present representative of this family, was a Gondar Sud Khatri Sikh, whose home was at Hirapur, a village founded by himself near Chhabal in the Tarn Taran tahsil. His grandfather was a writer of ordinary status under the Khalsa. His father, Sardar Jai Singh, commenced soldiering as a Jamadar in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's French Regiment. For a conspicuous act of courage at Peshawar in 1848, when Lawrence was attacked by the mutinous Sikh troops, Jai Singh was appointed Risaldar in the 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry, raised and commanded by Sir Henry Daly, who mentioned in the highest terms the brave behaviour of this fine old Sikh in more than one frontier expedition. He records of him : "There is not in the army a more gallant soldier, and I know no abler or more experienced officer." General John Watson further writes: "He is

one of the most able and excellent officers, and the most honest and upright I have ever met. He has been my right hand during the whole of the Mutiny campaign from the siege of Delhi to the fall of Lucknow." These commendations were warmly endorsed by Sir James Hope Grant, who commanded the Cavalry Division at Lucknow, as well as by Sir Colin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief. At the close of the campaign Sardar Jai Singh's services were transferred as commandant of the 4th Regiment of Oudh Mounted Police. He received a grant of twenty-six villages in the Jamdan *ilaka* of the Baraich district, in addition to the Orders of Merit and of British India, and the usual military pension. He died in 1867.

His son, Hira Singh, proved himself a not less worthy servant of the Queen. He commenced service in 1855 as a Dafadar in his father's regiment, and was appointed Jamadar on the outbreak of the Mutiny, being promoted to a Risaldarship at its close. He took part in most of the important actions, and was present at the capture of Delhi and Lucknow, receiving the Order of Merit. He then volunteered for service in China and was attached as Risaldar to Fan's Horse, doing excellent service. He resigned his commission on the death of his father, and set himself to improve his *Talukdari* property in Oudh, adding to the estates by the purchase of eighty thousand *bighas* in the Parthapur *ilaka*, tahsil Nanpara, Baraich; and he had the name of being a model landlord, punctual in his revenue payments, and kind and considerate to his tenants. He also acquired by purchase the estate of Hirapur in the Tarn Taran tahsil, Amritsar; and both in the Punjab and in Oudh his name stood high as a generous friend of the poor, and a liberal contributor to all deserving charities. He set apart a considerable sum, the interest of which is devoted to the purchase of quinine for the fever-stricken on his estates. He presented the people of Chhabal, his native village, with a handsome tank built at a cost of Rs. 20,000, and provided for its perpetual repair by investing Rs. 10,000 in Government funds for this special purpose. He also built a large *sarai* at Amritsar and set apart the sum of Rs. 50,000 in land and securities for its maintenance. His works of public utility in Baraich and at Nipalganj have been numerous, and they are thoroughly appreciated by the people, who looked on him as less of a foreigner than the other Punjab landowners who are not always insympathy with the local population.

Sardar Hira Singh was honoured with the title of Raja, bestowed upon him at the recommendation of Sir Auckland Colvin by his Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin in December 1888. General Walter Fane, who perhaps knew him more intimately than any other British officer, wrote of him as follows: "I know no native whom I can more honestly praise than Hira Singh, and he has left my regiment to the regret of every officer and man. He served with great gallantry and distinction before Delhi and throughout the subsequent campaign of 1858. He was the first to volunteer for foreign service in China, and was of the greatest assistance to me in raising Fane's Horse. There is not an officer or man in my regiment I would not sooner spare than Hira Singh. I believe him to be one of the most truthful and straightforward officers I ever knew." He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his sister's grandson, Karam Singh, whom he had adopted, as he had no direct issue of his own. Karam Singh is an Oudh *Taluhdar* and lives chiefly on his estates at Baraich in that Province.

Sardar Chain Singh, a son of Raja Hira Singh's sister, is now regarded as the chief representative of the family in the Amritsar district. He is a Divisional Darbari in Oudh but resides at Hirapur. He has been given a grant of ten squares of land in the Chenab Colony.

The Raja's second cousin, Sardar Ganda Singh, was for many years a Risaldar in the 19th Bengal Lancers. Ganda Singh's eldest son, Amin Chand, was a district officer in the Jammu State; and two others of his children are employed in Kapurthala.

Sheo Ram, great-grandson of Jamiat Rai, is a Professor in the Lahore Government College.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH ATARIWALA.

- KAHAN CHAND.
  - Gaur Singh (died 1763).
    - Two other sons.
    - S. Nihal Singh (died 1818).
      - Sardar Sham Singh (died 1846).
        - S. Thakur Singh (died 1842).
          - S. Jiwan Singh (died 1894).
            - Partab Singh (born 1870).
              - Four sons.
            - Changa Singh (born 1875).
              - Two sons.
          - S. Hari Singh (died 1875).
            - Jawand Singh (died 1901)
            - Chanda Singh (born 1871).
              - Three sons
          - Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E. (died 1888).
            - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (BORN 1876).
              - Lajwant Singh (born 1894).
              - Kuldip Singh (died 1896).
            - Kalwant Singh (died 1906).
              - Gurcharan Singh (born 1896).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1878).
            - Jaswant Singh (born 1879).
              - Jagbir Singh (born 1899).
            - Basant Singh (died 1905).
              - Mahendra Singh (born 1905)
        - Kahan Singh (died 1873).
  - Kaur Singh.
    - S. Tek Singh (died 1805).
      - Hakim Singh (died 1813).
        - Jai Singh (died 1834).
        - Nar Singh (dead).
      - Jagat Singh (died 1835).
      - Arjun Singh (died 1823).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1843).
        - Three generations.
    - Jodh Singh (died 1805).
      - Partab Singh (died 1831).
        - Karam Singh (dead).
      - Chatar Singh (died 1858).
        - Raja Sher Singh (died 1858).
        - Captain Gulab Singh (died 1887).
          - Nihal Singh (born 1883).
            - (A son born 1904).
        - Atar Singh (died 1897).
          - Prem Singh (born 1862).
            - Nath Basheshar Singh (died 1905).
        - Teja Singh (died 1869).
          - Narayan Singh (died 1906).
            - Amar Singh (born 1892).
    - Wazir Singh (died 1804).
      - Jai Singh (died 1838).
    - Charat Singh (died 1838).
      - Four generations.

The family of Atari, like that of Sindhanwala, is of Rajput origin, and emigrated to the Punjab from the neighbourhood of Jaisalmer. But although of the same tribe of Bhati Rajputs, the families are not at this day of equal rank. Their Rajput characteristics have long been lost, and both are now Jats. The Sindhanwalias, from their near relationship to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and their large possessions, were most powerful, and possessed greater influence at Court; but their caste is Sànsi Jat, far inferior to the Atariwalas, who stand at the head of the Sidhu Jats, the best blood of the Manjha. This pride of birth was so strong in the family, that Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala, with the greatest reluctance, and only after numerous delays, allowed his daughter Nanki to be betrothed to Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He considered the alliance as a disgrace.

Dhira, son of Jagmal, was the first of the family to leave Jaisalmer for Mehraj Phul in Patiala about the year 1580. Dhira was a great musician, and his name is still well known to Indian performers. About 1735 the family broke up, some members settling at Indgarh in Jagraon, and the two brothers, Gaur Singh and Kaur Singh, coming to the Manjha with twenty-five horsemen to seek their fortune. Soon afterwards they went to Amritsar and took the *pauhal*, becoming Singhs, and entered the service of Gurbakhsh Singh Roranwala, then chief of the Bhangi *Misal*. The two branches of the family soon quarrelled; and their after history is so distinct that it will be best to treat of them separately.

Gaur Singh became a disciple of Bawa Mul Das, an ascetic of great sanctity, who directed him to settle at Tiblia, or Karewa, where Gaur Singh accordingly built an *atari*, or thatched house, which gave its name to the family and to the village which rose around it. After the death of Gurbakhsh Singh Bhangi, Gaur Singh served under Sardar Gujar Singh and Lehna Singh. In 1737 he took possession of the villages around Atari to the value of Rs. 7,000 per annum, and two years afterwards received from Sardar Gujar Singh a *jagir* worth Rs. 18,600. He died in 1763; and his son Nihal Singh continued to hold the *jagir* under Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi, son of Sardar Gujar Singh.

Sahib Singh was chief of Gujrat, and here Nihal Singh went with his contingent and several of his cousins, sons of Kaur Singh. He soon became distinguished for courage and ability; and in the battle which took place between the Sikh chiefs and the Afghans under Shahanchi Bashi, officer of Zaman Shah, in 1798, the exertions of Nihal Singh contributed very much

to the victory. In 1800, soon after Ranjit Singh had obtained possession of Lahore, the Bhangi chiefs and their allies met at Bhasin to consider what steps they should take against him. Hither came Nihal Singh with his superior, Sahib Singh; and Ranjit Singh, happening to see him, was struck with his bold appearance and his excellent horsemanship. He sent for him, and tried to induce him to change sides and take service with him. Sardar Nihal Singh however declined. He was not going to desert his old master, and told Sahib Singh of the offer, who was much pleased at his refusal and increased his *jagirs* and allowances.

This promotion excited much jealousy in the minds of his cousins Tek Singh, Jodh Singh and Wazir Singh, who were all in the service of the Bhangi chief; and it was through their representations that Sahib Singh, who was a weak and changeable man, confiscated Rs. 15,000 of his *jagir*. Nihal Singh threw up the Bhangi service in disgust and retired to Atari, where he took to cattle-lifting and robbery as a means of livelihood. One day he seized a number of camels belonging to Ranjit Singh, and had sold some of them before Ranjit Singh's messengers arrived to demand restitution. After some time he consented to give back those which he still had by him; and Ranjit Singh was so pleased at this concession that he again urged the Sardar to enter his service, to which Nihal Singh, after some hesitation, consented. He was placed in command of four hundred and sixteen horsemen, one gun, and seven camel swivels.

In 1803 he was granted the *jagir* of Sukhu, worth Rs. 54,500, and three years later the *ilaka* of Kasur, worth a lakh. In 1807 he accompanied the Maharaja on his Kasur expedition, which ended in the defeat and expulsion of Kutb-ud-din Khan Kasuria; and Nihal Singh was put in possession of the whole *ilaka* of Kasur, worth Rs. 1,70,000. On the south side of the Sutlej, the Dogras, a wild and turbulent tribe, who were at enmity with Dhana Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the ruler of Ferozepore, invited Nihal Singh to attack it, and promised their assistance. He was ready enough to comply, and, crossing the river, dislodged the garrison of Dhana Singh Ferozeporewala from the fort of Dalchi. At this time, another branch of the Dogra tribe settled at Baraki, who were also hostile to their chief, Dhana Singh, sent to Lahore to beg Mora, a celebrated courtezan then high in favour with the Maharaja, to take their part. She asked for a grant of Ferozepore, and obtained it, and sending troops to enforce her claim, seized Baraki. Nihal Singh now offered to assist Dhana Singh, who, in spite of his fears was too weak to refuse. The two chiefs then drove Mora's troops out of Baraki,

and Nihal Singh attacked Ferozepore, without success. The next year, 1808, Nihal Singh seized by stratagem the fort of Khai; and Dhana Singh, who saw his dangerous ally growing more and more powerful every day, was glad enough, in 1809, to place himself under British protection.

The territory which Nihal Singh thus seized south of the Sutlej was worth Rs. 18,000 per annum; and soon after he obtained the grant of villages round Atari to the value of Rs. 3,000. His *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 3,06,800, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were personal and Rs. 1,56,800 subject to service.

Excepting the Sindhanwalias, no Sikh Sardar stood so high in the Maharaja's favour as Nihal Singh. His services were numerous and important; indeed there was hardly any campaign from 1801 to 1817 in which he did not take a distinguished part. He accompanied the first Kashmir expedition; he was at the affairs of Pind Dadan Khan, Kask, Dalor, Nila, Hola, Chakwal, Saidpur, Narayangarh and Multan. At this latter place, in 1810, he was severely burnt by the explosion of a mine. Atar Singh Dhari, who was standing beside him, was killed, and many officers were much hurt. Nihal Singh had to be sent to Lahore for treatment.

In 1817 Ranjit Singh fell sick at Waniki, and Nihal Singh is said to have given his life for the Maharaja by walking, with certain ceremonies, round his bed, and thus taking upon himself the disorder. The superstition is not an uncommon one in India; and accident, or Nihal Singh's imagination, seemed to give it some show of truth, for he retired to Atari, where he fell ill and died a few months afterwards. His son Sham Singh he had just before introduced into the Maharaja's service, and his first campaign was against Multan in 1818, where he commanded a battery to the south of the fort. With him, in command of batteries, were Sardars Dal Singh Naharna, Amir Singh Sindhanwalia and Desa Singh Majithia. The great Bhangi gun was brought from Lahore and was fired four times, doing considerable damage to the walls. The fort was at length taken; Sardar Sham Singh being one of the first in the breach, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a sword cut.

After this he served in many battles, and gained as great a name for courage as his father. He accompanied the successful expedition against Kashmir in 1819, and fought at Gandgarh Teri, Nari-Nari, Duthair, Jahangira, and in Yusafzai. In 1834 he went to Bannu with Diwan Tara Chand, and in the campaign had his horse shot under him.

The marriage of his daughter Nanki to Prince Nao Nihal Singh, to whom she had been betrothed in 1831, took place at Amritsar on the 7th March 1837. Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief, was present, and the ceremony was conducted with the greatest splendour. The bride brought a dowry to the Prince of eleven elephants, one hundred horses, one hundred camels, with a very large amount both of money and jewels. The wedding is said to have cost the Atari Sardar fifteen lakhs of rupees. Two months afterwards the news came of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa's defeat and death; and Sham Singh had to march to Peshawar with his troops, and he remained at that station for two years, till the death of Ranjit Singh. After this event, Sham Singh, although constantly engaged in military duties, did not meddle with politics. He was in charge of the troops which, in May 1841, escorted the family of Shah Shuja to Peshawar; afterwards he was sent to Hazara to collect the revenue. He compelled that turbulent chief Painda Khan to deliver up his son as a hostage, and brought him to Lahore, where he was soon afterwards honourably dismissed. Throughout the reigns of Kharak Singh and Sher Singh, Sardar Sham Singh retained his *jagirs* intact. After the assassination of Jawahir Singh, he crossed the Sutlej to Kakrala, with the excuse of celebrating the marriage of his son Kahan Singh. When, however, the Sikh army invaded the Cis-Sutlej territory, he felt that he could not, in honour, remain out of the Punjab, and returned to Atari, where he lived in retirement. No one could doubt his bravery; but he saw, with disgust and sorrow, the Sikh army bent upon a war, of which he entirely disapproved, and marching to destruction under the guidance of false and incompetent men, and he resolved to stand himself aloof. But on the 25th of December, just after the news of Lal Singh's defeat at Ferozeshah had reached Lahore, the Maharani heard that Sham Singh was at Atari, and sent there ten horsemen, who were to be quartered on the Sardar till he joined the army. Sham Singh sent, again and again, to the Maharani, denouncing the war and the policy that was destroying the country, but in vain; and at last, when told he was a coward and afraid to die, he determined to join the camp, but swore not to survive the defeat, which he knew was certain. It is said that the night before Sobraon, Sardar Tej Singh counselled him to fly with him on the first attack of the British. Sham Singh refused with scorn. On which Tej Singh angrily said: "If you are so brave you had better take your oath about it, for I believe you will come with me after all." Sardar Sham Singh called for a *Granth* (the Sikh Scriptures), and solemnly swore that, should the Sikhs be defeated, he

would never leave the trenches alive. On the morning of the battle, the 10th of February, he dressed himself in white, and, having mounted his white mare, addressed his men, begging them, as true sons of the Khalsa, to die rather than turn their backs on the enemy. During the first part of the battle he was everywhere present, urging the Sikhs to fight bravely; and it was not till he saw that all was lost that he spurred forward against the 50th Regiment, waving his sword, and calling on his men to follow him. Some fifty of them obeyed the call, but were driven back into the river, and Sham Singh fell dead from his horse, pierced with seven balls. After the battle his servants swam over the river and begged permission to search for his body. The permission was granted; and the body of the old Sardar, conspicuous by his white dress and long white beard, was discovered where the dead lay thickest. His servants placed the body on a raft and swam with it across the river, but it was not till the third day that it reached Atari; and his widow, who knew his resolution not to survive defeat, had already burnt herself with the clothes which the Sardar had worn on his marriage day. This was the last *Sati* in the Punjab; and the pillar which marks the spot where it took place is still standing without the walls of Atari.

Sardar Sham Singh was one of the best representatives of the Jat race, which for manliness, honesty, strength and courage is second to none in the world. His death was a great loss, for there was no one to take his place. There were, it is true, many of humble rank in the villages round Gujranwala, Lahore and Amritsar, of equal courage, simplicity and devotion to the interests of the country; but not among the intriguing Sardars at the Court. Had there been more chiefs like him the Sutlej campaign would never have been undertaken, and the Sikh nation would have preserved the independence which it madly threw away. Thakur Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Sham Singh, died before his father. He was a man of no ability, but served in Bannu and Peshawar as commandant of artillery under his father. He left three sons, to whom the *jagir* of Shekoran, worth Rs. 7,500, was assigned, to be maintained to their heirs in equal shares in perpetuity. These three Sardars, Jiwan Singh, Hari Singh and Ajit-Singh, lived at Atari. On the close of the Sutlej campaign, Raja Lal Singh confiscated Rs. 1,59,300 of Sham Singh's *jagir*. Rs. 12,000 were lost by the abolition of the customs duty, and the balance was continued to Sardar Kahan Singh, subject to the service of ninety-seven horsemen, twenty-five foot, and ten *zamburas*. At Multan, in 1848, the contingent of Kahan

Singh was in the force of Raja Sher Singh. After his rebellion twenty-five sowars remained with the Raja, the rest came away with Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia. Narayan Singh, Kahan Singh's Diwan, also exerted himself to supply the British army, both at Ganda Singhwala and Kasur, with provisions and carriage. For this loyalty the personal *jagir* of Kahan Singh was maintained at annexation; Rs. 7,500 to descend in perpetuity.

Sardar Kahan Singh was of weak intellect, and had been a confirmed invalid for some years before his death, which occurred in 1873. He had no male issue, and used to reside at Atari with his nephews. To one of them, Sardar Ajit Singh, was continued an allowance of Rs. 7,500 out of Kahan Singh's *jagir* of Rs. 35,500. The remainder was resumed. Sardar Ajit Singh was thus recognized as the respresentative and head of the family. He was one of the most able of the modern Sikhs of the Punjab being well educated in Urdu, and having some knowledge of English. In 1865 he was appointed Sub-Registrar of Atari, and in the following year was invested with magisterial powers. He worked at Amritsar for three years, gaining valuable experience, and thereby fitting himself for the sole charge of the Atari *ilaka* which was entrusted to him. In 1872 he passed with credit the departmental examination prescribed for Assistant Commissioners, and he was allowed to exercise full jurisdiction over two hundred villages around Atari. Three years later he was gazetted to the powers of a Collector on the Revenue side. In 1877 he received the rank of Assistant Commissioner, and in 1885 was admitted to the Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of long and valuable services and as a representative of the leading gentlemen of the Province. Shortly afterwards he was appointed an Honorary Subordinate Judge, with power to dispose of Civil suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value.

Under the scheme of local self-government, inaugurated in 1885, Sardar Ajit Singh was elected President of the Amritsar District Board, which post he held for the remainder of his life. He took an active interest in agricultural improvements, and was for many years an active member of the cattle fair committee at Amritsar. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University and a member of the council of the Aitchison College. In fact, for twenty-five years before his death, which occurred in 1888, the Sardar held a prominent position as a loyal public servant and a valuable judicial and executive officer. He died at the age of forty-nine years, leaving five sons, four daughters and six widows. The eldest son, Sardar Balwant Singh, is the present head of the Atari family.

Lala Gurmukh Rai, one of the leading pleaders in Amritsar, was appointed manager of the estate and guardian, under the Court of Wards, of the children, who were then minors. The four elder boys were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Ajit Singh's property, moveable and immoveable, was valued at five lakhs of rupees. The family *jagir* of Rs. 7,500 was continued to his eldest son, Sardar Balwant Singh, in addition to his father's personal *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. The income of the children from all sources was estimated, at the time of Ajit Singh's death, at Rs. 25,000.

Sardar Balwant Singh married in 1884 a daughter of the Sardar of Kalsia, and grand-daughter of His late Highness the Raja of Jind. His eldest son, Lajwant Singh, is at the Aitchison College. Harbans Singh, third son of Ajit Singh, married a daughter of Rao Umrao Singh of Kuchai. He holds about 1,200 *bighas* of land and his income is about Rs. 5,000.

Jaswant Singh, the fourth son, married the daughter of the *Rais* of Jarki in the Agra district. His *jagir* is worth about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He received a direct commission in the 11th K. E. O. Lancers and is now a Ressaldar. Kalwant Singh, the second son, died in 1906 and his widow is in possession of his share of the *jagir* worth about Rs. 2,200.

Basant Singh, the youngest son, was in the Imperial Cadet Corps and was appointed to the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse); he died in 1905 and his son, Mahendra Singh, a minor, has succeeded to his *jagir* of about Rs. 4,000 yearly. Basant Singh married a daughter of Sardar Jwala Singh, a *Talukdar* of Oudh.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, brother of the Sardar Ajit Singh, was a Darbari and a member of the Amritsar Local Board. He died in 1894, and his property was divided between his sons. His eldest son, Partab Singh, is married to a daughter of Sardar Desa Singh of Mansurwal, Ferozepore district, and Changa Singh is married to a daughter of Sardar Kahan Singh, *Rais* and Honorary Magistrate of Majitha. The brothers own about 2,400 *bighas* of land in the villages of Atari, Naishta Kharianwala and Meeran, and have succeeded to their father's *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. Their aggregate income is said to be about Rs. 10,000.

Sardar Ajit Singh's third brother, Hari Singh, died in 1875, and his eldest son Jawand Singh in 1901, without issue. Chanda Singh has, therefore, inherited the whole of his father's property. He is a member of the District Board, and married a daughter of Colonel Budh Singh of

Manianwala. He owns about 3,300 *bighas* of land in addition to his father's *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. His total income is about Rs. 15,000. His eldest son, Surat Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and given a direct commission as Jamadar in the 53rd Sikhs. He married a daughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh, *Rais* and Honorary Magistrate, Sobana. Sardar Hari Singh was a Provincial Darbari.

Returning to the junior branch, as has been before stated, it was not till the year 1800, when Nihal Singh Atariwala left the service of Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi, that a feud arose between the cousins. Up to that time they had lived together and served the same masters, the Bhangi chiefs, at Lahore and Gujrat.

Of the sons of Kaur Singh, Tek Singh and Jodh Singh were the most distinguished, and under Sardar Sahib Singh enjoyed the greatest power and distinction. It was by their influence that Nihal Singh was compelled to leave the Bhangi service; and it was thus that the enmity, still strong at the present day, arose between the Atariwalas. Wazir Singh and Charat Singh were not men of any note. After the death of Sardar Tek Singh, his sons abandoned the service of Sahib Singh, and came over to the Maharaja, who was then carrying on operations against Kot Bari Khan. Without paying their respects to the Prince, they joined the battery of Mian Ghaus Khan and served throughout the siege; Hakim Singh receiving a wound in the forehead. After the capture of the fort, Ranjit Singh, pleased with their bold conduct, gave to the young men *jagirs* at Awan, Miani, and Bahu Chinah. Hakim Singh was present at the attack on Multan in 1810, and in 1812 accompanied the Maharaja to Jhelum, where he met Fateh Khan, the Kabul Wazir. The next year he died, and his sons being minors, his brother Jagat Singh succeeded to the *jagirs*; but when Jai Singh grew up, he received the *ilakas* of Miani and Tehna.

Jai Singh, son of Sardar Wazir Singh, in the year 1821, rebelled against the Maharaja. The story is that he, with his cousin Jagat Singh and Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia, had conspired against the life of the Prince; and the two Atariwalas had entered the Saman Burj, intending to carry out their design, when the Maharaja suddenly appeared, and on enquiring of Jai Singh what was the matter, that Sardar was so confused and terrified that he allowed Ranjit Singh to guess at the plot against his life. At any rate, Jai Singh thought himself suspected, and retired to his fort of Kalar Kahar, which he hastily strengthened and garrisoned. A

force was sent against him under Misra Rallia Ram and other chiefs, and being defeated, Jai Singh fled across the Indus and took refuge with Dost Muhammad Khan, who was then rising into notice. Jai Singh had been sent a short time before this on a mission to Peshawar, where he had become very intimate with the Barakzai chief, and many a debauch they had had together in the Bagh Nura Khaka at Peshawar. Ranjit Singh was very jealous of any intimacy between his chiefs and persons of another nation, and on Jai Singh's return to Lahore treated him with much reserve and suspicion. Now that the Sardar had fallen into trouble, he naturally fled to his Afghan friend, by whom he was well received.

He accompanied Dost Muhammad and Muhammad Azim Khan in 1823 to Peshawar, when the Barakzai chiefs had determined to attack Ranjit Singh, who had taken Attock and was advancing towards Peshawar. One day, after a skirmish between the armies, the heads of thirty Sikhs were placed on the house of Jai Singh, who had excited the enmity of many of the Afghans; and he, taking the hint, left Peshawar and came in to Ranjit Singh at Akhora after the battle of Teri. He was not very cordially received and, though nominally forgiven, was never taken back into favour. He was one of the agents employed to bring about the meeting of the Maharaja with Yar Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan at Peshawar after the retreat of Muhammad Azim Khan to Daka, when the Sikh chief rewarded their treason to their brother by dividing between them the province of Peshawar, which he was himself unable to hold.

Jai Singh died soon after this. His cousin Jai Singh, son of Hakim Singh, was killed at Dilasa in Bannu in 1834, when Diwan Tara Chand received a severe repulse from the Dilasa chief; and his brother Nar Singh succeeded to the Tehna and Awan estates, subject to the service of seventy horsemen. At the time of the Multan rebellion Nar Singh was in the enjoyment of an estate of Rs. 26,550, of which Rs. 17,500 was subject to service. On the 17th of September 1849, after Raja Sher Singh had joined the rebels, Nar Singh was placed under arrest in the Lahore fort. He does not appear to have been directly concerned in the rebellion, but his seventy sowars, with the exception of eight or ten, went over to the enemy, and his *jagirs* were consequently resumed. At the close of the war an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum was granted to him.

Sardar Jodh Singh entered the service of Ranjit Singh in 1805, after a brave but vain attempt to hold the fort of Kalar against that chief in the

interests of his master, Sahib Singh Bhangi. He was received with great favour, and obtained a grant of a large tract of country valued at two lakhs of rupees, in Pathwar, consisting of the *tapas* of Barsali, Bishándar, Saidpur and others, subject to the service of two hundred horsemen. Jodh Singh soon after this died, and his two sons, Partab Singh and Chatar Singh, succeeded to the *jagirs*. Partab Singh fought in the battle of Teri in 1823, when he was wounded in the hand. In the battle of Balakot, where Khalifa Sayad Ahmad was defeated and slain, Partab Singh was badly wounded, and, returning to his *jagir*, died some months later from the effects of his wound. His son Karam Singh died soon after, when still a child, and his share of the *jagir* fell to his first cousin Sher Singh. Sardar Chatar Singh was a good farmer; and his estates were much increased in value by his skill and care. He took no great share in politics during the reign of Ranjit Singh; but the family possessed great influence at Court, and in 1843 his daughter Tej Kaur was betrothed to the young Maharaja Dalip Singh. Sardar Chatar Singh was, however, entirely in the interests of Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu; and when a dispute, excited by Pandit Jala, arose between that Prince and his nephew Hira Singh, the Minister at Lahore, in December 1844, Chatar Singh took up arms in his own part of the country, which he held in the name of Raja Gulab Singh. Six months later, Gulab Singh, who was afraid of the influence and hostility of Prince Peshaura Singh, persuaded Jawahir Singh, who had risen to power in Lahore, to send Sardar Chatar Singh and Fateh Khan Tiwana against him. This task was not at all liked by Chatar Singh; for to a Sikh there was something sacred about even a reputed son of the old Maharaja: but he was unable to refuse, and with the Tiwana chief proceeded against Attock, whither Peshaura Singh had retired with a small force. After some days spent in negotiation, the Prince surrendered; the Sardars solemnly promising his safety and the full consideration of his claims at Lahore. But the next day, while on the march to the capital, he was taken off his guard, seized placed in irons and carried back to Attock, where he is believed to have been murdered the same night, and his body thrown into the Indus, which, dark and swift, flows by the fort. The army of the Khalsa were much incensed against Chatar Singh for this cruel and treacherous murder; but he took care to avoid Lahore till the troops, content with the blood of Jawahir Singh, had forgotten his share in the crime. Sardar Sher Singh, the eldest son of Chatar Singh, had, in 1844, been appointed Governor of Peshawar in the room of Sardar Tej Singh, who had been summoned to

Lahore. He was an able and spirited young man, and ruled that difficult district to the satisfaction of the Lahore Government. He successfully put down an insurrection in Yusafzai in 1846; but his administration, though vigorous, was unusually corrupt. Raja Lal Singh, the Minister at Lahore, was his bitter enemy; and in August 1846 Chatar Singh was appointed to succeed his son at Peshawar, while Sher Singh returned to Lahore. This appointment was held by Chatar Singh till April 1847; but his rule was no purer than that of his son. The corrupt practices which both indulged in seem to have astonished even the Lahore officials, and the annual embezzlements from the State revenue were estimated at from one and-a-half to two lakhs of rupees. It was impossible for this to be allowed; but the family was too powerful to be lightly offended, and too nearly connected with the Maharaja to be passed over; and accordingly Chatar Singh was made Governor of the country between the Jhelum and the Indus, where he possessed great authority; and Sher Singh received a seat in the Council. The latter was, however, by no means satisfied. He thought that on the fall of his enemy, Raja Lal Singh, he had a right to succeed him in his office, as he had succeeded him in the affections of the Maharani, and was angry at the failure of his hopes. Sher Singh would, perhaps, have been the best selection for Minister, but his claims were hardly as great as those of his father; and Chatar Singh was so completely in the hands of Maharaja Gulab Singh that he would have been a dangerous Minister at Lahore. But the Atariwalas at length appeared content. It was directed that the numerous claims in Peshawar against Sher Singh, amounting to upwards of half a lakh of rupees, should not be taken up; the Sardar paying Rs. 8,000 to some of the poorest claimants, who seemed to have the best grounds for complaint. This arrangement was considered very satisfactory by Sher Singh; and his brothers Gulab Singh and Atar Singh being provided for (the one in Hazara, the other in Lahore), he forgot his grievance about the *Wazarat*.

On the 7th August 1847, Sardar Chatar Singh received a Persian title of honour, at the recommendation of the Resident, at the same time that Sardar Tej Singh was created a Raja. On the 26th November, in the same year, Sher Singh received the title of Raja. This honour had been recommended for Chatar Singh; but at the last moment the Sardar requested that his son Sher Singh might be promoted instead, and the request was accordingly granted.

On the 18th April 1848 the outbreak occurred at Multan. Two British officers were treacherously attacked and slain, and Diwan Mul Raj stood forth as a rebel against the authority of the Lahore Government. The news of this outbreak reached Lahore on the 21st April; and the Resident immediately put in motion for Multan seven battalions of infantry, two regiments of regular cavalry, and twelve hundred irregular horse under Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala. This force, which was accompanied by Raja Sher Singh, was recalled on the 26th to Lahore, as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army was unwilling to send European troops to support it during the hot season to a part of the country with so bad a name for unhealthiness as Multan. However, it was necessary that something should be done; and the Resident was compelled to send against Multan a Sikh force under the command of Raja Sher Singh and Sardar Shamsher Singh and Atar Singh Kalianwala. The force consisted of one regular regiment and half an irregular infantry regiment, three thousand cavalry, ten guns and two mortars. Raja Sher Singh was Commander-in-Chief; but his more special command was the infantry, while the two other Sardars led the cavalry.

On the 12th of June the force was at Chichawatni, and ready to proceed but it was not thought expedient to hasten its march until some decided advantage had been gained over Mul Raj by Edwardes and the Bahawalpur troops. Sher Singh and his colleagues had no thought of treason; but their troops sympathized with the rebels, and would have been only too glad to have joined them. On the 22nd June Sher Singh reached Talamba. He was ordered to stop here; but either his troops were no longer under command, or, fancying that he could trust to their fidelity, he wished to join in the successes of the British, for the battle of Kaneri had now been fought. He advanced to Gugran, nine miles from the city of Multan. Lieutenant Edwardes then directed Sher Singh to join him, which he did, pitching his camp at Suraj Kund, three miles from Tibi, where Lieutenant Edwardes was encamped. He arrived at this place on the 6th of July.

Although the Sikh army was disposed to mutiny, the principal Sardars had sufficient influence to keep it tolerably steady, although many men deserted to Mul Raj; and on the 20th of July, Sher Singh co-operated with the force under the English officers with energy and success. Thus matters remained until the arrival of General Whish before Multan with a European force on the 18th of August.

Sardar Chatar Singh was at this time Governor of Hazara. His troops were notoriously mutinous; but he gave no notice to the British authorities of the disaffection, which he shared, and which he himself encouraged. Affairs were brought to a crisis on the 6th August by the murder of Colonel Canora, an American Commandant of Artillery in the Sikh service. He was ordered by Chatar Singh to bring the guns out of the fort of Haripur and to encamp on the open ground outside the city. This Colonel Canora, who suspected the treasonable intentions of Chatar Singh, refused to do unless with the sanction of Captain Abbott, Boundary Commissioner and Assistant to the Resident in Hazara. He placed himself between the gun, which he had loaded with grape, and threatened to fire on the first man who should approach. Chatar Singh persisted; and as the Colonel would not surrender his charge, a body of Sikh soldiers crept up behind and shot him dead. On the news of this murder reaching Lahore, the Resident despatched Sardar Jhanda Singh Batalia with a confidential agent from Chatar Singh's son, Gulab Singh, to try and induce the Sardar to surrender himself and permit his conduct to be investigated at Lahore. But Chatar Singh had decided on his course. The mission of Jhanda Singh failed; and that of Raja Dina Nath, sent to Hazara with a like object, was equally unsuccessful. Chatar Singh's force did not, at the time of his rebellion, exceed two thousand men; but it rapidly increased in numbers. He wrote for aid to his son at Multan, to Maharaja Gulab Singh and to Dost Muhammad Khan; raised levies in his own district of Pathwar, and used all means in his power to render his rebellion as formidable as possible.

On the 19th of August news of the outbreak in Hazara reached the camp of Rajá Sher Singh before Multan. This chief had, in the midst of mutiny and ill-feeling, striven to do his duty to the Government. By severe punishment, and by promises of rewards, he had kept his troops firm; and, even when his father's letters reached him in August, he did not waver in his fidelity. He did not believe that his father was deeply compromised in the rebellion; and hoped that by the mediation of Sardar Jhanda Singh and Raja Dina Nath everything would be satisfactorily arranged. On the 1st of September, when the force of Edwardes had to change ground, and was attacked by the enemy, the Raja voluntarily brought out his guns and aided the movement. Again, on the 3rd of September, he cannonaded and threw into great confusion the troops of Mul Raj at the bridge, chiefly to destroy sympathy between his own men and the rebels. But early in

September still more urgent letters came from Hazara stating that Sardar Chatar Singh had rebelled beyond all forgiveness, and calling on Sher Singh and all true Sikhs to join him. Messengers from Hazara, and chief among them Sardar Surat Singh Majithia, excited the soldiery, saying that now was the time to expel the *Farangis* from the country, and that any Sardar who opposed the movement was an enemy to the Khalsa. The Sikh force became so dangerous that, on the 13th of September, it was resolved to remove it from Multan and from temptation. The Atariwala, Kalianwala and Sindhanwalia divisions were to march in different directions; that of Sher Singh to the ferry, nominally to protect the passage of the river. The morning of the 14th was appointed for the march; but the soldiers would not move. The whole camp rose in mutiny, excited by Surat Singh and others; the Sardars were abused and threatened till their lives were no longer safe. And at last Raja Sher Singh, in desperation, went over to the side o the rebels, and with his whole force marched to Multan, where he encamped in the Hazuri Bagh, as the Diwan distrusted him and refused him admittance into the fort.

The defection of the force of Sher Singh compelled General Whish to raise the siege of Multan; but he only retired to the suburbs of the city, where he waited for reinforcements and siege guns. Sher Singh now did all in his power to extend the rebellion and make it a national one, and distributed inflammatory letters over the whole country calling on the Sikh nation to rise. But Mul Raj still thought him on the side of the British, or, if against them, desirous of obtaining the fort of Multan for the Khalsa; and he put no trust in his professions. He made Sher Singh with all his officers swear on the Sikh Scriptures that they had no evil designs; but, in spite of their oaths, not one of them was admitted within the city.

At length Sher Singh determined to join his father in Hazara. Mul Raj was delighted at his resolution, and lent him money to hasten his march; and on the 9th of October the Raja, with his force of five thousand and three hundred men, left Multan *en route* for Hazara. On the 11th he crossed the Ravi with his whole camp and marched in the direction of Jhang. Here his troops behaved very ill, defiling the mosques and plundering the Muhammadan inhabitants. Sher Singh was here joined by the Bannu troops who had mutinied, taken the fort of Dalipgarh and slain the brave Fateh Khan Tiwana; and continued his march along the Chenab in the direction of Wazirabad, which had been occupied by Lal Singh Moraria,

Chief Justice of the Sind-Sagar Doab, who had joined the rebels with two thousand irregulars.

Sardar Chatar Singh had during the month of October been intriguing on all sides. To the Barakzai Sardars he promised the province of Peshawar in return for their assistance; and he had succeeded in inducing the whole of the Sikh troops at Peshawar to join him. In spite of the efforts of some of their officers who remained firm to their duty, they revolted on the 24th of August, and marched to join Chatar Singh. Captain Abbott held out gallantly in Hazara; and Lieutenant Herbert defended the fort of Attock till the 2nd of January, when, being without hope of succour and his troops deserting to the enemy, he was compelled to fly. After the fall of Attock, Chatar Singh marched to join his son Sher Singh.

The army under the Raja had, on the 2nd November, received a severe check at Ram Nagar from the British under Lord Gough. The affair was entirely fought by the cavalry and arillery, and can hardly be called a battle. On the 1st of December, Sir Joseph Thackwell, with the advanced part of the army, crossed the Chenab and advanced against the Raja's position. Some sharp fighting took place in front of the entrenchments, but no attack was made upon the position; and on the night of the 3rd December Sher Singh retreated by the Jhelum, Jalalpur and Pind Dadan Khan roads, and took up a position at Chilianwala, where, on the 13th of January, the British army advanced to attack him. The accounts of this battle, creditable to the British arms, have been often written. It has been called a victory; but neither the Sikh Generals nor the soldiery considered that they had been defeated. All fought well; but the hero of the day was Jawahir Singh Nalwa, son of Hari Singh, the great Sikh General, who led the cavalry charge which had so great an influence on the result of the battle.

Two or three days after the battle, Sardar Chatar Singh joined his son's camp, being received with a royal salute; and bringing with him, as prisoners, Major George Lawrence and Lieutenants Herbert and Bowie. He had been successful in inducing Amir Dost Muhammad Khan to join him, having paid that Prince, as the price of his assistance, Rs. 30,000 in cash, Rs. 15,000 in shawls, and Rs. 15,000 he engaged to pay at Rawalpindi. For this consideration the Amir seized the province of Peshawar, co-operated in the siege of Attock, and sent a thousand cavalry under his son Akram Khan to join the army of Chatar Singh.

On the 21st of February the battle of Gujrat was fought, when the united Sikh and Afghan army was completely defeated with the loss of fifty-three guns. This was virtually the end of the war. The victory was followed up with vigour; and at Rawalpindi, on the 14th March, Chatar Singh and Sher Singh, together with what remained of the Sikh army, some sixteen thousand men, laid down their arms.

As far as regards the Atariwala Sardars, these were the chief incidents of the war; but it will not be here out of place to say a few words on the causes that led to it.

At the close of the Sutlej campaign, the Sikh army which had, since the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, been ever increasing in numbers, was in great measure disbanded. The Punjab villages were filled with a discontented soldiery, averse from peaceful occupations, and firmly believing that their late reverses were due to the treachery and incapacity of their leaders. These men were anxious to try their fortune once more on the field of battle. At the capital, Raja Lal Singh, the Minister, whom it was necessary for the English Government to support, was highly unpopular. By the troops, he was hated for his share in the Sutlej disaster and for his intrigues with the Maharani; by the Sardars, for his avarice, which cost many of them their *jagirs*. Even after his fall from power the new administration was hardly more popular. Raja Tej Singh was an incompetent man and an upstart. His rise had been owing more to his fortune than his abilities; and he was supposed to be entirely under the orders of the British Resident, Major H. Lawrence. There were many minor causes for discontent. Cow-killing was no longer allowed to be a crime; and the hated Muhammadans who had always under Sikh rule been a persecuted race, were allowed to practise their religious rites publicly and ostentatiously. The people at large, too, believed that the English never intended to leave the Punjab although the truth was that the British troops only remained at the earnest request of the principal Sardar, who dreaded a return of the anarchy which had preceded the Sutlej campaign. Thus there was plenty of materials for rebellion ready at hand; but the genius and political sagacity of Major Lawrence, and the confidence which the natives placed in him, might have preserved peace, had he not been compelled by bad health to leave the country at a most critical time.

The rebellion of 1848 began with the outbreak at Multan. This was entirely unpremeditated. There is no reason to believe that the attack on

the British officers was made by the orders or with the connivance of Diwan Mul Raj, but when he had been compromised by that attack, he remembered that he had at his disposal immense wealth, devoted troops, and the strongest fortress in Upper India; while the power which could punish and avenge was far off, and, to him, almost unknown. Of two evils, he considered rebellion the lesser. Had a British force marched against Multan on the first news of the outbreak reaching Lahore, had the punishment followed the offence swiftly and decisively, the Sikhs would not have rebelled. But the delay in the punishment of one traitor allowed them to believe that treason might remain altogether unpunished.

The defection of Raja Sher Singh before Multan was also unpremeditated. Till the night of the 13th of September he remained firmly loyal in the presence of temptation, such as few men have ever been exposed to. His influence over his troops was great; and it is possible that he might have kept them to their duty till the close of the siege, had not the entreaties of his father induced him, much against his will, to join the rebel side. It was the rebellion of Sardar Chatar Singh which caused that of his son. There had been several insignificant outbreaks in outlying districts of the Punjab before that of Chatar Singh; but it was he who made the rebellion a national one and brought ruin upon the country.

What, then, were the reasons for Chatar Singh's conduct? Why was he thus disaffected while his son was actively loyal? It is difficult to believe that he was ambitious for himself. He was an old, broken-down man, and a confirmed invalid. His intellect, never brilliant, had become weakened by ill-health and advancing age. He had long talked of abandoning worldly affairs and going on a pilgrimage to the Ganges; and he had declined a Rajaship in favour of his son. Nor could he have hoped to benefit his son by the expulsion of the English from the Punjab. Sher Singh had been placed at the head of the Sikh aristocracy by the British; and he might reasonably hope, in time, to obtain the Ministership at Lahore, and the guardianship of the young Prince to whom his sister was betrothed. This engagement, too, gave the family more importance in the eyes of the English than of the Sikhs; for, as the young Maharaja grew up, he would probably marry many other wives; and in the Punjab the influence of a wife is little felt outside the walls of the *Zanana*. Sher Singh was well content with his own prospects, and there was no reason that Chatar Singh should be dissatisfied. It was at one time asserted that the suspicions of

Captain Abbott drove Chatar Singh into treason; but that able officer only suspected where there was good reason for suspicion; and the correctness of his judgment has been fully proved.

Sardar Chatar Singh was a weak and a timid man, and was ever accustomed to depend upon the advice of men wiser and more determined than himself. There was one man upon whom, more than upon all others, he was accustomed to rely, and this was Maharaja Gulab Singh. There had not been an intrigue in the Punjab for many years past in which Gulab Singh had not been engaged, and from which he had not reaped advantage. The most accomplished of courtiers, the most subtle of diplomatists, the most unscrupulous of intriguers, Chatar Singh found him the most dangerous of friends. The friendship between these men was of the closest description. When the brother of Chatar Singh died, it was the influence of Gulab Singh that procured for the Sardar the grant of half his estates, to the prejudice of the son of the deceased. In the troubles under Raja Hira Singh, Chatar Singh had stood boldly by his friend, and for his sake became an accomplice in the murder of Prince Peshaura Singh. The Sardar would never have determined on rebellion without consulting Gulab Singh; but, even had he so determined, Gulab Singh could without difficulty have dissuaded him from it.

Although the proofs of Gulab Singh's complicity in the rebellion might fail to satisfy a Court of Law, yet there is sufficient evidence for history to decide against him. In the first place, there is the universal belief, shared by the late Dost Muhammad Khan, that Gulab Singh was the instigator of the rebellion, and that against his will Chatar Singh would not have raised his hand. The evidence of Hira Nand, the agent sent by Chatar Singh to the Maharaja, recorded in October 1849, though in many parts exaggerated and contradictory, bears the general stamp of truth. If his evidence is received, there can be no doubt of the Maharaja's connection with the rebels. Hira Nand does not appear to have had any reason for accusing the Maharaja unjustly; and his evidence is confirmed in many important particulars by other witnesses whose depositions were subsequently taken. No documentary evidence of any importance was discovered; but the most wily of men was not likely to commit himself by writing what might be verbally explained, or expressed by a sign, or by the pressure of a finger. This much at least is certain, that families of rebels took shelter in the Maharaja's territories; that rebel troops marched through them unmolested, and drew

from thence their supplies; and that, though his professions were large, the aid he rendered to the Lahore Government was trifling in the extreme.

But, with all this, it is impossible to believe that Maharaja Gulab Singh desired the defeat of the British. Gratitude for the grant of Kashmir, any other man than Gulab Singh might be expected to feel, but putting this aside, he was well aware that his existence as a Sovereign Prince depended upon the presence of British troops in the Punjab. He induced Chatar Singh to rebel, because he desired his destruction and that of his son; because he hoped for the subversion of the Lahore monarchy and the establishment of British supremacy in the Punjab. He perceived that if the country remained tranquil the British would, as agreed, leave it, and Raja Sher Singh obtain power; and he also knew that in that case the Sikh arms would be first turned against him. He had been more surprised than any one else at finding himself Sovereign of Kashmir; and he knew that the loss of this Province was looked upon by the whole Sikh nation with shame and rage: for it had been won with difficulty by the old Maharaja, and with the blood of many brave Sardars. Nor were the Sikhs his only fear. Dost Muhammad Khan remembered that Kashmir had once belonged to Kabul, and was ready to attack it at the first opportunity. It was for this that he made an alliance with the Sikhs, whom he hated, and intrigued with the wild Muhammadan tribes of Hazara. Between the Sikhs and the Afghans, Gulab Singh was well aware that without British aid he must inevitably fall.

His policy being thus in favour of the English, the reasons that caused him to refrain from giving active assistance to them are plain. He could not, being himself the instigator of the rebellion, directly oppose it, without exciting great hatred against himself. Sikhs and Afghans would have united against him, and would have overrun Kashmir, while the British troops were barely able to hold their own in the plains. He waited until some decided success of the British army should enable him to declare himself, heart and soul, on its side. But after Chilianwala he began to doubt whether the English could really hold the country. The decisive overthrow of the Sikhs in 1845 had made him believe that with a larger force, and with far greater advantages of position, possessing, as they did, Lahore and Amritsar, the English would again obtain an easy victory. Even their temporary retirement would be fatal to him; and thus, when he saw the first portion of the campaign undecisive and unsatisfactory, he trembled for

the result, and did not dare to break with the Sikhs. Had Gulab Singh joined the English openly and boldly, the campaign might have been more quickly decided. But this was not possible to him. His caution and hesitation in deciding on a plan were equal to his boldness and vigour in its execution. Every course presented to his keen intellect so many dangers, that he ever forebore to act until circumstances forced him into action. Though personally brave and fond of war, it was by fraud, not by force, that his policy was distinguished. Throughout his whole life he had never joined a losing party, or even a winning one, until its success was undoubted and assured. The policy of Maharaja Gulab Singh was thus completely successful. The Sikhs were conquered; the Afghans driven ignominiously from the Punjab; and the astute contriver of their downfall ruled in peace under the strong protection of the only nation he had ever learnt to trust.

The evidence against Maharaja Gulab Singh, however convincing it may appear to those who have studied the history of the times, must still be admitted to be incomplete and indecisive. No evidence in his favour was ever heard, and if Diwan Jwala Sahai and other of his confidential agents were examined they might have explained many points which now appear most suspicious. Whatever hand Gulab Singh may have had in the rebellion of Chatar Singh, he was not the sole cause of the Second Sikh War. The old Khalsa army and the whole Sikh nation, which was, by constitution and creed, military, would never have settled down peaceably under British rule without another trial of strength; without a defeat which, like that of Gujrat, left them no option but that of submitting to the stronger. Even the troops of Sardar Chatar Singh were thoroughly disaffected; and without any aid or instigation from Gulab Singh, they would in all probability have sooner or later rebelled. The Maharaja was, at all events, not hostile to the British. If he desired and plotted for the downfall of the Sikh empire, it is impossible to blame him; for the Sikhs hated him fully as much as he did them, and would have seen his ruin with the utmost satisfaction.

Sardar Chatar Singh, Raja Sher Singh and Sardar Atar Singh, who had also joined the rebels, were placed under surveillance at Atari; but being discovered carrying on a treasonable correspondence, they were in January 1850 sent as prisoners, first to Allahabad, and then to Calcutta. Their estates were all confiscated. Chatar Singh, before the war, possessed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 1,22,000; Rs. 57,000 being personal and Rs. 65,000 subject to service. Raja Sher Singh and his brother had personal

jagirs worth Rs. 42,220. An allowance was granted them of Rs. 7,200; being Rs. 2,400 each to Chatar Singh, Sher Singh and Atar Singh. Gulab Singh did not join the rebels, being under surveillance at Lahore. He had been placed with his brother Sher Singh in charge of the young Maharaja and the household arrangements of the palace; and he was evidently preparing to leave Lahore and join his father when he was arrested on the 17th September, and detained in safe custody till the close of the war. Nothing was, however, proved against him; and his pension of Rs. 3,000 was equal in amount to what he had received in land previous to the war.

Bibi Tej Kaur was never married to Maharaja Dalip Singh. After the war the match was broken off, and she eventually married Janmeja Singh, son of Sardar Ishwar Singh Gil Mariwala, by whom she had two sons. She died in 1863. In January 1854, Chatar Singh, Sher Singh and Atar Singh, whose conduct since annexation had been irreproachable, were released from confinement and allowed to choose their own place of residence, within certain limits. Their allowances were also raised; that of Chatar Singh to Rs. 8,000, and of Sher Singh to Rs. 6,000. During the Burmese, the Persian and the Sonthal campaigns, Raja Sher Singh offered his services to Government, and he even volunteered for service in China. When the mutinies broke out, Sardar Gulab Singh received a command, and served throughout the war with distinguished gallantry. He received the title of Captain and, with his brothers Teja Singh and Atar Singh, the grant of a *zamindari* in Oudh, worth Rs. 28,800 per annum. Each of the brothers also held a life pension Rs. 7,200, raised to that amount on the death of Raja Sher Singh, which took place at Benares in 1858.

Raja Sher Singh, according to Hindu ideas, obliterated all the faults of his life by the sanctity of his death. When he felt his end approaching, he called the Brahmans to his bed-side, and asked of them how he could escape transmigration, the constant and life-long terror of Hindus. They told him that for seven days he must lie, fasting, by the Ganges, listening to the *Bhagawat*, the most sacred of all the eighteen *Puranas*. So, morning after morning, the dying Raja was carried to the river-side; and throughout the day he listened, as well as his fading senses would allow, to the words of the *Puran*. On the evening of the seventh day he gave Rs. 2,000 to the Brahmans, and died. Thus, an exile, far from his country, in the sacred city of Benares, and by the waters of the holy river, died before his time Raja Sher Singh.

His father Sardar Chatar Singh had died early in the same year at Calcutta. Of Sardar Chatar Singh's four sons Atar Singh elected to live at Rai Bareily in the North-West Provinces, and gradually severed his connection with the Punjab. He died in 1897 and has been succeeded by his son Prem Singh, whose *Talukdari* income is about Rs. 28,000.

The case of Captain Gulab Singh was taken up warmly by his old friend and companion in arms, Lord Napier of Magdala, when Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Henry Davies also interested himself in the Sardar's behalf, and in 1872 cancelled the order forbidding him to reside in the Punjab. Thereafter the Sardar was regarded as the representative of the junior branch of the Atari family. He took up his abode at Amritsar in 1878. He was gazetted as a Magistrate in 1884, and in the same year was attached to the Staff of the Viceroy as Aide-de-Camp on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon to Lahore. Two years later he was appointed a councillor to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum. He was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1887 leaving an only son, Nihal Singh, then aged four years. The Sardar at the time of his death was possessed of property at Rai Bareily and Atari valued at seven lakhs of rupees, yielding an income of about Rs. 17,000 per annum. The estate was placed in the charge of Lala Gurmukh Rai of Amritsar, under the control of the Court of Wards. The minor received from the British Government an allowance of Rs. 3,600 per annum, and from the Maharaja of Jammu a similar grant. The late Sardar was a gentleman of some culture, and had made himself popular by his generosity, liberal spirit and kindly ways. He was admired and respected by the best men of the upper classes in the Punjab as well as by every British officer who had the privilege of knowing him. His sudden death, from heart disease, at a comparatively early age, was regarded by all as a heavy loss to the Sikh community.

Nihal Singh proceeded to England in 1904 to complete his education. His property is now worth about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

Narayan Singh, son of Sardar Teja Singh, died in 1906, and was succeeded by his son Amar Singh, whose *taluk* in Oudh is worth about Rs. 25,000 yearly.

the campaign. In the same year his second brother, Gurdit Singh, entered the Maharaja's service. In 1839 Mahtab Singh served under Sardar Tej Singh in the Afridi expedition. He was made a General by Maharaja Sher Singh in 1841, and was stationed at Peshawar in command of four battalions and twenty-six guns, with an Akal regiment. His conduct to the British force, which arrived at Peshawar early in 1842, on the second Kabul expedition, was most unfriendly and hostile. After the assassination of Maharaja Sher Singh and Raja Dhian Singh, the General, who had returned to Lahore, gave his assistance to Raja Hira Singh against the Sindhanwalias; and after the restoration of peace his conduct was remembered with gratitude by Hira Singh, who bestowed upon him valuable presents. This did not, however, prevent Mahtab Singh from turning against the Minister when he became unpopular. He was privy to the conspiracy against the lives of Raja Hira Singh and Pandit Jala, and his were among the troops who pursued and put them to death. Concerned with him in this conspiracy was General Mewa Singh Majithia, whose real name was Sultan Singh, a distant relative of Mahtab Singh, and an implacable enemy of the Wazir.

The conduct of Mahtab Singh in thus plotting the destruction of a man for whom he professed devoted friendship does not seem amiable, but his motives were perfectly clear. He, with the army and the whole Sikh nation, was weary of the rule of the arrogant and debauched youth who owned all the Dogra vices, without their ability, their strength or their courage. The influence of Pandit Jala was still more odious, and as Hira Singh would not give him up it was necessary that they should fall together. There were, besides, private grounds of hatred. Sardar Amar Singh, father of Mahtab Singh, had in the Kachi expedition given some four or five thousand rupees to his soldiers, who had behaved admirably, expecting to be reimbursed by the Government; but Pandit Jala, knowing that when the treasury was full, there was more for him to plunder, refused to repay any portion of the sum; which so disgusted Amar Singh that he resigned the service. Again, Mahtab Singh had himself been tricked by Hira Singh in the affair of Bawa Bir Singh, the great Sikh Guru. By soft words and presents and promises, he had been induced to lead his troops against Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia; by treachery, an action had been forced on, and at its close the holy

Bawa was found dying on the ground; and Mahtab Singh could not but feel himself in some measure the cause of his death. But even if his own conscience was clear, he did not escape the reproaches of the Sikh army and people; and his brigade, with that of General Court, commanded by Gulab Singh *Calcuttia*, and the Dera Charyari commanded by Jawahir Mal Dat, was long known by the name of *Gurumar* (slayers of the Guru).

Mahtab Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign. He, like many others of the Sikhs, thought only of victory, and promised the treasury *munshis* to bring them silver penholders from the spoil of Delhi. After the campaign he was made a Sardar by Raja Lal Singh, and both he and his brother Gurdit Singh, who had risen to the rank of General, were stationed at Peshawar; but in May 1847 he was transferred to Pind Dadan Khan. He was at this time no favourite with the Darbar, and there was but one man, Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala, who had a word to say in his favour; but the influence of Major Lawrence, the Resident, prevented his dismissal. When the rebellion broke out in 1848 in the north of the Punjab, Sardar Mahtab Singh was stationed at Rawalpindi with five hundred horse under Major Nicholson. His conduct was spoken of in the highest terms by that officer. His troops, with his brother Mit Singh, remained faithful to the Lahore Government throughout the war and fought on the side of the British at the battle of Gujrat. On the annexation of the Punjab, all the personal *jagirs* of the Sardar, amounting to Rs. 9,485, were released for two lives, and in 1862 one-half of this *jagir* was maintained to his lineal descendant in perpetuity.

In 1857 Sardar Mahtab Singh raised some horsemen for service in Hindustan, where they were sent under the command of his nephew Bachitar Singh. This force served with credit in Oudh, and was engaged several times with the mutineers. Bachitar Singh died of cholera at Cawnpore in 1858. His brother Bija Singh succeeded him as Jamadar.

Mit Singh, who was a Colonel in the Sikh army in 1844, died in 1857. Kahan Singh succeeded his father in command of the contingent in 1843, and Hardit Singh was General of Maharaja Dalip Singh's juvenile force.

Sardar Mahtab Singh resided at Majitha up to the time of his death in 1865. He owned houses both at Lahore and Amritsar, at which latter

place he was in 1862 created an Honorary Magistrate. He was a great sportsman, and spent a large part of his time at Kapurthala with the Ahluwalia Raja; with whom he was very intimate. His only daughter was married to Sardar Bakhshish Singh Sindhanwalia. She died childless in 1889. Of Sardar Mit Singh's sons Bija Singh, now the head of the family, married a daughter of the celebrated Gener l Kahan Singh Man, of Multan fame. He and his sons lead a very retired life, but his brother Bishan Singh, who was a Risaldar in the 16th Bengal Cavalry and has retired on a pension, is a man of considerable influence. He owns nearly all the land in the family and has property in the districts of Amritsar and Gujranwala. He is much respected in the district, where he is of the greatest assistance to recruiting officers in securing good recruits. He resides at Majitha and is married to a daughter of Risaldar Lehna Singh of Mananwala and also to a sister of Colonel Jiwan Singh of Patiala, a relative of the Patiala and Dholpur chiefs.

Sardar Kahan Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate, died in 1888, leaving two sons, Pritam Singh and Pargat Singh. The former received a direct commission in the 23rd Sikh Pioneers and is now a Subadar, and the latter is a member of the Municipal Committee of Majitha. Both were educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Hardit Singh died in 1882 and his son Partab Singh resides at Amritsar where he is a brick contractor. His other son Bhup Singh was given a direct commission in the 22nd Punjabis, but after two years' service resigned and became an Adjutant in the Jammu Forces, a post he held for seven years.

BISHAN SINGH OF CHHINAH.

MILKHI.

Gayan.

S. Karam Singh.

S. Sudh Singh (dead).

Budh Singh (died 1827).

Four generations.

S. Jai Singh (died 1870).

Three generations.

Hari Singh (died 1880).

Natha Singh (born 1862).

3 sons.

Badan Singh (died 1877).

Amar Singh (died 1897).

Three generations.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hadi Singh (died 1892).

Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh (born 1849).

3 sons.

Kahar Singh (born 1850).

BISHAN SINGH (BORN 1856).

Partab Singh (died 1894).

Randhir Singh (born 1886).

Ram Singh (dead).

2 sons.

Lal Singh (born 1879).

Datar Singh (born 1881).

Autar Singh (born 1885).

Indar Singh (dead).

Lachhman Singh (born 1881).

Balwant Singh (born 1883).

Autar Singh (born 1907).

Hardat Singh (born 1901).

Surat Singh (born 1904).

Pehlwan Singh (born 1907).

Ganda Singh (born 1867).

Mangal Singh (born 1893).

Hira Singh (dead).

Raja Singh (born 1882).

Moti Singh (born 1887).

Teja Singh.

An ancestor of this family, Miru, a Jat of the Gil tribe, founded the village of Chhinah, some five miles from Raja Sansi in the Amritsar district, about the year 1600. His eldest son Dadu founded a second village of the same name near Jestarwal, and here his descendants have resided to the present day. The family were simple peasants till the time of Milkhi, who joined the confederacy of Tara Singh Shahid. Of Milkhi's descendant the most distinguished was Karam Singh, whom Tara Singh, who had no children of his own, adopted. After Tara Singh's death Karam Singh joined the Bhangi *Misal* and took possession of Firozki, Kalaki, Rurki and Bajra in the Sialkot district, besides holding Chhinah and the neighbouring villages. All the Bhangi Sardars fell, one by one, before Ranjit Singh, and Karam Singh shared the common fate and lost all his estates; but no long time afterwards he received back in *jagir* Chhinah, Nagran and Firozki, worth Rs. 50,000, subject to the service of seventy horsemen. With his two sons, Sudh Singh and Budh Singh, he served in many compaigns: Multan, Kashmir and Peshawar; and on his death the *jagir* descended to his sons in equal shares.

Through all the changes which ensued on the death of Ranjit Singh, the *jagir* remained undiminished till, in 1846, Raja Lal Singh reduced it to Rs. 21,600, subject to the service of twenty-five horsemen. Two years later most of the members of the family joined the rebels under Sher Singh, and fought in their ranks throughout the war. Accordingly, on annexation the shares of Jai Singh Mehr Singh, Hari Singh, Hardit Singh, Amar Singh, Atar Singh and Fateh Singh were resumed; and an allowance of Rs. 240 was granted to each of them for life. The confiscated shares amounted to Rs. 15,725 per annum, and only Badan Singh and Mahan Singh, who had remained loyal, were allowed to retain their shares, amounting to Rs. 5,875, of which Rs. 1,750 were personal and Rs. 4,125 subject to service.

During the Mutiny, Jai Singh, Hardit Singh and Amar Singh entered Hodson's Horse, Jai Singh as Risaldar, Hardit Singh as Jamadar, and served with that distinguished corps till February 1859, when, on the general reduction, Jai Singh and Amar Singh obtained their discharge. The former received a grant of a life *jagir* of Rs. 300, and the latter 50 *ghumaos* of land free of revenue in Rakh Othian, tahsil Ajnala.

Hardit Singh served as Risaldar-Major, with the title of Sardar Bahadur, in the 9th Bengal Lancers. He became a Provincial Darbari in succession to his deceased brother Sardar Jai Singh in 1876, and was recognised as the head of the family. He died in 1892. His son Mahtab Singh was a Risaldar-Major in the 6th Bengal Cavalry. For his services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 Mahtab Singh was rewarded with the title of Sardar Bahadur. Sardar Jai Singh's pension and *jagir* lapsed on his death in 1876. His widow was allowed a pension of Rs. 120 per annum for a term of twelve years, as a help towards the maintenance of the younger children. She died in 1888. Sardar Hari Singh's allowances lapsed, in like manner, in 1880 with continuance of Rs. 120 per annum to his son Natha Singh. Sardar Badan Singh died in 1877, leaving five sons, to whom Government continued one-third of their father's *jagir* in *Mauzas* Chhinah and Chak, valued at Rs. 360 per annum. Two of his sons, Partab Singh and Ram Singh, are dead and their shares of the *jagir* have been resumed. His second son, Bishan Singh, on Hardit Singh's death was accepted as the representative of the family. He has been of the very greatest assistance in the enlistment of recruits for the Native Army and recruiting officers have cause to be grateful to him. He enjoys jointly with his brothers, Kahar Singh and Randhir Singh in equal shares, the remaining portion of the *jagir* mentioned above, worth Rs. 216 and also owns 650 *kanals* of land at *Mauza* Chhinah Karam Singh. He is married into the family of the Ghanaoli Sardars of Bharatgarh in the Ambala district. Both his sons Lachhman Singh and Balwant Singh have obtained direct commissions, the former being a Subadar in the 26th Punjabis and the latter a Jamadar in the 45th Sikhs. Datar Singh, a nephew of Sardar Bishan Singh, is in the employ of the Patiala Darbar and is married to a relative of Sardar Gurmukh Singh, C.I.E., President of the Council of Regency. Teja Singh, another nephew, is a Jamadar in the 19th Punjabis.

The family is also connected by marriage with the Sardars of Bunga, Kandaula and Raja Sansi (Amritsar), and may still be regarded as having considerable local influence.

GURDIT SINGH, CHAPAWALA.

- BEG SINGH.
  - Sada Singh.
    - Dayal Singh.
      - Kishan Singh (died 1827).
        - Deva Singh (died 1903).
          - Budha Singh (died 1903).
            - Wasawa Singh (died 1903).
        - Kapur Singh (died 1887).
          - Mnagal Singh (dead).
      - Ram Singh (died 1849).
        - Jodh Singh (died 1893).
          - GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1845).
            - Buta Singh (born 1877).
          - Hardit Singh (died 1903)
            - Balwant Singh (born 1868).
              - Jaswant Singh (died 1885).
              - Balbir Singh (born 1905)
            - Harbans Singh (died 1904).
          - Bhag Singh (born 1855).
            - Ganga Singh (died 1897).
            - Natha Singh (born 1899).
          - Nahir Singh (died 1900).
            - Surat Singh (born 1880).
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1890).
            - Sujan Singh (born 1894).
        - Hira Singh (died 1906).
          - Mit Singh (died 1867).
        - Sohan Singh (born 1848)
          - Mangal Singh (born 1865).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1885).
              - Thakur Singh (died 1905).
              - Kaka Singh (died 1906).
            - Gopal Singh (born 1889).
              - Partab Singh (born 1905).

Dayal Singh, son of a poor cultivator of Dadubajra in the Sialkot district, entered the force of Tara Singh Kanhaya as a trooper. He served his master in many expeditions, and received from him a *jagir*, worth Rs. 5,000, in the Pathankot district. On the death of Tara Singh great disputes regarding the succession arose between his sons, and in one of the fights which ensued Dayal Singh was killed and his *jagir* seized by the conqueror. His two sons, Kishan Singh and Ram Singh, were thus thrown upon the world as poor as their father when he commenced his career. They went into the Amritsar district to the village of Chapa, where their father had first settled on leaving his home, and where, on a rising ground, he had built a *chapa* or wooden

fence round his house, which gave its name to the family and the village.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh took the brothers into his service, and gave them the command of five hundred sowars, under the orders of Prince Kharak Singh. Kishan Singh was killed in battle in 1827, and his brother, who had distinguished himself on the same occasion, received a grant of seven villages in the Amritsar district. When Chet Singh, the favourite of Kharak Singh, was murdered, the Prince, who had always been fond of Ram Singh, gave him charge of his private seal, and *jagirs* in the Amritsar and Shahpur districts. Nao Nihal Singh, son of Kharak Singh, had no love for his father's friends, and threatened to imprison Ram Singh, which he would probably have done had he himself not been killed on the day of his father's incremation. Under Sher Singh, Ram Singh received various military commands, and his personal *jagir* was raised to Rs. 15,000 per annum through the interest of Raja Dhian Singh, whom he had been accustomed to supply with private information regarding Maharaja Kharak Singh.

In 1847 Sardar Ram Singh was sent in command of some irregular horse to Bannu under Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, who was in command of the Sikh force sent by the Darbar to assist Edwardes in the settlement and pacification of the district. He was the chief instigator of the rebellion of the Sikh force at Dalipgarh in 1848. Fateh Khan Tiwana, an enemy of Ram Singh, was in charge of the fort which the Sikhs besieged. It was gallantly defended, but the garrison had no water and were unable to hold out; Fateh Khan was killed and the fort captured. There was a Malik of one of the Tapas of Mudan, by name Mir Alam Khan, with whom Ram Singh had struck up a great friendship, and to whom he had advanced money to enable him to pay his arrears of revenue. Very much through the assistance of this man the fort was reduced, and it was left in his charge when Ram Singh with the Sikh force marched to join Raja Sher Singh.

Sardar Ram Singh was one of the bravest officers in the Sikh army. He fought with great gallantry at Ramnagar and Chilianwala, and was one of the few men of note killed in the battle of Gujrat. The whole *jagirs* of the family were confiscated for rebellion; but in 1857 Deva Singh entered the service of Government as a Risaldar; and his houses and those of Jodh Singh, his cousin, were released. Deva Singh also

received a grant of waste land in Amritsar district. He, with his son and grandson, died of plague in 1903. Their widows are in possession of their land, which amounts to some 350 acres.

Sardar Jodh Singh, who was a Provincial Darbari died in 1893, and his property of 100 *ghumaos* of land was divided amongst his four sons equally. The eldest, Gurdit Singh, succeeded his father as *ala lambardar* of Chapa and is also a *safedposh*. Jodh Singh enjoyed a small pension which was resumed on his death. His brother Sohan Singh is still in receipt of a pension of Rs. 60 per annum.

BHAGWAN SINGH CHAMIARI, RANDHAWA.

- NAR SINGH (DIED 1806).
  - Ram Singh (died 1804).
    - Hardit Singh (died 1834).
      - Four generations.
    - Gurdit Singh (died 1878).
      - Partab Singh (died 1886).
        - Lachhman Singh (born 1880).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1890).
          - Baldip Singh (born 1907).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1883).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1873).
        - BHAGWAN SINGH (BORN 1855).
          - Sukhdeo Singh (born 1884).
        - Sham Singh (born 1862).
  - Jai Singh (died 1841).
    - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Sant Singh (born 1851).
    - Ranhai Singh (dead).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1850).
  - Hari Singh (dead).
    - Isha Singh.
      - Narayan Singh (born 1847).

(Sant Singh, Narayan Singh and Narayan Singh:) Settled in Gurdaspur district.

The founder of the Chamiari family was not Nar Singh, the true ancestor of the family, but Sawal Singh, a distant connection, who about the year 1750 adopted the Sikh faith and became a member of the Bhangi *Misal.* He fought for his chief, Hari Singh, in many battles but does not appear to have neglected his personal interests ; as a few years later we find him the possessor of a large tract of country on the left bank of the Ravi, including Ajnala and Chamiari, or Chambyari, from which place the family took its name. Sawal Singh was killed in battle leaving no issue ; but his widow, Mai Malkian, made over the estate to Nar Singh, a cousin of her deceased husband and his devoted follower, a brave and enterprising man. This arrangement was confirmed by the *gurmatha* or

Sikh national council, and Nar Singh, the acknowledged heir of all Sawal Singh's estates, went forth conquering and to conquer. Not content with the Amritsar side of the river, he invaded the Sialkot district, and took possession of Pasrur and many villages in its vicinity. He then transferred his services to the rising Kanhaya *Misal*, and at Nunar in the Sialkot district had a sharp fight with his old allies. The young Sukarchakia chief, Mahan Singh, was on his side, and opposed to him were Jhanda Singh and all the bravest of the Bhangi chiefs. The origin of the quarrel was trivial enough. Nar Singh passing through one of Jhanda Singg's villages had turned his horses into a field of young corn to graze. The Bhangi chief came down in great wrath and insisted on their removal. Nar Singh refused to interrupt his horses at their meal. This insult Jhanda Singh was unable to endure, and, collecting all his men and making as many allies as he was able, he marched against Nar Singh, who was prepared to meet him. The fight was not decisive, and soon afterwards Nar Singh disgusted his Sukarchakia friends by giving his daughter Karam Kaur in marriage to Amar Singh, nephew of Sardar Jhanda Singh. He did not, however, openly break with the Sukarchakias, and in 1799 we find him assisting the son of Mahan Singh to capture Lahore.

Nar Singh died in 1806. His eldest son Ram Singh died some months before him of cholera in the camp of Jaswant Rao Holkar, the Mahrata chief. On his death, Ranjit Singh took possession of the greater portion of the family estates, including the Sialkot villages and the *Talukas* of Sadowal, Ghaniwala and Chamiari. The town of Chamiari was left in the possession of the family who still hold it in proprietary right.

Chamiari is a very ancient town; and there are several legends regarding its origin, which may be given here. One of these relates that Raja Salvahan of Sialkot, who reigned about 90 A.D., passing with his retinue near the spot where Chamiari now stands, saw a young girl drawing water at a well. Struck by her marvellous beauty, he enquired her name, and found that it was Chamba, and that she was the daughter of the Rajput chief of the district. Salvahan asked the girl in marriage; but her father declined, as the Raja's name was a terror throughout the Punjab to both parents and daughters, as he was accustomed to take a

new wife every day, and maidens were becoming scarce in the land. But the Raja was not to be denied. He swore that if Chamba was only given to him he would not marry again for eight days, and to these reasonable terms the father consented. But by the eighth day Raja Salvahan had grown so deeply enamoured of the beautiful Chamba, that he was content to divorce all his other wives and to keep her only for life; and to glorify his love and render it immortal, he built around the well where he had first seen her drawing water the town of Chamiari, which he called after her name.

Another story asserts that Chamiari was named after the caste of Raja Salvahan's favourite wife, whose name was Luna, the daughter of Raja Pipa of Papnakha, a Champal Rajput. She was the mother of Risalu, from whom Sialkot was formerly called Risalkot. Luna was remarkable for her beauty, though not for her virtue, as the following story will show. Ichran, another of Raja Salvahau's many wives, became the mother of a beautiful boy, who was named Puran. The astrologers, who had assembled at the palace to draw the horoscope of the new-born infant, declared that the greatest calamities would befall him should he be seen by his father before his twelfth birthday. In those days astrologers were believed; and a high tower was accordingly built in which the boy was carefully guarded till the twelve years had come, as the attendants thought, to an end, when they brought him to his delighted father. But one day had been omitted from the calculation: the twelve years had not expired.

When Luna saw the lovely boy she fell in love with him at once. This was less her fault than that of the stars; and at last unable to control herself, she caught Puran in her arms and told him all her love. He had not been taught the art of love in his solitary tower, and only laughed at Luna's distress and ran away; while she, enraged at the repulse, and her love turning to hatred, tore her hair and clothes, and when the Raja came in told him with weeping eyes that Puran had attempted her virtue. The Raja made no enquiries, but straightway ordered that the boy should be taken into the jungle and there put to death. As the poor little fellow was being carried off by the executioners he begged hard for his life, but for long begged in vain. At length the men promised not to kill him; but they cut off both his hands and threw him down a well, where they

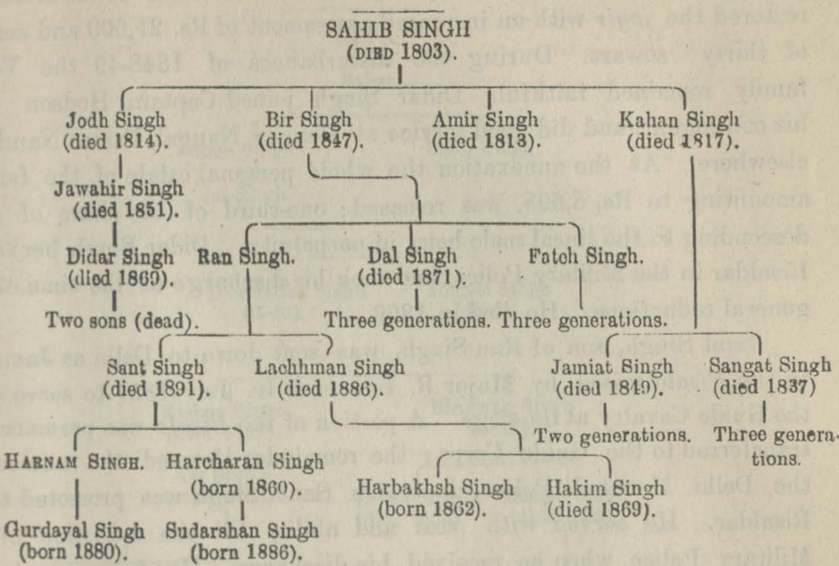
left him to die. But the life of Puran was miraculously preserved, and about two years afterwards the great magician Gorakh Nath came to the place with his twelve thousand disciples. One of these drawing water from the well saw the boy, and having taken him out carried him to the magician, who by enchantments replaced his hands. Gorakh Nath then brought Puran to the palace, and restored to sight Ichran, who had become blind with weeping for the untimely fate of her son. Raja Salvahan, confounded by these prodigies, wished to resign the crown to his son; but Puran would not accept the offer and, renouncing the world, became a disciple of Gorakh Nath, with whom he remained until his death.

Such are the legends regarding the founding of Chamiari, which is undoubtedly of great antiquity. It was almost entirely destroyed in the great inundation about a thousand years ago when the five rivers of the Punjab united; but was rebuilt under the Emperors. In 1722 it was burnt down by the Sikhs, and was still in ruins when it came into the possession of Nar Singh, who restored and enlarged it.

On the death of the widow of Nar Singh and of Hari Singh his younger son, the little estate left to the family was again reduced, and the whole was resumed by Maharaja Sher Singh on the death of Jai Singh in 1841.

Sardar Gurdit Singh, who was commandant of Maharaja Dalip Singh's bodyguard, held a *jagir* at Dhariwal near Ajnala, worth Rs. 1,200 per annum, one-third of which lapsed at his death in 1878. His two sons, Partab Singh and Nihal Singh, joined the rebels in 1848 and lost their *jagirs*. Khem Kaur, widow of Sardar Jai Singh, received a pension of Rs. 500 per annum. The pension lapsed on her death. Of this branch of the family there are two survivors, namely Sant Singh and Narayan Singh, who have both settled in the Gurdaspur district. The descendants of Gurdit Singh live in Chamiari. Bhagwan Singh is chief *lambardar* and owns about 200 acres of land in Chamiari besides 20 *ghumaos* in Abdal in Gurdaspur district. He and his brother Sham Singh enjoy a *jagir* of Rs. 600 from the village of Dhariwal, tahsil Ajnala, in Amritsar. Bhagwan Singh served for some years in the army.

HARNAM SINGH, VEGLIA.



Sahib Singh joined the Kanhaya confederacy about 1760, and fought under both Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh. He took possession of Taragarh in the Pathankot *pargana* of the Gurdaspur district, and after Sardar Mahan Singh's successful expedition against Jammu, Sahib Singh, who had accompanied it, received a grant of Sayadgarh, worth Rs. 30,000. He founded the village of Wachoya, where he resided till his death in 1803. His estates in Taragarh, Sayadgarh and Wachoya were of the value of Rs. 90,000 and were held intact by his four sons till 1812, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh marched against Taragarh, and after a short siege reduced the fort and confiscated a great portion of the estate. Twelve villages, including Wachoya, worth Rs. 10,000, were still left free of service; but in the ten years succeeding the confiscation, the four brothers all died, and Sardar Jawahir Singh succeeded to the estate with his cousins Jamiat Singh, Sangat Singh and Ran Singh. They fought in many of the Maharaja's campaigns, though their *jagir* was a subsistence one; and they had no obligation to supply a contingent, till Desa Singh Majithia, who was Governor of the Jullundur Doab, told Jawahir Singh that a Sardar should give a contingent for the service of the State if he wished his name to endure, and fixed fifteen horsemen as the suitable number.

The Veglia *jagirs* were not interfered with till 1846, when Raja Lal Singh, who had no love for Sardar Desa Singh, the family patron, took advantage of his departure to Benares to confiscate the whole estate

but a year afterwards the Darbar, with the sanction of the Resident, restored the *jagir* with an increased assessment of Rs. 21,000 and service of thirty sowars. During the disturbances of 1848-49 the Veglia family remained faithful. Didar Singh joined Captain Hodson with his contingent, and did good service at Rangar Nangal, Parma Nand and elsewhere. At the annexation the whole personal estate of the family, amounting to Rs. 8,608, was released; one-third of the share of each descending to the lineal male heirs in perpetuity. Didar Singh became a Risaldar in the Military Police, and took his discharge at the time of the general reductions. He died in 1869.

Sant Singh, son of Ran Singh, was sent down to Delhi as Jamadar in the *Risala* raised by Major R. Lawrence in July 1857 to serve with the Guide Cavalry at the siege. A portion of the *Risala* was permanently transferred to the Guide Corps; the remainder formed the nucleus of the Delhi Mounted Police, in which Sant Singh was promoted to be Risaldar. He served with zeal and ability till the reduction of the Military Police, when he received his discharge. He afterwards joined the Provincial Police as an Inspector. In 1866 he was transferred at his own request as a Risaldar to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, in which regiment he was subsequently made Wardi-Major and Risaldar. He served throughout the Afghan War of 1879-80, and acquitted himself well on several occasions before the enemy. He retired in 1882 after thirty-two years' meritorious service on a pension of Rs. 360 per annum. He died in 1891 and his eldest son Harnam Singh is now recognized as representing the family. His other son Harcharan Singh, after serving in the Transport Department and being employed in the Amritsar district office is, now manager of the Domri state in Gorakhpur district. Sudarshan Singh, the latter's son, is at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is married into the Padhania family of the Lahore district. Gurdayal Singh, Harnam Singh's son, is married into the Sindhanwalia family of Raja Sansi.

The living members of the family are in receipt of a *jagir* income of about Rs. 1,025, namely, Rs. 125 in Wachoya in the Ajnala tahsil, and Rs. 900 in Taragarh, tahsil Pathankot, Gurdaspur, the original home of the family. They also own about 2,200 *bighas* of land in Targata, Naushahra, Pathan Chak and Gobindsar, Gurdaspur district, and in Vachota, tahsil Ajnala, Amritsar.

Several of the younger members of the family are, or have been, in the Army.

ASA SINGH OF BHILOWAL, SIDHU.

- RUPA.
  - Mahant.
    - Ram Singh.
      - Jai Singh.
        - Dasaundha Singh (dead).
          - Kishan Singh (died 1867).
            - ASA SINGH (BORN 1853).
              - Lachhman Singh.
              - Harnam Singh (born 1880).
                - Kapur Singh.
          - Bhagwan Singh (dead).
            - Lehna Singh (died 1864).
            - Mangal Singh (died 1889).
              - Uttam Singh (born 1867).
                - Gurbakhsh Singh.
              - Balwant Singh (born 1873).
                - Kartar Singh.
                - Upar Singh.
                - Gurdayal Singh.
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1883).
        - Jhanda Singh (dead).
    - Budh Singh.

The Bhilowal branch of the Sidhu family includes no chief of any importance. Budh Singh made himself master of a good many villages in the Amritsar district, and was killed in one of Ahmad Shah's invasions. His brother Ram Singh succeeded to the estate; but in the early days of Sikh history few chiefs died in their beds, and after some years he also was killed in battle. His son Jai Singh was a mere child at the time of his father's death; and Mahi Singh took possession of the estate, which he considerably increased and managed with much vigour and wisdom till Jai Singh grew up and demanded his rightful inheritance. He was satisfied with obtaining from his cousin the two villages of Bhilowal and Kuchakwal, and died two years after the arrangement, leaving an infant son, Dasaunda Singh; from whom Mahi Singh took back Kuchakwal, which he had only given to Jai Singh with great reluctance. But

Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the possession of both with the greatest impartiality, allowing Dasaunda Singh Rs. 3,000 per annum, with which he was to supply five sowars to the Saurian Dera, which was first under Prince Sher Singh, and latterly under Jamadar Khushhal Singh. After his father's death Kishan Singh took his place in this regiment; but the contingent was raised to nine sowars, which he had to furnish till the annexation of the Punjab, when his *jagir* was confiscated as he had joined Raja Sher Singh. He died in 1867. Kishan Singh's son Asa Singh is now the prominent member of this not very prominent family. They hold no *jagirs*, and own about 260 kanals of land.

Asa Singh is married into the family of Sardar Lehna Singh, Majithia. His nephew Balwant Singh is a Deputy Inspector of Police.

ATAR SINGH, BHAKHA.

CHARAT SINGH.

Punjab Singh. | Suba Singh (died 1824). | Falba Singh.

Suba Singh (died 1824).
Hari Singh (died 1857).
Ishwar Singh (died 1872).

Sons of Ishwar Singh:

Atar Singh (born 1844). | Chatar Singh (died 1904). | Mahtab Singh (born 1861). | Arjun Singh (died 1905).

Chatar Singh — Dhana Singh (born 1894).

Arjun Singh — Raghbir Singh (born 1888). (Adopted).

Sons of Mahtab Singh:

Bhagwan Singh (born 1885). | Raghbir Singh (born 1888). (Adopted by Arjun Singh). | Dalip Singh (born 1892). | Gurcharan Singh (born 1895). | Harnam Singh (born 1900). | Kartar Singh (born 1903).

The ancestors of Atar Singh came into the Punjab from Malwa about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and settled near Chunian in the Lahore district. In 1738 they made a second move to the village of Bhakha in the Amritsar district, from which they derive their family name. Sardar Charat Singh was the son of a sister of Sardar Sawal Singh Aulakhwala, a powerful Bhangi chief. On the death of Sawal Singh, without issue, the estate was divided by the Sikh *gurmatha*, or national council, between Nar Singh Chamiari, the *potrela* of the deceased, and Charat Singh, the sister's son. The share of Nar Singh was the larger; but the *jagirs* of Charat Singh were valuable and extensive, and he held them till his death. His son Suba Singh held *jagirs* worth Rs. 40,000, subject to the service of one hundred and fifty horsemen, from Sardar Hakikat Singh Kanhaya; but Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the year 1802 seized all but Rs. 7,000, subject to the service of five horsemen, who with Suba Singh were employed in the Ghorchara Kalan. The estate was soon afterwards further reduced to Rs. 2,116 at Guralia and Bhakha, Suba Singh having displeased the Maharaja by refusing to give him his daughter in marriage. Suba Singh died in 1824; and the village of Guralia was resumed, and the village of Bhakha, worth Rs. 600, alone left to Hari Singh.

In 1848 Hari Singh, with his contingent, served under the orders of Captain Hodson at Rangar Nangal and elsewhere, and remained faithful throughout the disturbances. On the annexation of the country the *jagir* was upheld to him. He died in 1857; and to his son Ishwar Singh half the village of Bhakha, in the Ajnala *pargana*, was maintained in perpetuity. Ishwar Singh died in 1872. His son Atar Singh, now the head of the family, is a *safedposh* and *lambardar* of two villages, and lives at Bhakha Hari Singh. His brother Mahtab Singh retired as Jamadar from the 16th Bengal Cavalry on a pension, having served with his regiment in Egypt and China. He is now an Assistant for the registration of transport animals. His son Bhagwan Singh has obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 23rd Cavalry. The family is connected by marriage with the Sardars of Chhinah and Raja Sansi and Atari.

The three brothers Atar Singh, Mahtab Singh and Arjun Singh share the *jagir*, which is now worth Rs. 600 per annum.

NIHAL SINGH OF KOT SAYAD MAHMUD.

- VIR SINGH.
  - Jai Singh.
    - Sukha Singh (died 1840). (childless).
    - Charat Singh (died 1864).
      - NIHAL SINGH (BORN 1819).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1880), (childless).
        - Gurmukh Singh (died 1890).
          - Ladha Singh (born 1863).
            - Nawab Singh (born 1890).
            - Ikbal Singh (born 1903).
          - Sohan Singh (born 188[illegible]).
          - Indar Singh (born 1891).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1905).
          - Ujagar Singh (born 1882).
        - Mul Singh (born 1853).
          - Ichar Singh (born 1897).
          - Karam Singh (born 1902).
        - Ganda Singh (born 1854).
          - Tara Singh (born 1893).
          - Gulzar Singh (born 1903).
        - Malha Singh (born 1857).
          - Sant Singh (born 1897).
          - Sidhu Singh (born 1900).
          - Mohan Singh (born 1904).
      - Dayal Singh (died 1906), (childless).
    - Bhup Singh (died 1840).
      - Four generations.
    - Jamiat Singh (dead).
      - Four generations.
    - Atar Singh (died 1858).
      - Three generations.
    - Gulab Singh (died 1855).
      - Three generations.
    - Punjab Singh (died 1883).
      - Bishan Singh.
    - Anup Singh (dead).
      - Two generations.

Jai Singh, a Sindhu Jat of Kot Sayad Mahmud, a small village two miles from the city of Amritsar, was a trooper in the employ of Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi. In the year 1809 Maharaja Ranjit Singh married Jai Singh's daughter Rup Kaur, and this marriage made the fortune of the family; for the *ilaka* Akhnur, worth Rs. 30,000, was assigned to Charat Singh and Bhup Singh, subject to the service of two hundred horsemen. They held it for fifteen years when it was resumed; and Charat Singh obtained instead the *jagir* of Dharuwal, worth Rs. 2,500, free of service, with the commandantship of an irregular regiment. In the year 1831 Charat Singh was severely wounded at the battle of Sayadki Sarai, fought against Sayad Ahmad Shah by Prince Sher Singh. Bhup Singh was killed in the Khybar in 1840, and his estate of Rs. 2,000 was assigned to his sons. In 1848 the family, with but few exceptions, joined the rebels, and the *jagirs* they had enjoyed were confiscated. Charat Singh received a pension of Rs. 100 per annum, and Rani Rup Kaur, who died in 1878, a pension of Rs. 1,980. The family also holds a fifth share in the village of Kot Sayad Mahmud. Rani Rup Kaur adopted Sundar Singh, grandson of her brother Gulab Singh; and he inherited all her movable property, which is said to have been very valuable. Numerous members of the family live in the village of Kot Sayad Mahmud, but none are in affluent circumstances. They have been reduced to the humble position which their ancestors occupied before the marriage of Rup Kaur with the Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Bishan Singh, son of Punjab Singh, and grandson of Jai Singh, is chief *lambardar* of the village, but Nihal Singh, son of Chàrat Singh, is regarded as representing the family. The latter's son Mul Singh was a Subadar in the 24th Punjab Infantry and has retired on a pension, with a grant of five squares of land.

AMAR SINGH OF TANG.

SAHIB SINGH
(died 1804).

Fateh Singh
(died 1803).

Gurmukh Singh (died 1870).	Surmukh Singh (died 1870).	Nadhan Singh (died 1846).
Narayan Singh (died 1896).	Jodh Singh (died 1865).	Sant Singh (died 1904).
	Ghanaya Singh (died 1873).	AMAR SINGH (BORN 1882).

The Sikhs of Tang near Amritsar are of an old family of Tang Rajputs who migrated from Delhi about the beginning of the eighteenth century and founded the village which bears their name. In course of time, from association and intermarriages, they became Jats, and on the Sikhs rising to power joined the Ramgarhia confederacy under Jasa Singh. Sahib Singh received Tang with some adjacent villages from his chief in *jagir*, and died in 1804, his only son Fateh Singh having died the preceding year. Fateh Singh's three sons remained with Jodh Singh, the Ramgarhia Sardar, till in 1816 the Maharaja seized the possessions of the confederacy, and they were glad to enter the service of the conqueror. Gurmukh Singh and Nadhan Singh each received command of one hundred horsemen, and served under Misra Diwan Chand and, on his death, under Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. After the capture of Multan in 1818, at which the brothers were present, they received a grant of their ancestral village of Tang, valued at Rs. 750, in three equal shares, subject to the service of three horsemen, and their salaries were considerably raised. Gurmukh Singh, who was commandant in the Ramgarhia brigade, served at Multan, Mankera, Tirah, Kashmir and Peshawar. He also fought in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, when his brother Nadhan Singh was killed. Under the Darbar he was employed in the Manjha as assistant to Gumani Lal and Lal Singh Talwandi, and afterwards was sent to Samian under Diwan Hakim Rai. He died in 1870.

The *jagirs* held by Surmukh Singh and Jodh Singh lapsed on their death. Sant Singh on his father's death received a pension of Rs. 260 per annum till he attained his majority. He was *lambardar* of Tang, where he owned a considerable amount of land. His son, Amar Singh, is now the only living representative of the family. He is connected by marriage with the Randhawa Sardars.

KHUSHHAL SINGH RANDHAWA, OF KATHU NANGAL.

- SAHIB SINGH (DIED 1800).
  - Jit Singh (dead).
    - Gulab Singh.
      - Nand Singh (died 1894).
        - Pola Singh (born 1866).
          - Six sons (all dead).
        - Randhir Singh (born 1872).
          - Harbans Singh (died 1899).
        - Lehna Singh (born 1873).
          - Charan Singh (born 1895).
          - Two sons (dead).
        - Teja Singh (born 1875).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1890).
        - Ikbal Singh (died 1903).
      - KHUSHHAL SINGH (BORN 1849).
        - Sant Singh (born 1885).
    - Sukha Singh.
      - Five generations.
  - Budh Singh (died 1826).
    - Partab Singh. (died 1844).
  - Wazir Singh (dead).

Chaudhri Dalah, tenth in descent from Randhawa, founded the village of Chavinda in the Amritsar district. His four sons, Gagu, Jabhu, Ram and Lakhan, founded, respectively, the villages of Kathu-Nangal, Sahniwali, Wariam-Nangal and Rupowali. Sahib Singh, who took the *pauhal* and became a Sikh about the year 1770, was the great-grandson of Gagu. He joined Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya and took possession of about thirty villages in the neighbourhood of Kathu-Nangal, Dharmkot, and Chakowal. Sahib Singh was a gallant man and bore the scars of fourteen wounds. He fought on the side of the Kanhayas in all their quarrels, and fell at last before the fort of Atalgarh in a skirmish with the Ramgarhia troops. His two sons Jit Singh and Budh Singh succeeded to his estate, but the elder of these was killed soon afterwards at Lodha-Mandowala fighting against the Ramgarhias, who had slain his father.

Budh Singh was one of the last of the Kanhaya Sardars to tender his allegiance to Ranjit Singh, by whom he and the sons of Jit Singh were

allowed to retain their estates. He served in the army in Hazara, Yusufzai and Kashmir till 1823, when he was obliged to retire through ill-health, and the Maharaja resumed all his villages except Ladha-Manda, worth Rs. 3,000, and a portion of Kathu-Nangal. He died three years later, and his only son, Partab Singh, was placed in the Ghorchara Kalan regiment, and was afterwards transferred as Adjutant to the Povindia regiment, of which he became Commandant in 1840. In 1842 he was made Colonel and received a grant of the *jagir* of Khiali, worth Rs. 1,000. He died without issue in 1844.

None others of the family were in any way distinguished. Nand Singh, who died in 1894, resigned the service and lost his *jagir* in 1848. He resided at Kathu-Nangal, where he possessed a well and half the proprietary rights of the village. Khushhal Singh, his brother, is chief *lambardar* of Kathu-Nangal and is also a *safedposh.* He served for a time in the 18th Bengal Lancers.

The family, owns about 500 acres of land at Kathu-Nangal. Randhir Singh, son of Nand Singh, is married to a daughter of the Sardar of Thatar.

GURDIT SINGH, SINDHU, CHICHAWALA.

- LADHA.
  - Mali Singh.
    - Five generations.
  - Bhag Singh.
  - Sewa Singh.
  - Nodh Singh.
    - Bhag Singh.
    - Akha Singh (died 1780).
    - Gurbakhsh Singh.
      - Jhanda Singh (died 1833).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1847).
          - Kirpal Singh (died 1904).
            - Surat Singh (dead).
            - GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1867).
              - Raghbir Singh (died 1885).
              - Balbir Singh (born 1889).
              - Bishan Singh (born 1892).
            - Gurmukh Singh (born 1870).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1897).
            - Ganda Singh (dead).
            - Richpal Singh (died 1901).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1896).
            - Tara Singh (born 1887).
            - Mastan Singh (born 1891).
        - Deva Singh (dead).
          - Three generations.
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1864).
      - Ganda Singh.

Ladha was a *lambardar* of the village of Chicha, which had been founded by an ancestor of that name, a Sindhu Jat, many generations before. Sewa Singh, son of Ladha, about the year 1720, adopted the Sikh faith. It was a time trying to the zeal of new converts. Banda, the blood-thirsty follower of Guru Gobind, had been recently executed at Delhi and a bitter persecution was raging against the Sikhs, who were put to death wherever they were found. Sewa Singh fled with some companions to the wild region of the upper Ravi, and it was not for many years afterwards that he was able to return to his native village. He turned a robber, like most of the Sikhs at that time, and fell at length in a foray in the direction of Lahore. His brother Nodh Singh joined

the force of Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, and managed in the year 1767 to take and hold six villages in the Daska *pargana*, two named Balkawala, Jalal, Sahibran, Gilwala and Kalarwala. After Gujar Singh obtained possession of Gujrat, Nodh Singh received six other villages in the neighbourhood of that city, but was killed shortly afterwards in a skirmish with Sultan Mukarab, an officer of Ahmad Shah Durani. His son Akha Singh succeeded to the estate, but was killed in the year 1780 in attempting to recover some cattle which Ghulam Muhammad, the inveterate foe of the Bhangi *Misal*, had carried off.

Akha Singh left no son, and his brother Bhag Singh, who was a brave soldier, very largely increased the family possessions. He became a Sardar, and held under Gujar Singh a *jagir* worth Rs. 40,000. After his death, without issue, his nephew Jhanda Singh remained in the service of Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, till, Ranjit Singh having taken possession of Amritsar, and the power of the Bhangi *Misal* being on the decline, he joined the young chief and obtained from him a grant of eleven villages in the Amritsar district, though he lost all the old *jagirs* in Gujrat and Sialkot. Jhanda Singh fought in many of Ranjit Singh's campaigns, including those of Kashmir and Kangra. In 1833 he was killed in a private quarrel with one Jit Singh, commandant, who also died of the wounds he received. Jhanda Singh appears to have been the aggressor in this affair; for on Jit Singh's family complaining to the Maharaja all the *jagirs* of Jhanda Singh were resumed, with the exception of Chicha. Jwala Singh, his son, was two years afterwards taken into favour and received back a portion of the *jagir*, subject to the service of ten horsemen. He served for some time on the frontier at Bannu and Kohat.

Jwala Singh had married the daughter of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, and this alliance brought great trouble upon him, for all his *jagirs* were confiscated by Maharaja Sher Singh when he ascended the throne. When the Sindhanwalias came into favour the *jagirs* were released, but were again resumed by Raja Hira Singh, whose father the Sindhanwalias had assassinated.

Jwala Singh died in 1847. His son Kirpal Singh was then only seven years old, and Maharaja Dalip Singh confirmed to him Hara, worth Rs. 425, a share in Bura Gil, worth Rs. 137, both in tahsil Ajnala, and five wells in Chicha, worth Rs. 930 per annum. This *jagir* was held

by Kirpal Singh for life, the wells at Chicha being alone granted in perpetuity. Kirpal Singh died in 1904 and his eldest son, Gurdit Singh, may be regarded as the head of the family. On Kirpal Singh's death his life *jagirs* were resumed and it was decided that the perpetual *jagir* should be equally divided amongst his five sons. Gurdit Singh has, however, appealed against this decision claiming the whole of the five wells at Chicha as eldest son.

Mussammat Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Jwala Singh, until her death received a cash pension of Rs. 500 per annum. The family owns about 75 acres of land.

THE PUNJAB CHIEFS

REVISED EDITION

BY

SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.

AND OF

"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTES IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS

REVISED AND CORRECT, UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

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IN THE

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RAJA SANT SINGH OF AKHROTA.

- RAJA DHARAB DEO.
  - Raja Ranjit Deo.
    - Raja Brij Raj Deo.
      - Sapuran Deo (died 1822).
    - Raja Dalel Singh.
      - Raja Jit Singh.
        - Raja Raghbir Deo (died 1868).
          - Raja Indar Deo (died 1895).
            - Raja Partab Deo (died 1898).
            - RAJA SANT SINGH (BORN 1882)
            - Bir Bahadur Singh (born 1887).
            - Gurkirpal Singh, (born 1894).
        - Mian Devi Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Mian Bir Singh.
      - Bhagwan Singh.
  - Mian Zorawar Singh.
    - Mian Kishor Singh.
      - Maharaja Gulab Singh (died 1857).
        - Two other sons.
        - Maharaja Ranbir Singh (died 1886).
          - Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kashmir
          - Raja Ram Singh (died 1899).
            - One son.
          - Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., (died 1909).
            - Mian Hari Singh.
          - Lachhman Singh (dead).
      - Dhian Singh (died 1843).
        - Raja Hira Singh (died 1845).
        - Jowahir Singh (died 1860).
        - Raja Moti Singh (dead).
          - Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., of Poonch.
            - Two sons.
      - Suchet Singh (died 1844).
  - Two other sons.

Sant Singh's great-grandfather, Jit Singh, was ruler of the Jammu country north of Sialkot, a portion of the dominions of the present

Maharaja Partab Singh of Kashmir, who is the representative of a junior branch of the same family. The Jammuwal Rajputs have been settled for many centuries in the mountain tract west of the Ravi, and they claim to have come from Chitor before the commencement of the Christian era. Brij Dhar, son of the Maharaja Man of Chitor, is said to have originally founded the colony. Jammu proper was a much smaller tract than the area now embraced within the State of that name, even excluding Kashmir and the hills to the north and west. The independent chiefships of Rajauri, Jasota, Mankot, Ramnagar, Basoli, Budhu, Kishtwar, Nar, Bimber and others, absorbed later on by Maharaja Gulab Singh, formed no part of Jit Singh's possessions. Raja Ranjit Deo was in the latter part of the 18th century the best known of the Jammuwals. It was he who had to bear the brunt of the Sikh attack in the early days of the Khalsa, and he suffered severely at their hands. In 1773 he was on bad terms with his eldest son, Brij Raj Deo, and he attempted to set him aside by nominating a younger son, Dalel Singh, as his successor. This step was naturally distasteful to Brij Raj, who made a practical protest by calling in to his aid the Kanhaya Sardars, Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh, and Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The history of the struggle which followed has been given at length in another chapter.* In one of the battles Sardar Charat Singh was killed by the bursting of his own matchlock. The Jammuwals ultimately succumbed to Hakikat Singh, who levied an annual tribute of Rs. 20,000. Raja Brij Raj met with his death in a battle between the Bhangi and Kanhaya Sardars near Sialkot in 1798. The chiefship passed to Jit Singh, son of his younger brother Dalel Singh. He was deposed in 1816 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and he and his children were driven to seek refuge in British territory. Jammu was afterwards bestowed upon Raja Gulab Singh of the junior branch. In 1844 Jit Singh's son, Raghbir Deo, returned to the Punjab and set up a claim to the old estates. But the moment was not propitious, for Raja Gulab Singh, who represented the younger branch of the Jammuwals, was then all-powerful at Lahore, and Raghbir had to rest satisfied with the award of a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 12,000 at Akhrota, near Dinanagar in the Gurdaspur district, where his descendants now reside. This allowance was made subject to the usual condition of maintaining horse and foot for service. The patrimony, with Kashmir

* *Vide* the Kanhaya family.

and all its dependencies, passed in 1846 under treaty with the British Government to the Maharaja Gulab Singh. Raja Raghbir Deo's *jagir* was recognized and continued to him by the British Government, after deducting the grant made for the entertainment of fighting-men whose services were no longer required. Afterwards, at his own request, in 1852, owing to the difficulty he experienced in managing his property, the Raja surrendered a portion of the *jagir*, yielding Rs. 3,742, taking an equivalent in the form of a cash pension, the remaining *jagir* land being assessed at Rs. 679 per annum. This pension and *jagir* were made perpetual to his heirs male under orders passed in 1867. He was succeeded in the following year by his only son, Indar Deo.

Raja Indar Deo was the senior Darbari of the Gurdaspur district. His affairs were at one time considerably involved, necessitating the grant to him of a Government loan. He was President of the Dinanagar Municipality and received a *khilat* and a *sanad* from Government in recognition of his services. He died in 1895 and was succeeded by his son Tika Partab Deo, then at the Aitchison College. Partab Deo died, unmarried, in 1898, and his brother Sant Singh, the present Raja, who was also educated at the Aitchison College, became the head of the family. In 1904 Government recognized his hereditary title of Raja, and in 1905 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in his district. He is a Provincial Darbari and has been accepted by Government as a candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner. His younger brother Gurkirpal Singh is being educated at the Government School, Gurdaspur.

SARDAR GOPAL SINGH OF BHAGOWALA.

- DHIAN SINGH.
  - Ram Singh.
    - Anokh Singh.
    - Sardar Mihan Singh (died 1870).
      - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
        - Sardar Richpal Singh (died 1908).
          - SARDAR GOPAL SINGH (BORN 1863).
            - Gurbachan Singh (adopted in 1905).
          - Pirthpal Singh (born 1889).
          - Bikramajit Singh (born 1895).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1904).
          - Samir Singh (born 1880).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1905).
            - Parsholam Singh (born 1906).
          - Shamsher Singh (born 1885).
            - Harcharan Singh (born 1905).
      - Jai Singh.
      - Hira Singh.
    - Khazan Singh (died 1868).
    - Kahan Singh.

The family of Bhagowala, of the Kahilon Jat caste, claims to have descended from the Pawar Rajputs of Ujain. An ancestor of the name of Kahilon was the founder of the Jat family of that name, and Bhago, the eleventh from Kahilon, emigrated to the Punjab and built the village of Bhagowala near Batala in the Gurdaspur district, from which the present family takes its name. Ram Singh, the father of Sardar Mihan Singh, was a follower of Sardar Bhag Singh Bhaga, who in 1795 gave him the two villages Bhugadh and Khatab. After the death of Bhag Singh, Ram Singh served with his brother Sardar Budh Singh Bhaga. In 1809 Ranjit Singh took possession of the greater part of the Bhaga territory, and, among other places, of Bhagowala, which he granted to Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. Ram Singh accompanied the Maharaja to Kangra in 1809 in the force of Sardar Desa Singh, and in the first battle with the Gurkhas he was killed. His son Mihan Singh was then a minor; but Desa Singh did not forget him, and when he was able to bear arms released in his favour some wells at Bhagowala, and placed him under his son Sardar Lehna Singh. When this chief was made Governor of the hill districts, an assignment of Rs. 2,200 per annum was made to Mihan

Singh from the tribute of Mandi, Kulu, Suket, Kangra, Bilaspur and Nadaun. He accompanied Lehna Singh and Jamadar Kushhal Singh on the expedition against Chauki Kotlehr in 1825, and his old friendship with the Raja of that State had its effect in inducing him to surrender the fort, which was a strong one, and to accept a *jagir* which the Jamadar pledged himself to obtain for him. After the death of Desa Singh Majithia in 1832, his son confirmed Mihan Singh in his *jagir*, and left him as Thanadar at Amritsar during his own absence in the Peshawar campaign. He also granted him an additional cash pension of Rs. 1,200 and *jagirs* of Rs. 1,550.

Gulab Singh, son of Mihan Singh, entered the force of Lehna Singh Majithia as a gunner in 1828, and was made a commandant in 1835. Up to the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the Bhagowala chiefs had been merely feudal retainers of the Majithia Sardars, but on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, Gulab Singh entered the regular army, and was made a colonel of Artillery, with command of eleven guns, with a cash salary and *jagirs* of Rs. 2,116. Under Raja Hira Singh he was made a General, and his pay was raised to Rs. 3,458, being Rs. 1,000 in cash and the villages of Kharabad and Luhaika, yielding Rs. 2,458 per annum. Under Jawahir Singh his pay remained the same, but he was in command of twelve guns. When Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia retired from the Punjab before the second Sikh War, Gulab Singh wished to accompany him, but he was not permitted, and was appointed Magistrate of Gugera, where he was stationed when the Multan war broke out. At that crisis he remained faithful to Government. In 1853 Gulab Singh left the Punjab with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia to make a pilgrimage to Benares and other holy cities. He returned home on the death of his friend in the following year. In 1863 he was appointed guardian of Sardar Lehna Singh's only son, Dayal Singh. He had previously been in charge of the minor Rur Singh, son of Sardar Jassa Singh of Naushera Nangal, Amritsar. He was also for some years guardian of Sardar Bakhshish Singh, adopted son of Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia of Raja Sansi, and he acted for a short period as manager of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. On the death of his father, Sardar Mihan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, in 1870, the family *jagir*, valued at Rs. 3,000, was resumed. Subsequently, however, in 1877, one-half was released to Sardar Gulab Singh in recognition of his many loyal and useful services. The Sardar died in 1882.

He was succeeded by his son Sardar Richpal Singh, who commenced service as Naib-tahsildar in 1870, and was appointed Munsif in 1875. This post he resigned a few years later and till his death in 1908 resided entirely at Bhagowala. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Badan Singh of Bhadana, and was a Provincial Darbari. His eldest son Gopal Singh is now the head of the family. He is chief *lambardar* of Bhagowala, but is serving as a Ressaidar in the XIth K. E. C Lancers. Sardar Gopal Singh has adopted Gurbakhsh Singh, his first cousin's son. Pirthpal Singh, second son of Richpal Singh, has been promised a direct commission.

Bishan Singh, Richpal Singh's younger brother, was at one time a Naib-tahsildar, but resigned on account of ill-health. He died in 1904. His property amounting to about 300 acres of land has been inherited by his sons, of whom the younger, Shamsher Singh, is an accepted candidate for employment in the police.

Sardar Richpal Singh received a grant of ten squares of land in the Lyallpur district in recognition of his services, and purchased the village of Kheri Manian in the Patiala State. The family owns about 850 acres of land in five villages in Gurdaspur and also a small tea garden at Gajian, in Kangra; they also enjoy a joint *muafi* of 200 acres in Bhagowal, Gurdaspur. The *muafis* and *jagirs* yield about Rs. 3,676 per annum, and Richpal Singh also drew a pension of Rs. 622 per annum. On account of his age and infirmities his estates were placed under the management of the Court of Wards, but they will probably be released before this account appears in print.

THE LATE SARDAR BALWANT SINGH, RANGAR NANGLIA.

- RANDEO.
  - Natha Singh.
    - Karam Singh.
      - Jamiat Singh (died 1820).
        - Sardar Arjun Singh (died 1859).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (DIED 1908).
            - Hari Singh (born 1903).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1905).
          - Atar Singh (died 1903).
            - Partab Singh (died 1901).
              - Gurdit Singh (born 1890).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1892).
        - Daughter married Davendra Singh, Raja of Nabha.
      - Wazir Singh.
        - Jwala Singh (dead).
        - Chanda Singh (dead).
    - Dharam Singh.
      - Ram Singh.
        - Sawan Singh (died 1875).
      - Sardul Singh.
        - Bhuta Singh (dead).
        - Sher Singh
          - Sant Singh (born 1872).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1891).
    - Charat Singh.
      - Dal Singh.

This family came originally from Bikaner in Rajputana, and settled in the fertile district of Gurdaspur, where, near the city of Batala, they founded the village of Rangar Nangal. 'Rangar' is the name of the Rajput *got* or clan to which Raja Jagat, the founder of the family, belonged, and Nangal is a euphonic corruption of the Sanskrit word *mangal*, 'pleasing,' signifying that the emigrants were satisfied that after their many wanderings their lines had fallen in pleasant places.

Many years later, Natha, the son of Randeo, became a Sikh, and, joining the Kanhaya confederacy under Jai Singh, ravaged all the country around Rangar Nangal, where he built a strong fort. His son Karam Singh succeeded him, and very much increased both the power and possessions of the family. He rebuilt and strengthened the Rangar Nangal fort, and took

up his residence in Amritsar, where he built the Katra Karam Singh, otherwise known as Katra Rangar Nanglia. When Ranjit Singh became powerful and seized Lahore and Amritsar, Karam Singh gave in his allegiance, and ever after remained a faithful servant of the Maharaja. On one occasion, indeed, they quarrelled. Karam Singh was Captain of Ranjit Singh's irregulars, and as in these early days the chief had not much money to spare, the pay of the troops fell into arrears. Karam Singh took their side and demanded their pay of Ranjit Singh, who, fearing an outbreak, was compelled to pawn the jewels of his wife Mahtab Kaur. The Maharaja afterwards punished Karam Singh for thus taking part against him, by plundering and destroying his house in Amritsar. But a reconciliation took place, and the Sardar accompanied Ranjit Singh on most of his expeditions; and in the Peshawar campaign, where he was severely wounded, he specially distinguished himself, and received for his services a new *jagir* in the Jullundur Doab. He possessed at one time territory to the amount of several lakhs of rupees, principally situated in the Gurdaspur district. He was succeeded by his son Jamiat Singh, who had been for long with the army, and who was favourably known to Ranjit Singh for his bravery. His younger brother, Wazir Singh, received a *jagir* in Bhimbar in 1821. Jamīat Singh was, with his cousin Ram Singh, killed in Hazara at the battle of Darband in 1820, and on his death the *jagirs* were reduced by more than one-half.

Arjun Singh was still, however, a powerful Sardar, and remained in favour so long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Nao Nihal Singh were alive; but on the accession of Sher Singh his *jagirs* were again reduced, and there was only left to him Rs. 28,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were personal and Rs. 13,000 subject to the service of thirty horsemen. Arjun Singh's mother was maternal aunt of Rani Chand Kaur, the widow of Kharak Singh and mother of Nao Nihal Singh, and in this relationship will be found the cause of Maharaja Sher Singh's enmity.

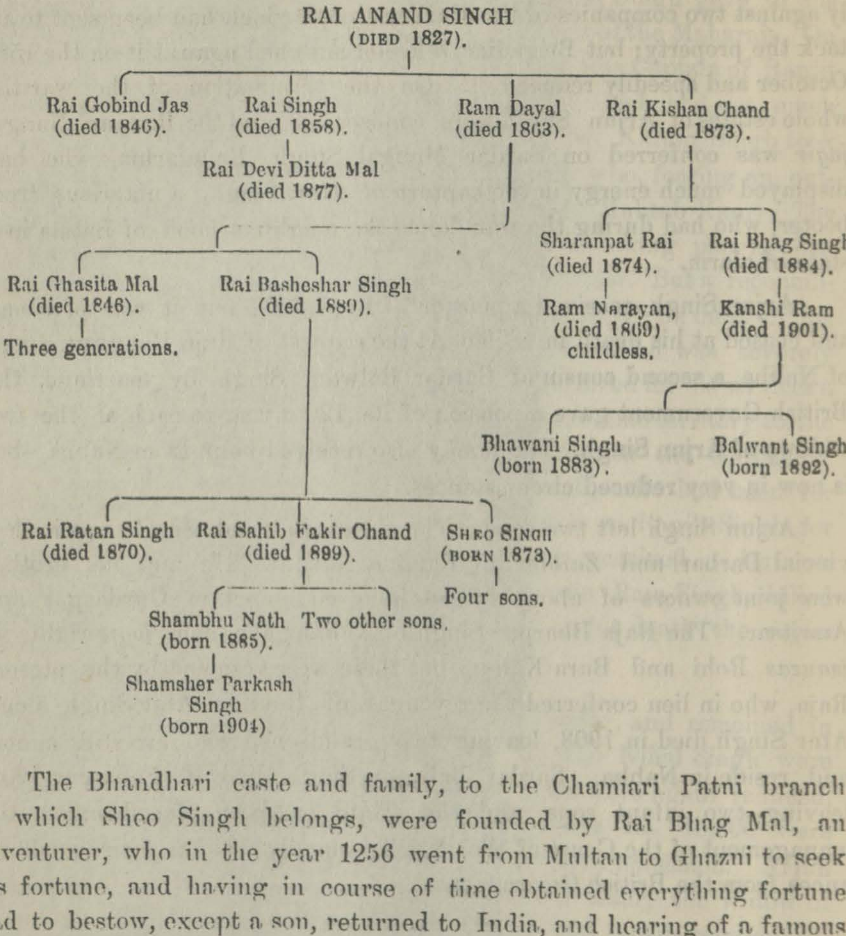
In 1845, previous to the Sutlej campaign, Arjun Singh received from Raja Lal Singh, command of four infantry regiments, one regiment of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, and with this force he served at the battle of Sobraon. In 1846 he served with credit in the Kashmir Expedition, and in August 1847 received a Persian title of honour on the recommendation of Major Lawrence, the Resident at Lahore. In 1848 he accompanied Raja Sher Singh Atariwala to Multan, and joined in his

rebellion. His adherents, hearing of the Sardar's disaffection, proceeded to follow his example, and defended the fort of Rangar Nangal successfully against two companies of the Darbar troops which had been sent to attack the property; but Brigadier Wheeler marched against it on the 15th October and speedily reduced it. On the termination of the war the whole estates of Arjun Singh were confiscated; and the Rangar Nangal *jagir* was conferred on Sardar Mangal Singh, Ramgarhia, who had displayed much energy in the capture of Hari Singh, a notorious freebooter, who had during the war kept the neighbourhood of Batala in a state of alarm.

Arjun Singh received a pension of Rs. 1,500; but it was personal, and ceased at his death in 1859. At the request of Raja Bhagwan Singh of Nabha, a second cousin of Sardar Balwant Singh by marriage, the British Government gave a pension of Rs. 120 a year to each of the two widows of Arjun Singh. The family also received help from Nabha, but is now in very reduced circumstances.

Arjun Singh left two sons. The eldest, Balwant Singh, was a Provincial Darbari and *Zaildar* of Rangar Nangal. He and his brother were joint owners of about fifteen hundred acres in Gurdaspur and Amritsar. The Raja Bharpur Singh of Nabha gave them *jagir* rights in *mauzas* Rohi and Bura Kalan, but these were resumed by the present Raja, who in lieu conferred the revenues of Rohi on Atar Singh alone. Atar Singh died in 1903, leaving two grandsons, who are still minors and reside in Nabha. Sardar Balwant Singh died in February 1908, leaving two infant sons, and the estate has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards. The family has no *jagir* or allowances from the British Government.

SHEO SINGH, BHANDHARI.



The Bhandhari caste and family, to the Chamiari Patni branch of which Sheo Singh belongs, were founded by Rai Bhag Mal, an adventurer, who in the year 1256 went from Multan to Ghazni to seek his fortune, and having in course of time obtained everything fortune had to bestow, except a son, returned to India, and hearing of a famous ascetic, named Baba Farid, at Pak Patan, went there to obtain his blessing. When he arrived he found the saint hanging head downwards in a well, where he had already remained so long that his followers, who were dependent upon his miracles for their food, were reduced to great straits. Rai Bhag Mal, who was very rich, built them houses and fed them for nine years, till Baba Farid, growing tired of the well, returned to the upper air. He was surprised to see the new village, and asked by whose liberality it had been built. The people pointed out Rai Bhag Mal, who, they said, had fed them during the Baba's absence.

The saint said that he must indeed be a good steward or *bhandhari*, and this name has remained in the family ever since. Bhag Mal then begged the saint to pray for a son for him. Baba Farid told him that he should have three sons, and asked that one might be given to him, which Bhag Mal promised. When three sons had been born the saint sent to Bhag Mal to remind him of his promise; but the father did not like to part with his sons, and accordingly sent one of them to his sister's house; another he hid in a cellar; and met the Baba with his youngest son in his arms, and told him that he had but one son, which he could take or leave as he liked. The saint replied, "You have three sons, yet this, the youngest, shall be my follower"; and accordingly he took the child with him to Pak Patan, whence the branch of the Bhandharis descended from him is named Patni. The other two branches, descended from the elder sons, are called Bhoria, from *bhora*, a cellar, and *virpalea*, meaning 'brought up by a sister.'

Little is known of the family till 1809, when, through the interest of Diwan Mohkam Chand, Anand Singh was appointed *Vakil* or agent of the Lahore Court at Ludhiana, which had recently been occupied as a military station. Anand Singh was afterwards sent as agent to Delhi; while his eldest son, Gobind Jas, occupied his place at Ludhiana, and his youngest son, Kishan Chand, was agent at Karnal and Ambala. Anand Singh accompanied Sir Charles Metcalfe on the successful expedition against Bharatpur, undertaken by Lord Combermere in December 1825, and on his return received from the Maharaja the title of Rai with a dress of honour. He died in 1827, and his *jagirs* were divided among his four sons. Rai Gobind Jas obtained Lakhowal, Pawadat and Lagrian; Rai Singh took Kotla and Sunara; Rai Kishan Chand, Rehli, Rupowal and Rajpura; and Lohgarh fell to the share of Ram Dayal. Rai Gobind Jas succeeded his father at Delhi, and Ram Dayal was sent to Ludhiana, but shortly afterwards he quarrelled with Colonel Wade, the Political Agent, and was recalled to Lahore. Rai Kishan Chand took his place, receiving a *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 in the Jullundur district, and an allowance of one rupee per annum on each village belonging to the Lahore State on the left bank of the Sutlej. Ram Dayal was in 1832 sent to Anandpur to settle the disagreements that had arisen among the Sodhis of that place. He remained there five years, and on his return to Lahore received a *jagir* of Rs. 4,000 in the Ludhiana district. He was, later, when Raja Hira Singh recalled

Fakir Charagh-ud-din from Ferozepore, appointed to that place as agent. Rai Kishan Chand was an able and an upright man. He saw that the interests of the Maharaja required peace with the British, and he did his best to maintain a good understanding between the Governments. At the beginning of 1839 he accompanied Colonel Wade on his political mission to Peshawar, and during his absence, which lasted the greater part of the year, his son Bhag Singh acted for him at Ludhiana. The title of Rai was granted to Kishan Chand by Prince Nao Nihal Singh in 1840.

After the death of Maharaja Sher Singh the position of the agents of Lahore on the British frontier underwent a considerable change. In the days of Mr. Clerk and his predecessors the *Vakils* were little more than newswriters; they conducted all current business, but important affairs were arranged by the Agent of the Governor-General with the Maharaja by deputation or letter. But the changes which took place on Sher Singh's death gave to Rai Kishan Chand and his brother and son, who held the agencies at Ferozepore and Ludhiana, great influence and power, which the Lahore Ministry was ever trying to reduce and the *Vakils* to retain. Rai Kishan Chand exercised certain civil and criminal powers in the Lahore Protected States, and drew from them considerable wealth. This jurisdiction the Ministry of Hira Singh took away, and in November 1844 the proportion to be paid to the State from the *Vakil's* farm and *jagirs* was raised to that of neighbouring districts. Rai Kishan Chand and his family, however, retained considerable influence at Lahore. Jealous of Fakir Aziz-ud-din and somewhat opposed to his policy, they were supported in Darbar by powerful friends, chief of whom were Bhai Ram Singh, and Diwan Dina Nath, the leader of the Mutasadi party.

Although in 1844 Rai Kishan Chand had perhaps encouraged in some measure the belief at Lahore that the British were hostile to the Sikh Government, yet when war became really imminent he protested against it earnestly. But it was then too late. When the Sikh army was preparing to cross the Sutlej he was ordered by the Political Agent to leave the camp and retire into the Lahore territories, which he did. After the close of the campaign and the cession to the British Government of the Jullundur Doab, the family lost its *jagirs* on the left bank of the Beas; but Rai Kishan Chand was directed to attend on the Agent of the Governor-General at Lahore, and this appointment he held till 1844, when he received permission to retire to Batala.

Bhag Singh had on the return of peace been appointed Agent of the Darbar with the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, and in 1848 he received the title of Rai and a dress of honour. Rai Kishan Chand also received the title of Bahadur and a grant of nine villages in the Dinanagar district, worth Rs. 8,000, and a cash pension of Rs. 4,000 was assigned to him in recognition of his faithful services and as compensation for the *jagir* he had lost in Ludhiana. Ram Dayal received at the same time a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000, and a cash pension of the same value. Rai Bhag Singh obtained Rs. 2,500 in *jagir* and Rs. 2,500 in cash, and Sharanpat Rs. 1,800 in *jagir* and Rs. 1,800 in cash. The two latter did not hold their *jagirs* or pensions long. At the annexation of the Punjab they were resumed as were the cash allowances of Rai Kishan Chand and Rai Bhag Singh. Ram Dayal died in 1863, and his *jagir* was resumed. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Basheshar Singh, who was also granted his father's seat as a Provincial Darbari. Rai Basheshar Singh was a member of the Municipal Committee of Batala (Gurdaspur), and proved himself a man of public spirit. He died in 1889 leaving three sons. The second, Fakir Chand, was also a Municipal Commissioner of Batala and the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in 1887 in consideration of his public services. He died in 1899 and his eldest son, Shambhu Nath, now looks after the family property. Sheo Singh, the only surviving son of Basheshar Singh, is now looked upon as head of the family.

Rai Kishan Chand died in 1873. One of his sons, Sharanpat, died in the following year, and the survivor, Rai Bhag Singh, in 1884. They were in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The widow of Sharanpat's son, Ram Narayan, receives a compassionate allowance of Rs. 120 per annum.

Rai Bhag Singh was for a short period a Tahsildar in the province. He resigned his appointment in 1861 in order to accompany his father to Benares, and returned to the Punjab three years after and took up his abode at Batala. He led a useful life, interesting himself in everything connected with the good of his native town. He was for seventeen years an Honorary Magistrate. He refused an appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner offered him by Sir John Lawrence when Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His younger son, Kanshi Ram, was for some years a member of the Municipal Committee of Batala, in and around which town the various members of the family own considerable property. They are not now represented in Darbar.

Devi Ditta Mal, nephew of Rai Ram Dayal, was for many years an Honorary Magistrate of Batala. He died childless in 1877. A *muafi* enjoyed by him of Rs. 150 per annum lapsed to Government.

HARI SINGH RANDHAWA OF TALWANDI LAL SINGH.

- PARDHAN CHAND (DEAD).
  - Santokh Singh (died 1802).
    - Dal Singh (died 1845).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1816).
      - Kahan Singh (died 1827).
        - Ajab Singh (died 1837).
      - S. Lal Singh (died 1875).
        - Harsukh Singh (died 1802).
        - Gopal Singh (died 1858).
          - Two generations.
        - Hukam Singh (died 1892).
          - Thakur Singh (born 1850).
            - Two generations.
          - Ganda Singh (born 1865).
            - Two sons.
          - Ram Singh (born 1868).
            - Atar Singh (died 1895).
          - Udham Singh (died 1907).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1903).
          - Sant Singh (born 1875).
        - Hakim Singh (died 1846).
          - Three generations.
        - Hira Singh (died 1889).
          - Harbakhsh Singh (died 1895).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1862).
            - Four sons.
          - Harnam Singh (born 1868).
            - Three sons.
          - Sheo Raj Singh (died 1899).
        - HARI SINGH (BORN 1852).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1814).
    - Ran Singh (died 1794).
    - Gaja Singh (died 1790).
  - Sahib Singh (died 1804).

The Talwandi, Khunda and Chamiari houses are all nearly connected, their immediate and common ancestor being Dhir or Randhir Chand, fourteenth in descent from Randhawa, the founder of the tribe. He came to the Punjab about the year 1540, and near Batala, where others of his tribe had previously settled, he built a village which he called Jhanda after his eldest son.*

* There is a story which, however, the dates will not in any way support, that Randhir Chand or Dhir was a fellow-emigrant of Ram Deo Bhati, the founder of Batala ; and that the name of Batala was given to his new town because he had exchanged its original site with Randhir Chand for that of Jhanda.

Turga, the grandson of Randhir Chand, left his father's village and founded Talwandi, the present residence of the family. About 1640, during the reign of Shah Jahan, Bahar Chand, the great-grandson of Turga, received the office of *Chaudhri* of Tapa Dabha, which was held in the family until the time of Pardhan Chand.

Santokh Singh and Sahib Singh, the two sons of Pardhan Chand, became Sikhs, and, joining the Kanhaya *Misal* with Sardar Jai Singh as their chief, they took possession of Talwandi and Dorangla. Little is known of the brothers, who were not men of any importance. Santokh Singh died in 1802, and Sahib Singh two years later. Of the three sons of Santokh Singh, Dal Singh was the only one to obtain a share of his father's *jagir*. Talwandi and some neighbouring villages were left him. Dorangla and the Sialkot estate were seized by Ranjit Singh, who also took possession of the estate of Sahib Singh. Sardar Dal Singh fought in most of the Maharaja's campaigns. During his lifetime he divided a portion of his estate between his sons; Kahan Singh receiving Rai Chak and Chainiwala, and La Singh, Talwandi. The Sardar was killed in the Sutlej campaign in 1845, and his *jagirs* were resumed. Kahan Singh had died long before his father. He fell in the battle of Saidhu in March 1827, fighting against Syad Ahmad Shah. His only son was killed ten years later, in April 1837, in the battle of Jamrud. Sardar Lal Singh was born in 1798 and saw a good deal of service. He fought in the Multan and Kashmir Expeditions of 1818-19, and at Jamrud, where his nephew was slain. In 1848 he was appointed to co-operate with Gurmani Lal, the Adalati, or Chief Justice, of the Manjha, holding the command of fifty horse. In 1857, at the requisition of Government, he furnished ten horsemen for service in Hindustan, and sent with them his two sons Hira Singh and Gopal Singh. Both fought gallantly throughout the campaign. Hira Singh was made a Risaldar; and in 1859, on his retirement, received a present of Rs. 1,800 and a grant of fifty acres of land near Nurpur in the Kangra district. Gopal Singh was a Dafadar in Hodson's Horse. He was killed in a skirmish with the rebels near Cawnpore in 1858.

Sardar Lal Singh owned half Talwandi Lal Singh in proprietary right, as also Shaikh Bahlol. The proprietary right of the other half of Talwandi is held by the descendants of Sahib Singh.

Risaldar Hira Singh acted for a few years as Inspector of Police at Gurdaspur after the Mutiny. He died in 1889. His eldest son, Gurbakhsh

Singh, was a Dafadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers, but resigned on his father's death. He is now *lambardar* of his village and a *safedposh*. The second son, Harnam Singh, held a similar rank in the 16th Cavalry, but has also retired. The family jointly own about seven hundred *ghumaos* of land, of which one hundred were awarded for services rendered.

Hukam Singh, formerly a Tahsildar in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu, was with the Mir of Khairpur in Sind on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He died in 1892. Of his sons, Thakur Singh is *Zaildar* of Talwandi. He was a Naib tahsildar for a short period. His brother Ganda Singh was a Ziladar on the Sirhind Canal but has retired. A third brother, Ram Singh, is a Naib tahsildar in the Hissar Settlement, and a fourth, Udham Singh, was a Dafadar in the 5th Bengal Cavalry. Several other members of the family are in the service of Government in various capacities.

Hari Singh, the only surviving son of Sardar Lal Singh, may be regarded as head of the family, which has at present no seat in Darbar.

SARUP SINGH, KANHAYA, OF FATEHGARH.

- BAGHEL SINGH.
  - S. Hakikat Singh (died 1782).
    - Jaimal Singh (died 1812).
      - Chanda Singh (died 1861).
        - Kesar Singh (died 1870).
          - Ikbal Singh (died 1895).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1874).
          - SARUP SINGH (BORN 1869).
            - Gulab Singh (born 1884).
              - Umrao Singh (born 1900).
      - Bibi Chand Kaur married Maharaja Kharak Singh.
        - Prince Nao Nihal Singh (died 1842).
  - Mahtab Singh.
    - Two generations (died out).
  - Musada Singh.

A considerable portion of the history both of the Kanhaya *Misal* and of Sardar Hakikat Singh has already been given at some length, and does not require repetition here. Hakikat Singh was the son of Baghel Singh, a Sindhu Jat cultivator of the village of Julka, only a few miles from Kana, where Jai Singh Kanhaya was born. Both Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh were in the service of Kapur Singh Singpuria, and both on his death set up as independent chiefs. To the latter fell Kalanaur, Bura, Dulbo, Kahangarh, Adalatgarh, Pathankot, Matu and many other villages. Under him fought the Sangatpuria Sardars, Sahib Singh Naniki, Dayal Singh and Sant Singh Dadupuria, Desa Singh Mohal, Chet Singh Banod, Sahib Singh Taragarhia and many others. In 1760 Hakikat Singh, having destroyed Churianwala, built on the ruins the village of Sangatpuria and the fort of Fatehgarh, which he named after his nephew. Mahtab Singh, who possessed a large share of his brother's estate, built a fort hard by, which he named Chitorgarh.

Sardar Hakikat Singh died in 1782, and his only son Jaimal Singh, a boy eleven years of age, succeeded to his estates. This chief did not do much to extend the Kanhaya possessions, but he held his own and did not lose any of them. In 1812, he died, leaving no son, and Ranjit Singh determined to seize the wealth supposed to be stored in Fatehgarh. He sent thither one Ram Singh on a pretended mission of condolence to the widow; but no sooner was the officer admitted, than he took possession in the name of the Maharaja. Three months later, the widow of Jaimal Singh gave birth to a son, and in favour of this infant, named Chanda Singh, the Maharaja released a portion of the estate of the value of Rs. 15,000.

A few months before his death Jaimal Singh had married his only daughter Chand Kaur, a girl of ten years of age, to Kharak Singh, son of the Maharaja and heir to the throne of the Punjab. The marriage was celebrated with the greatest splendour at Fatehgarh on the 6th February 1812. It was attended by the chiefs of Kaithal, Nabha and Jind, and by Colonel Ochterlony, Agent of the Governor-General. In February 1821 Chand Kaur gave birth to a son, who was named Nao Nihal Singh, and on the death of the great Maharaja in June 1839 her husband Kharak Singh ascended the throne.

Kharak Singh was a man of strong passions and weak intellect. Superstitious and regular in the discharge of his religious duties, he was yet addicted to many degrading vices, unforgiving and vindictive; he was entirely in the hands of the favourite of the hour. His peaceful succession was in a great measure owing to Raja Dhian Singh, who gave out that Ranjit Singh on his death-bed had named Kharak Singh to succeed him, and had chosen him, Dhian Singh, as Minister.

Dhian Singh had been almost absolute during the last years of Ranjit Singh's life, and he was determined that his power should not now decline. It was thus essential for him to have on the throne a Prince who would consent to be led by his Minister, and who would not himself aspire to rule. Dhian Singh had a still dearer ambition than this. His eldest son, Hira Singh had been the darling of the old Maharaja. He was allowed a chair in the presence, when all others, except two or three of the most holy Bhais, were compelled to stand; without him the Maharaja could not go to sleep; without him he never went out to take the air. Hira Singh had thus been brought up like the Maharaja's own child, and as such he was regarded by the Khalsa army.

Was it, then, too bold an ambition to hope that some day he might rule the Punjab as King, with Dhian Singh, his father, as his chief adviser, holding all real power in the State; with one uncle, the gallant and debauched Raja Suchet Singh, Commander-in-Chief, and the other, Gulab Singh, ruling all the hill country. Then, in firm alliance with the Kabul Amir and Court of Nepal, the Dogra family of Jammu might become the most powerful in all India, and found a dynasty for itself.

Maharaja Kharak Singh was found more difficult to lead than the Minister had imagined. He hated Dhian Singh, and gave to Sardar Chet Singh Bajwa all his confidence. This favourite well knew that so long as Dhian Singh lived his position was an unsafe one, and conspired with the French Generals, who were bitterly opposed to the Dogra family, against his life. But Dhian Singh was not to be defeated on his own ground of intrigue. He induced Rani Chand Kaur and Nao Nihal Singh to admit the necessity for Chet Singh's removal by urging upon them that should his conspiracy succeed, all power would fall into the hands of Chet Singh and the French; and it was determined to assassinate the obnoxious favourite that very night. The Raja won the palace guards over to his side, and entering the fort by the Bhaia Dayalwala gate one hour before dawn, with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, Gulab Singh, Suchet Singh, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, Fateh Singh Man and some others, slew Chet Singh in the sleeping apartments of the Maharaja himself.

After this murder, committed on the 9th October, 1839, Kharak Singh's reign was virtually over. It continued the fashion for his son to ask his directions and orders, which were carried out if the Minister and the Prince concurred, and if not they were disregarded; he was allowed to retain the form and pomp of Kingship, and received Mr. Clerk, Agent to the Governor-General, in May 1840 with great state, covered with jewels and wearing the famous *Koh-i-Nur* diamond; but all power was gone from him, and during the last four months of his life he was never consulted on any matter of state, and remained in the fort a prisoner in all but the name.

Raja Dhian Singh now found a new danger to his power in Prince Nao Nihal Singh. This young man was high spirited and bold and, though disliked by the Sardars, was loved by the army, which hoped to see him rival the Military exploits of his grandfather. This, too, was the Prince's own ambition. He does not appear to have shown any

particular ability, but he was headstrong and impatient of control; and Dhian Singh's influence over him decreased day by day, and the Raja began to fear that when he succeeded to the throne he might choose some new Minister whose removal might prove more difficult than that of Chet Singh had been. From the beginning of September the life of Kharak Singh, who had always been of a weakly constitution, had been despaired of by the physicians. During October he rapidly sank, and on the 4th November he died, age thirty-eight. His end was accelerated according to the general belief, by poison administered by the orders of Dhian Singh, and with the knowledge of his son. But, even if Nao Nihal Singh had no such share as this in his father's death, he had certainly hastened it by his undutiful and cruel conduct. To the last, the dying monarch had thought of his son with love, and had sent message after message calling him to his side. But Nao Nihal Singh never went. He was eager for the time when the death of the father he despised would leave him uncontrolled master of the State; and when the news reached him, when hunting at Shah Balawal, that the Maharaja was dead he had not the decency to conceal his satisfaction.

The next day, the 5th November, the body of Kharak Singh was burnt on the plain beyond the Roshni gate of the fort. With it were also burnt the beautiful Rani Ishwar Kaur, sister of Sardar Mangal Singh Sindhu, and three slave girls. Nao Nihal Singh attended the ceremony; but before the body was entirely consumed, faint with the heat of the sun, retired to perform his ablutions in the branch of the river Ravi that flowed by the fort. He returned on foot towards the palace, followed by the whole Court, holding the hand of Mian Udham Singh, his inseparable companion, eldest son of Raja Gulab Singh. As he approached the gateway he called for water to drink. None was at hand, and all the bottles of sacred Ganges water which had been brought to sprinkle on the funeral pile were empty. The superstitious Sardar whispered that this was an evil omen; but the Prince laughed and passed on. As he stepped beneath the archway, down fell the battlements, beams, stone and brickwork with a tremendous crash. It was all over in a moment. Mian Udham Singh was extricated from the rubbish with his neck broken, quite dead. Nao Nihal Singh's left arm was broken and his skull fractured. He breathed heavily, but neither moved nor spoke. Raja Dhian Singh, who had been close behind when the catastrophe

occurred, and who was himself grazed by the falling mass, called up a palanquin, of which there were many waiting, and placing the Prince in it had him carried into the marble garden-house, where Ranjit Singh had been used to hold his morning Darbar, and the great gates of the Hazuri Bagh were shut and locked. No one but Fakirs Aziz-ud-din and Nur-ud-did and Bhais Ram Singh and Gobind Ram were allowed to enter, and within an hour Nao Nihal Singh had breathed his last.

Raja Dhian Singh was not, however, at a loss. He sent a message to summon Prince Sher Singh, who was shooting at Kahnuwan, some eighty miles from Lahore, and placed relays of blood horses along the road to bring him in with all possible speed. He sent information to Multan, Peshawar, Mandi and elsewhere that the Prince was but slightly hurt, and he wrote a letter to the Agent of the Governor-General in the name of the Prince and, as if dictated by him, saying that he was much hurt but hoped that he might recover; and on the 6th the Raja sent a chief to Amritsar to spread the report that the Prince was much better. For some time the corpse lay in a tent of shawls within the garden house, but was removed into the fort at night, and placed in one of the inner apartments. Dhian Singh made all arrangements for securing the forts of Lahore and Gobindgarh till, at noon on the 7th, Prince Sher Singh arrived; concealment was no longer necessary, and the death of Nao Nihal Singh was proclaimed.

The death of the Prince* left two claimants for the vacant throne. The first of these was Prince Sher Singh, reputed son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sher Singh had, however, been always acknowledged by the Maharaja, and a large party were ready to support his claims to the throne. He was at this time a man of thirty-three years of age, handsome and well made; a brave and dashing leader in the field and popular with the army; but of debauched habits, irresolute and infirm of purpose,

* The account of the death of Nao Nihal Singh given in the text was taken from the statements of Rai Mul Singh, Colonel Chet Singh, Bhai Fateh Singh, Diwan Ratan Chand and other eyewitnesses, and from the official reports submitted to Government. Colonel Chet Singh was on guard at the spot where the accident occurred; Bhai Fateh Singh, the chief priest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's tomb, was seated with Fakir Nur-ud-din on the roof immediately overlooking the gateway. He saw the parapet fall, the Prince and the Mian struck down; and he also saw Raja Dhian Singh, who was only two paces behind, struck by the falling bricks on the arm. Diwan Ratan Chand Dhariwala was walking in the procession but a few yards behind the Prince. He came up immediately the accident had happened, and saw the Prince's head smashed in and the brain oozing from the wound and from his ear. He was then insensible and dying.

and without the ability and energy needed to govern a people excitable as the Sikhs.

The second candidate for power was Mai Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh. When the death of her son took place she was at her ancestral village of Fatehgarh. She returned to Lahore on the 6th November, only to find that Raja Dhian Singh had outwitted her and had won over some of the chiefs to agree to the succession of Prince Sher Singh. Chand Kaur, finding affairs thus unfavourable, attempted a compromise. The first plan that she and her counsellor Bhai Ram Singh

There were some well informed and able men, intimately acquainted with the intrigues of the time, who openly accused Raja Dhian Singh as the murderer of the Prince It was asserted by them that the parapet was thrown down by his orders; that Udham Singh, his nephew, was sacrificed to give a greater appearance of accident to the catastrophe; that the palanquin was in waiting to carry away the wounded or dead Prince; and even that Raja Hira Singh, seated on the top of the opposite gateway, must have given the signal for the parapet to be thrown down. It is also said that the Prince was only slightly wounded by the fall of the parapet, and that he was afterwards heard to ask for water; that he was hurried into the palanquin, carried into the fort and locked up in an inner room, where only the physician and the Raja were admitted, and that here the Prince was really murdered.

This story is unsupported by a shadow of proof, and the more attentively it is considered the more impossible it will appear. It was natural of course to attribute so sudden a death of one so high in station to intrigue and conspiracy. Princes do not die often by accident in natives States. But there is no evidence to convict Raja Dhian Singh of the crime. He had enough blood on his hands without false accusations being added. It may be admitted that the Raja had few scruples when his ambitious schemes were in question; and the fact of his nephew sharing the fate of his victim would have given him but little concern But it is incredible that so great a master of intrigue should have resorted to so clumsy and brutal an expedient as throwing a parapet wall upon the Prince before the whole Court, when the subordinate actors in the conspiracy must have been detected (for search was instantly made) and the share of the Raja discovered. Were there not a thousand opportunities of making away with the Prince by poison or dagger, when there would be no danger of detection, and when the Raja would not be compromised by the help and knowledge of others? These methods would be sure; the fall of a parapet was uncertain. The signal given a moment too soon or too late, a step of the Prince backwards or forwards, and the plot would have failed. With reference to the presence of the palanquin, it may be mentioned that in a royal procession elephants, led horses and palanquins were always in attendance; that it was one of these the Raja summoned; that the Prince called for water immediately before the accident; and this may have given rise, in a time of excitement and distrust, to the story that he was heard to ask for water after he had been struck down.

Those who assert that the Prince was at first but slightly wounded, and that he was murdered afterwards within the fort, must be aware that they thus accuse Fakir Nur-ud-din of being a sharer in the crime. He never left the Prince from the time that the wall fell till his death. But to those who know the Fakir's gentle and amiable disposition, his loyalty to the house of the great Maharaja, his devoted love to the young Prince, such a supposition appears monstrous. Fakir Nur-ud-din too at the time was on bad terms with the Raja. Chet Singh, whom the Raja had murdered, was the friend of Fakirs Nur-ud-din and Aziz-ud-din and they never forgave Dhian Singh or trusted him afterwards. Why, then, should Nur-ud-din murder the Prince he loved to gratify the Raja he hated? The only others who were admitted into the Hazuri Bagh were Bhai Ram Singh, Bhai Gobind Ram and Fakir Aziz-ud-din The two former were brothers, and Ram Singh was the confidential Minister of the Prince with whose life his power would cease. He was entirely opposed in policy to Dhian Singh as was his brother Gobind Ram. Yet, if the Prince was murdered in the fort these must have been the murderers, these the accomplices of the Raja.

proposed was that she should adopt Raja Hira Singh, son of Dhian Singh, and place him on the throne. This was declined by the opposite party, who proposed instead that she should marry Sher Singh. This she rejected with disdain, and offered to acknowledge Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia as her heir. This proposal was received, as might have been imagined, with greater coldness than even the former ones; and the Rani then declared that Sahib Kaur Gilwali, widow of her son Nao Nihal Singh, was three months gone with child. This announcement changed the aspect of affairs. The question was now not of a sovereign, but a regent, and it was doubtful whether the Rani or the Prince would win the day.

On the side of the Mai (as Rani Chand Kaur was called) were Bhais Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, Sardars Atar Singh, Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, Fateh Singh Man, General Gulab Singh Povindia, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, Jamadar Kushhal Singh and General Tej Singh. With the Prince were Sardars Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, Dhana Singh Malwai, Sham Singh Atariwala, the three Jammu Rajas, Dhian Singh, Gulab Singh, Suchet Singh, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Fakir Aziz-ud-din and the French Generals Ventura and Court. Among the neutrals were the crafty Dina Nath and the timid Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. Nor was the policy of the chiefs above-named or their adherence to their

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The only reason for the mystery which shrouded the death-bed of the Prince was the necessity which Dhian Singh felt for keeping the fatal news from being generally known until the arrival of Sher Singh. If there had been an organized plot, the Raja would have taken care that Sher Singh should have been present in Lahore at the time of the catastrophe. The absence of Sher Singh proves the innocence of the Raja.

The story of the conspiracy has originated in a belief that the death of Nao Nihal Singh was necessary to the development of the Dogra policy. But, although Hira Singh could never hope for the throne while Nao Nihal Singh was alive, yet the death of the Prince at this time was in no way desired by the Raja. The time for Hira Singh to be brought forward had not arrived, and during the intrigues of the three succeeding months, his name was only mentioned by the party opposed to the Raja as a possible candidate for the throne. The Raja had some influence over Nao Nihal Singh; but at this time he had none with Sher Singh, who was a military leader, popular with the troops, and who might be expected to be able to stand without his aid. Besides it was an equal chance whether the party of Rani Chand Kaur might not obtain power, in which case the Raja would have been ruined. To say that the Raja raised Sher Singh to the throne in order to destroy him later is a mere assertion. Dhian Singh did not create difficulties to have the pleasure of conquering them, and Sher Singh was eventually assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, the deadly enemies of Dhian Singh. The death of Nao Nihal Singh was the greatest calamity that could have befallen the Raja. He extricated himself by the strength of his genius, but it was nevertheless a calamity.

There are some who believe that a Nemesis pursues and punishes great crime. These will not forget that it was when returning from the funeral pile of the father he had treated with so much unkindness, and whose death he had hastened and longed for, that Nao Nihal Singh was struck down, when wealth, power and the sovereignty of the Punjab were within his very grasp.

party at all constant or unwavering. The Jammu Rajas, though their policy and their interests were really the same, appeared now to adopt one side; now the other; while Kushhal Singh and Tej Singh were ever ready to change to that party which seemed most able to enrich them. Few of the Sardars had much interest in either candidate. Mai Chand Kaur was not popular as her chief advisor was Bhai Ram Singh, who in the days of Nao Nihal Singh had been so obnoxious to the chiefs by reducing their *jagirs* and increasing their contingents. Those who supported her did so in the hope that with a feeble *zanana* government they might retain that independence of authority, the love and boast of a Sikh, which they had enjoyed during the last year of Ranjit Singh's life. The Sindhanwalia chiefs, who were her firmest allies; were at the beginning of November absent from Lahore; Ajit Singh, who was said to be her lover, being engaged in the Kulu and Mandi campaign, and Atar Singh being at Hardwar. The latter, shortly followed by his nephew, arrived at Lahore about the 12th November, just after the Mai had proposed another scheme for uniting the parties. This was that she should adopt Partab Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, thus attaching the Prince to her Government, while it would remove the objection felt to him on account of his spurious birth; but this like every other plan failed; and the feeling in Lahore grew strong that a co-regency of the Prince and the Mai during the pregnancy of the young widow was the only way of obtaining union, the acts of the regents being controlled by a national council of chiefs.

This arrangement was in some measure modified; and on the 20th it was agreed that Mai Chand Kaur should be the chief authority in the State, that Sher Singh should be President of the Council of chiefs and have command of the army, while Dhian Singh should be Minister. This clumsy machinery could only break down, and every one expected that it would. But Dhian Singh wanted to gain time, and made all swear to maintain this form of government. A week, however, saw its abandonment. It was found impossible to be carried out in practice, and every day brought with it the danger of a collision. Both parties occupied the fort; the Mai, the inner apartments; the Prince, the Hazuri Bagh and the outer portion. He occasionally went out in state, and Chand Kaur more than once thought of closing the gates against his return. The mode of conducting business was equally anomalous. The early Darbar was held in Sher Singh's presence in the marble garden house in

the Hazuri Bagh; then the Ministers retired to a conference in the Shish Mahal; and, lastly, waited on the Mai in the Saman Burj.

Raja Dhian Singh now appeared to be won over to the side of Chand Kaur, it was said through the advocacy of Raja Gulab Singh, to whom the Mai had promised the restoration of Manawar; but the Minister intended to show both parties how idle it was for them to hope to stand without his assistance. A final agreement was accordingly drawn up on the 27th November, by which Sher Singh was to retire to his *jagir* at Batala for eight months, leaving his son Partab Singh a Member of the Council. Mai Chand Kaur was to remain Regent until the birth of Sahib Kaur's child, when other arrangements were to be made. This agreement was signed by Rajas Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, Fateh Singh Man, Mangal Singh Sindhu, Tej Singh, Sham Singh Atariwala, Dhana Singh Malwai, Jamadar Kushhal Singh, Bhais Ram Singh and Gurmukh Singh, Fakir Aziz-ud-din, Diwan Dina Nath and Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Both parties, cajoled by Raja Dhian Singh, were fully represented in the deed; and Prince Sher Singh seeing resistance hopeless, and not understanding the policy of the Raja, retired to Batala, where he waited his opportunity for action.

The counsellors of the Mai were not long in discovering their weakness. The Raja scarcely ever attended Darbar, but spent his time in hunting and shooting; while day by day the country grew more unquiet, the roads became insecure, crime largely increased and the outlying frontier districts were preparing to rebel. Dhian Singh had now convinced himself that the Government could not be carried on without him; but he wished to convince the counsellors of the Mai of the same fact, and accordingly on the 2nd January 1841 he left for Jammu. Ruin now fast came on the Government. The army began to mutiny; the Generals would not obey orders; and one week after the Raja's departure expresses were sent off by Mai Chand Kaur and Bhai Ram Singh by the hand of Misra Lal Singh, Fateh Singh Man and others, urging him to return without delay. On the 13th January Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia left Lahore under pretence of retiring to his village of Raja Sansi before the arrival of Dhian Singh; but he instead travelled to Ludhiana with a message from Chand Kaur to the Agent of the Governor-General, but failed to obtain an interview.

On the 14th Lahore was taken by surprise by the arrival of Sher Singh at Shalamar, six miles from the city. The Prince had been sounding the army, and found it generally well disposed towards him; the French Generals had promised him their support; and he accordingly prepared to try his fortune during the absence of Raja Dhian Singh in Jammu. On his arrival at Shalamar, an officer belonging to one of General Gulab Singh's battalions waited upon him and begged him to proceed to their lines. The Prince accepted the invitation and marched to the Begampur lines, where he encamped amid Gulab Singh Povindia's battalions under a general salute.

The garrison of the fort had not been idle. With the Mai in the fort were Rajas Gulab Singh and Hira Singh, and Sardars Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, Mangal Singh Sindhu and Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Reinforcements were called in: three battalions of Amir Singh Man and the artillery of Lehna Singh Majithia. Guns were posted at all the city gates, and the troops of Raja Suchet Singh and the Charyari Horse were marched from Shahdara and drawn up in front of the fort. Camel messengers were also sent off to summon Raja Dhian Singh with all speed.

During the 15th a large proportion of the army went over to the Prince, and on the morning of the 16th he had with him twenty-six thousand foot, eight thousand horse and forty-five guns. He then marched in great state, accompanied by Generals Ventura, Court and many Sikh Sardars to Lahore, and entered by the Taksali gate without opposition. At the Badshahi Mosque Colonel Dhaunkal Singh delivered up to him the magazine stored there, and in a short time he was in possession of the whole city. He then summoned the fort to surrender. But Gulab Singh had resolved to defend it. The garrison now consisted of about three thousand men, principally hill troops of the Raja, and upon them the treasure of Chand Kaur was lavishly spent. Gulab Singh went round to every post and inspected the defences, encouraging the men by presents and promises. The attack began by the discharge of fourteen double-shotted guns against the Hazuri Bagh gate of the fort. The gate was blown in, and the besiegers, headed by a mob of fanatical Akalis, charged through the opening, with shouts of triumph. But the besieged had two guns loaded with grape just behind the gate, and these were now fired with such terrible effect that the enemy were driven back in confusion and with great loss. The gate was

then barricaded, and the fort opened fire upon the Hazuri Bagh. The Dogra soldiers were first-rate marksmen; and Sher Singh lost so many men that on the morning of the 17th he withdrew from the Hazuri Bagh to the Badshahi Mosque. During the night of the 16th, the assailants had kept up a heavy fire from fifty pieces of cannon and howitzers, and had brought down a considerable portion of the southern wall. The party of the Mai now began to think of their own safety. Bhai Ram Singh waited on the Prince and was well received; and the next day Jamadar Kushhal Singh and his nephew Tej Singh, who had been most profuse in their professions of devotion to the Mai, tendered their allegiance to Sher Singh.

Raja Gulab Singh was again summoned to surrender. He asked for a truce till the arrival of his brother, who was hastening back to Lahore. This was refused; and he then swore that, as a Rajput, he would defend the fort to the last. Firing was then resumed, and was continued throughout the day. In the evening Raja Dhian Singh and Suchet Singh arrived from Jammu and encamped outside the city. The latter visited Sher Singh and reported that Dhian Singh would attend the next day. Accordingly, on the morning of the 18th the Raja and the Prince met. The former expressed his regret at the hasty conduct of Sher Singh, and recommended immediate negotiation being opened with the defenders of the fort. Raja Gulab Singh was glad enough to treat, and his brother obtained for him favourable terms. The garrison were allowed to retire with their arms and all the honours of war, Mai Chand Kaur renouncing her pretensions to the Regency and receiving the grant of a large *jagir* at Kadiali near Jammu. These terms being arranged, Raja Gulab Singh marched out of the fort at midnight on the 19th and encamped on the plain in front of it: Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia followed and encamped at Shah Bilawal. The next morning the Prince with an immense procession went to review the artillery and thank them for their services, and then proceeded to the fort, where he took seat on the throne while all the artillery saluted. Mai Chand Kaur was at this time in the Saman Burj in charge of the high priest Bikram Singh.

The city of Lahore now became a prey to anarchy and license. The soldiery could not be restrained, and plundered the houses of friends and foes alike. Jamadar Kushhal Singh very nearly fell a victim to their fury; and others peculiarly obnoxious were Raja Gulab Singh, General

Court, Sardar Muhammad Sultan Khan and Lehna Singh Majithia. The camp of the last-named chief was plundered, and the army proposed to attack that of Gulab Singh; but he had been reinforced, and set off for Jammu with an immense amount of treasure, and accompanied by Jamadar Kushhal Singh, who found Lahore no longer safe. The house of General Court was attacked by three regiments of his own battalion, and he fled for protection to General Ventura, who had to use his artillery to protect himself and his friend. The munshis and writers were hated by the army for their extortion and fraud, and were hunted down in all directions and killed. The life of no man was safe who admitted that he could write, or whose fingers showed that he was used to hold the pen. In these terrible days every man gratified his private revenge; officers were killed by their men; shopkeepers by their debtors; and all the horrors of a storm had fallen upon the unhappy city. It was many days before the troops were pacified, and the license which they then enjoyed they never forgot; from that time they grew more and more mutinous and reckless, till neither King nor Minister could restrain them.

The State installation of Sher Singh as Maharaja did not take place till the 27th. The *tika*, or mark of Rajaship, was imprinted on his forehead by Bawa Bikram Singh, who also presented the *khilats* of investiture to the Maharaja, to Prince Partab Singh as Heir-apparent, and to Raja Dhian Singh as Minister. All the chiefs and Sardars were present and tendered their allegiance to the new Sovereign, and for Rani Chand Kaur the game was played out.

During these events Raja Dhian Singh and Raja Gulab Singh appeared to take different sides; but there is every reason to believe that they always maintained the closest alliance between themselves. One brother adopted the cause of Sher Singh, and the other that of the Rani in order that, whichever was successful, their own power and wealth might be secured. Raja Dhian Singh's conduct was such that his most devoted adherents were sometimes doubtful which party he really favoured; but although prepared for any emergency, he had a definite policy. He left Lahore for Jammu, hoping that Prince Sher Singh would in the absence make an effort to win the throne. He desired his success; but wished to be absent from Lahore, as he would have been compromised by the failure of the Prince, and it would have been indecent to have openly joined him while the Minister of Chand Kaur. But, supposing Sher Singh too timid

or too wanting in energy for the effort, Dhian Singh's absence from Lahore would still be advantageous to him. It would finally convince the weak government of Rani Chand Kaur that the Raja's help was necessary to their existence; and he would have been recalled with full powers, and would have been able to put Sher Singh aside as no longer necessary to his personal ambition. The army was also devoted to the Raja without whose aid Sher Singh could never hope to reign. But this project almost failed through the precipitance of Sher Singh. He knew Dhian Singh sufficiently to fear and distrust him, and hoped to gain power without his assistance at all. For this reason he attacked the fort immediately the army had come over to his side. Raja Dhian Singh at Jammu, and Raja Gulab Singh in the fort, had never anticipated this. Both knew that if the Prince should succeed without their help their influence would be destroyed, and for this reason Gulab Singh tried to obtain a respite from hostilities till his brother should arrive; and when this was refused determined to defend the fort to the last. He was, too, in the presence of danger brave as a lion; and though he always preferred intrigue to violence, yet, when intrigue had failed, there was no more skilful or gallant warrior than he, and he considered that in honour he could not yield the fort without a struggle. There was another reason which induced him to defend the fort. This was the immense wealth which it contained, a great portion of which, in money and jewels,* he carried away with him to Jammu. But putting Gulab Singh, his policy, his bravery and his avarice aside, that the fort was defended in the interest of Dhian Singh and not of Chand Kaur is clear from Raja Hira Singh being present within it, and one of its ablest defenders being Sultan Muhammad Khan Barakzai, a devoted follower of the Raja.

There is little more to tell of Rani Chand Kaur. Raja Gulab Singh proposed to take both her and Rani Sahib Kaur with him to Jammu; but this Sher Singh would not allow. He did not wish to put weapons into the hands of his enemy. She was ordered to leave the Saman Burj and retire to her house in the city, and here she carried on her intrigues with the chiefs and the army. Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia she sent to

* It has been stated that when Sher Singh entered the fort, Gulab Singh presented to him the *Koh-i-nur* diamond, which he asserted he had preserved. This is not correct. The Maharaja, on gaining the fort, was in great alarm at not finding the famous diamond, and both he and his Ministers believed that Gulab Singh had carried it off, as no doubt he would have done had he been able. But about a fortnight later Misra Beli Ram discovered it at Fatehgarh, the ancestral village of Rani Chand Kaur, whither that lady had sent it with many other crown jewels.

Calcutta to plead her cause with the Governor-General and her emissaries were busily employed all over the country. In October 1841 Sardar Atar Singh proceeded at her invitation from Thanesar to Ferozepur where he waited for a favourable opportunity to enter the Punjab. In the interest of the Mai were at this time about twelve thousand of the army and some powerful chiefs; but as Sher Singh grew unpopular from his inability to comply with the demands of the troops the influence of the Mai increased, and in April 1842 the army generally was favourable to her cause.

Maharaja Sher Singh now perceived that so long as this ambitious and scheming woman lived he could not be secure, and resolved on her destruction. Raja Dhian Singh equally desired her death. It is true that she was at the head of a party which his countenance could at any time render formidable should Sher Singh desire to get rid of him; but he saw that this was an improbable contingency, and that the Maharaja was convinced that, however much he disliked his Minister, he was unable to carry on the Government without him. He thus agreed to the death of the Rani, which he believed would free him from the fear of the hated Sindhanwalias.

Early in June 1842 Sher Singh, with most of the chiefs and a large force, marched to Wazirabad, Raja Dhian Singh remaining behind in Lahore. Chand Kaur had been ordered to take up her quarters again in the fort, of which Mihan Singh was in charge; and on the 12th of June her slave girls, who had received their orders, attempted to kill her by mixing poison in a beverage which they offered her. She tasted it and threw it away; and the girls then, fearing their design was discovered fell upon her with stones, fractured her skull and left her for dead. Raja Dhian Singh attended his victim immediately and had her wounds dressed. Fakir Nur-ud-din thought at one-time there was some hope of her life; but she never recovered her senses, and died within two days. The assassins were heavily ironed; and it is said that when threatened with mutilation they accused Dhian Singh openly of having instigated the murder and of having promised them great rewards for effecting it. Their fate is unknown; but it is supposed they were made away with by order of the Raja.

Chanda Singh, the brother of Rani Chand Kaur, held the Kanhaya estates until the accession of Sher Singh. They had been much improved

by Nao Nihal Singh who had sent to Fatehgarh much of his treasure which, with that accumulated by Chand Kaur, was seized by Sher Singh in February 1841. Kesar Singh and his mother were taken to Lahore, and were only released on the intercession of Chand Kaur, whom Sher Singh at that time hoped to marry. *Jagirs* of the value of Rs. 60,000 were left to Chanda Singh, Rs. 45,000 of which were resumed, after the murder of the Rani, when her large estates near Jammu fell into the hands of Raja Gulab Singh.

The misfortunes of the family were not yet ended. When Hira Singh rose to power he confiscated the whole of the remaining estates of Chanda Singh, the reason given being that he had illuminated his house on hearing of the death of Raja Dhian Singh. Whether the story was true or false, it is certain that in the Raja's death Chanda Singh had every reason for joy.

When Sardar Jawahir Singh became Minister, he restored to the family a *jagir* worth Rs. 3,060 at Talwandi and Kotli, which Kesar Singh enjoyed until his death in 1870. His nephew Sarup Singh is now the representative of the family. The latter's son Gulab Singh was a Jamadar in the 30th P. I., but was obliged to resign owing to ill-health. The family property has now shrunk to small dimensions. Sarup Singh has a small assignment of land at Fatehgarh in the Batala tahsil, where the ruins of the fort built by his ancestor are still standing. He also enjoys a small *muafi* in certain villages in the Ajnala tahsil, as well as cash *jagirs* of an annual value of Rs. 622, and is the owner of some three hundred *bighas* in Sangalpur, tahsil Ajnala, where he resides.

BHAGWAN SINGH, PANJHATHA.

- DULCHA SINGH.
  - Ramdat Singh.
    - Sahib Singh.
    - Ran Singh.
      - Nadhan Singh (died 1839).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1846).
        - Ala Singh. (died 1886).
          - Harnam Singh. (died 1905).
            - Lachhman Singh. (born 1895).
          - BHAGWAN SINGH. (BORN 1881).
        - Faujdar Singh (died 1894).
          - Udham Singh. (died 1874).
          - Sant Singh. (died 1886).
            - Gurdayal Singh. (born 1883).
            - Hardayal Singh. (born 1885).
          - Balwant Singh. (died 1906).
      - Sujan Singh. (died 1860).
      - Mul Singh.
      - Mit Singh
      - Jaimal Singh
        - Mahtab Singh. (dead).
        - Hira Singh. (dead).
          - Arjun Singh (dead).
          - Sujan Singh. (dead).
        - Wazir Singh.
          - Lal Singh. (dead).

The Panjhatha family, of Towar Rajput origin, claim to have descended from Raja Dalip or Dehlu, the wise and just Prince, who, before Alexander had invaded India or Vikramjit had ascended the throne of Malwa, founded and ruled over the city of Delhi.* In the reign of Aurangzeb, Rai Sahjran, an ancestor of Bhagwan Singh, emigrated to the Punjab and settled at Chawa Chada in the Jhelum district, where he lived for some fifteen years, and then removed to Amritsar, where his son Rai Than Wada founded the village which is still known by his name.

Dulcha Singh was the first of the family to become a Sikh, and entered the service of Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu, who gave him a *jagir*, and

* Indraprasta, which is supposed to have stood on the site of the present city of Delhi, was the capital of the Pandus, made over, according to the Mahabharat, to Yudishtira by his Kuru cousin Dhuryodhan. Dehlu, who is said to have founded the modern Delhi and to have reigned there four years, from 344 to 340 B. C., was defeated and taken prisoner by Phur, Raja of Kumaon, whom Hindu tradition identifies with Porus, the opponent of Alexander.

posted him with some troops to guard the frontier, where he was killed in an engagement with the Sikhs. His son Ramdat Singh joined the Sukarchakia confederacy under Sardar Mahan Singh, who gave him the command of two hundred horsemen. He was killed in the battle of Manchar near Ramnagar, when Mahan Singh was defeated by the Chatas under Ghulam Muhammad Khan. His eldest son, Sahib Singh, was killed a few years later fighting against the same tribe. Ram Singh joined Ranjit Singh about 1798, and received a *jagir* of Chaparwal in the Sialkot district. In 1807 he was one of the first in the storming of Narayangarh and was wounded in four places. He shortly afterwards fell into disgrace; and his *jagirs*, with the exception of the hereditary possession of Than Wada, were resumed.

Sardar Nadhan Singh entered the Ghorcharas on Rs. 4 a day, and served in several campaigns. In the fiercely contested battle of Teri, 1823, he greatly distinguished himself; he was several times wounded, and his horse was killed under him; and the Maharaja rewarded him with a grant of fourteen villages in the Gurdaspur district, worth about Rs. 14,000. Sujan Singh and Mul Singh also received appointments in General Court's brigade. Nadhan Singh accompanied the mission sent by the Lahore Government to Lord William Bentinck at Simla in 1831, and three years later he joined Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and Prince Nao Nihal Singh in the Peshawar expedition. He served throughout the campaign till 1837, when the death of Hari Singh and retreat of the Afghan army brought it to a close; and two years later he himself died, worn out before his time. Nadhan Singh won the name *Panjhatha*, meaning 'five-handed,' by his valour. In every battle he was among the first to advance and the last to retreat; and his body was so covered with the marks of his courage that it was said that there was left no place which the hand could cover without a wound.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh died the same year as Nadhan Singh, and the estates were confirmed to his son Jwala Singh by the new monarch Kharak Singh; Ala Singh being made commandant in the artillery. Jwala Singh was killed at Sobraon in 1846, and was succeeded in his *jagirs* by Faujdar Singh; but one year later Raja Lal Singh confiscated the whole estate, with the exception of three villages in the Gurdaspur district, worth Rs. 2,500. Both Faujdar Singh and his brother joined the rebels in 1848, and the remaining *jagirs* were consequently resumed.

Faujdar Singh was in 1858 appointed Thanadar of Kahnuwan, but was discharged at the time of the general reductions in the Police force. He was invested with the *Zaildarship* of twenty-eight villages in the Gurdaspur district. In 1859 he gave information to the Commissioner of Amritsar which led to the discovery of a criminal correspondence between Maharani Jindan, then resident in Nepal, and some disappointed persons in Lahore and Amritsar; and for this act of loyalty he received a present of Rs. 500 from Government. He was afterwards re-employed as Deputy Inspector of Police in the Muzaffargarh district. He had a *muafi* of five *ghumaos* in Dhanada, tahsil Raya, Sialkot; and he owned land yielding Rs. 100 per annum in Panja Chohan, tahsil Shakargarh, Gurdaspur, where he had his home. He died in 1894, and his nephew Bhagwan Singh now represents the family.

Sujan Singh died in 1860. During the detention of Major George Lawrence and family by Sardar Chatar Singh in 1849 he did his best to assist them, and on the return of peace received a small pension of Rs. 144 as an acknowledgment of his services. The widow of Jwala Singh received a pension from Government of Rs. 120 until her death in 1872.

The family is now in somewhat reduced circumstances and has no seat in Darbar.

MOTI SINGH, CHASHMAWALA.

GAJA SINGH.
- Jodh Singh.
  - Kartar Singh (died 1840).
    - Kharak Singh.
      - Kahar Singh (died 1866).
        - MOTI SINGH (BORN 1864).
          - Chatar Singh (died 1894).
          - Budh Singh.
    - Sham Singh (died 1841).
    - Prem Singh (dead).
  - Takht Singh (dead).

Gaja Singh joined the Kanhaya confederacy under Sardar Jai Singh about the year 1765, and having done good service received from his leader eight villages in *jagir*, worth Rs. 4,000. Jodh Singh was a child at the time of his father's death; but Sardar Jai Singh treated him with liberality, and on his reaching maturity confirmed to him his father's possessions. When Sardar Jai Singh died, his daughter-in-law Sada Kaur succeeded to the command of the confederacy, and to her Jodh Singh transferred his allegiance; and until her imprisonment by Ranjit Singh in 1821 he remained in her service, assisting in the administration of her large and scattered estates. The blow struck by the Maharaja, in the imprisonment of Sada Kaur and the confiscation of her possessions, was so sudden that little resistance was offered by the Kanhaya chiefs. The fort of Atalgarh indeed held out for some time, defended by a woman, one of the Rani's slaves, and Jodh Singh, stung by a reproach of the Maharaja's uttered in open Darbar, threw himself into the little fort of Nanga, near Jammu, which he defended for several days, but was at length compelled to surrender, and was heavily fined and thrown into prison, where he remained some months in charge of Hukma Singh Chimni. The next year, 1822, he was sent as Thanadar to Attock, and for four years held charge of the fort. He was then recalled to Lahore, and received a *jagir* in the Shakargarh district, with a third share in the village of Chashma, subject to the service of thirty-five sowars. He was placed under the orders

of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, with whom he served until the degradation of that powerful house. When Raja Hira Singh became Minister, Sardar Jodh Singh was posted to the Raja's own regiment, the Dera Khas. In the many revolutions which took place between this time and the annexation of the Punjab, the modest estates of Jodh Singh were untouched. Although an old man, he served with Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia during the Sutlej campaign with his contingent, and at the close of the war retired to his estate at Chashma, hoping to end his days in peace. But the Multan rebellion broke out; and his grandson, Kharak Singh, who had long served under Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala, and who was with Sardar Chatar Singh in Hazara when the insurrection began, joined the rebels and, marching to join the Sikh army under Sher Singh, with the family sowars, fought throughout the whole campaign. Jodh Singh, fearing the confiscation of his *jagir* and his probable confinement till the close of war, fled to Jammu, where he remained till after the battle of Gujrat. In consequence of the rebellion of Kharak Singh, the *jagirs* of the family in the Gurdaspur district, to the value of Rs. 15,200, were confiscated; but Jodh Singh, who was in no way concerned in his grandson's rebellion, received a pension of Rs. 720, which he enjoyed till his death at a great age in 1859. His life, embracing nearly a hundred years, had seen the rise of the Khalsa power, the glory and the fall of the Sikh empire.

Kahar Singh, father of the present representative, Moti Singh, died in 1866, leaving the ladies of the family in comparative poverty. They were allowed a pension of Rs. 180 per annum, of which one-third lapsed on the death of one of the widows and another third on the attainment of his majority by Moti Singh. The latter owns only some eighteen acres of land in Chashma, tahsil Pathankot, Gurdaspur, and the family has sunk to the status of ordinary cultivators.

The Chashmawalas are of Harchand Rajput origin, and came to the Punjab from Oudh about three hundred years ago.

HARNAM SINGH, BHAGA.

- AKAL.
  - Amar Singh (died 1805).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1808).
      - Hari Singh (died 1852).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1881).
          - Gulab Singh (died 1881).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1901)
          - Karam Singh (died 1875).
          - Udham Singh (died 1875).
          - Kirpa Singh (born 1895).
          - Mehr Singh (born 1898).
        - Jiwan Singh (died 1905).
          - HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1867).
          - Sant Singh (died 1864).
          - Fazl Hakk, convert, (born 1871).
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1884).
          - Muhammad Ikbal convert (born 1887).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1890).
    - Budh Singh (died 1846).
      - Partab Singh (died 1847).
      - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Kaka Singh (dead).

The Bhaga family, though at the present time of small consideration, formerly possessed both wealth and power. Its founder was Amar Singh, son of a Man Jat *zamindar* of the village of Bhaga in the Amritsar district, who about the year 1759 left his village to seek his fortune. He adopted the Sikh faith, joined the Kanhaya *Misal* and set up as a robber. He was so successful in his new profession that he was joined by a considerable number of followers, the chief of whom was a man named Karam Singh. He overran and took possession of a large part of the Gurdaspur district, including Sujanpur, Sukalgarh, Dharamkot and Bahrampur. He built a fort at Sukalgarh, where he chiefly resided, and where, in 1805, after a life spent in fighting, he died quietly in his bed, leaving his possessions, which he held intact till his death, to his eldest son Bhag Singh. This chief was not, like his father, of a warlike disposition, and made no attempt to extend his territory, but he was not the less a remarkable man. Few of the Sikh barons could spell out a page of the *Granth* or sign their names to a deed; but Bhag Singh was an accomplished scholar. He was master of both Persian and Sanskrit;

he was a skilful painter and understood the art of casting guns. He only survived his father three years, and on his death a dispute arose about the succession. Desa Singh Majithia, son of Amar Singh's sister, had always been warmly attached to Bhag Singh, and now favoured the succession of Hari Singh his son. The majority, however, supported Budh Singh, the brother, and declared that Hari Singh was illegitimate; and Budh Singh took possession of the estates. But he did not hold them long. In 1809 Ranjit Singh demanded supplies from him for the Kangra expedition. The Bhaga Sardar thought himself as good and as strong as the Lahore Sardar, and refused to give a man or a rupee. Ranjit Singh accordingly marched against him, and after a severe struggle defeated him and seized all the Bhaga territory. This result was much aided by the defection of Desa Singh Majithia. He had not forgiven Budh Singh for his triumph over Hari Singh, and went over to the enemy, where his knowledge of the Bhaga position and resources was so valuable that, after the affair was over, Ranjit Singh rewarded him by the grant of the Bhaga estates of Bhagowal and Sukalgarh; the latter of which remained with the Majithia family till 1859, when on the death of Sardar Lehna Singh, it lapsed to Government.

Ranjit Singh left to Budh Singh a *jagir* at Dharamkot Bhaga, worth Rs. 22,000, which he held till his death in 1846. Raja Lal Singh then resumed it; but on the representations of Sardar Lehna Singh a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 was released as a maintenance to Partab Singh, the only surviving son of Budh Singh, and his three widows. But before the formal order for the grant could be issued Partab Singh died sonless, and the Darbar assigned Rs. 3,800 to Hari Singh and the ladies of the family.

Hari Singh died in 1852. Of his sons, Ishwar Singh died in 1901 and Jiwan Singh in 1905. The former left two sons and the latter five, of whom the eldest, Harnam Singh, succeeded to the whole of the family *jagir* in the village of Burj Arayan near Batala worth Rs. 619. Two of his brothers have been converted to the Muhammadan faith, and are now known as Muhammad Ikbal and Fazl Hakk. Both hold land in Dharamkot, and the latter has in addition six squares of land in Lyallpur. Another brother, Gurdayal Singh, is a Jamadar in the 25th Cavalry; and the youngest brother, Balwant Singh, receives an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the family *jagir*, which he shares with his mother and sister

MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD, OF KADIAN

- FAIZ MUHAMMAD
  - Gul Muhammad (died 1800)
    - Ghulam Nabi (died childless).
    - Ata Muhammad.
      - Ghulam Mustafa
      - Ghulam Murtaza (died 1876).
        - Ghulam Kadir (died 1883).
          - Abdul Kadir (died 1868).
          - MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD (ADOPTED).
            - Aziz Ahmad (born 1892).
            - Rashid Ahmad (born 1903).
        - Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (died 1908).
          - Mirza Sultan Ahmad (born 1876).
          - Mahmud Ahmad (born 1889).
          - Sher Ahmad (born 1893).
          - Sharif Ahmad (born 1895).
          - Mubarak Ahmad (born 1899).
      - Ghulam Muhammad (died childless).
      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din (died 1866).
        - Imam-ud-din (died 1904).
        - Nizam-ud-din (born 1845).
          - Gul Muhammad (adopted by Imam-ud-din).
          - Dil Muhammad (died 1907).
        - Kamal-ud-din.
      - Ghulam Haidar.
        - Ghulam Hussain.
    - Kasim Beg
      - Ali Ghaus.

In 1530, the last year of the Emperor Babar's reign, Hadi Beg, a Mughal of Samarkand, emigrated to the Punjab and settled in the Gurdaspur district. He was a man of some learning, and was appointed *Kazi* or Magistrate over seventy villages in the neighbourhood of Kadian, which town he is said to have founded, naming it Islampur Kazi, from which Kadian has by a natural change arisen.* For several generations the family held offices of respectability under the imperial Government, and it was only when the Sikhs became powerful that it fell into poverty. Gul Muhammad and his son Ata Muhammad were engaged in perpetual quarrels with the Ramgarhia and Kanhaya *Misals*, who held the country in the neighbourhood of Kadian; and at last, having lost all his estates, Ata Muhammad retired to Begowal where,

* The Punjab dialect has *z*, and the Arabic *z* and *d* are often interchanged; as *Gumbaz*, *Gumbad*; *Ustad*, *Ustaz*.

under the protection of Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, he lived quietly for twelve years. On his death Ranjit Singh, who had taken possession of all the lands of the Ramgarhia *Misal*, invited Ghulam Murtaza to return to Kadian, and restored to him a large portion of his ancestral estates. He then, with his brothers, entered the army of the Maharaja, and performed efficient service on the Kashmir frontier and at other places.

During the time of Nao Nihal Singh, Sher Singh and the Darbar, Ghulam Murtaza was continually employed on active service. In 1841 he was sent with General Ventura to Mandi and Kulu, and in 1843 to Peshawar in command of an infantry regiment. He distinguished himself in Hazara at the time of the insurrection there; and when the rebellion of 1848 broke out, he remained faithful to his Government and fought on its side. His brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din also did good service at this time. When Bhai Maharaj Singh was marching with his force to Multan to the assistance of Diwan Mul Raj, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. with other *Jagirdars*, Langar Khan Sahiwal and Sahib Khan Tiwana, raised the Muhammadan population, and with the force of Misra Sahib Dayal attacked the rebels and completely defeated them, driving them into the Chenab, where upwards of six hundred perished.

At annexation the *jagirs* of the family were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 700 was granted to Ghulam Murtaza and his brothers, and they retained their proprietary rights in Kadian and the neighbouring villages. The family did excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. Ghulam Murtaza enlisted many men, and his son Ghulam Kadir was serving in the force of General Nicholson when that officer destroyed the mutineers of the 46th Native Infantry, who had fled from Sialkot, at Trimu ghat. General Nicholson gave Ghulam Kadir a certificate, stating that in 1857 the Kadian family showed greater loyalty than any other in the district.

Ghulam Murtaza, who was known as a skilful physician, died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son Ghulam Kadir. The latter was always active in assisting the local authorities, and possessed many certificates from officers connected with the administration. He served for a time as Superintendent of the Gurdaspur District Office. His only son died in early youth and he adopted his nephew Sultan Ahmad, who since Ghulam Kadir's death in 1883 has been regarded as the head of the family. Mirza Sultan Ahmad entered the service of Government as a Naib-

Tahsildar, and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is *lambardar* of Kadian, but his duties in this capacity are performed for him by his cousin Nizam-ud-din, the eldest surviving son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Imam-ud-din, brother of Nizam-ud-din, who died in 1904, served as Risaldar in Hodson's Horse at the siege of Delhi. His father Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was a Tahsildar.

Mention must be made of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, younger son of Ghulam Murtaza and founder of the remarkable religious movement known as the Ahmadiya. Born in 1839 he received an excellent education, and in 1891 he declared himself to be the promised Mahdi or Messiah of the Muslim faith. Being a skilled theologian and dialectician, he soon won over a large number of people to his tenets, and the Ahmadiya sect now claims to number as many as 300,000 adherents in the Punjab and other parts of India. The Mirza was the author of many works in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, in which he combated the doctrines of *Jahad*, and these are believed to have had a considerable influence among Muhammadans. His life was for many years a stormy one, as he was constantly involved in disputes and litigation with his religious opponents. But by the date of his death, which took place in 1908, he had attained a position in which he commanded the respect even of those who disagreed with his views. The head-quarters of the movement remains at Kadian, where the Anjuman-i-Ahmadiya has founded a large school and a printing press for the dissemination of news connected with the movement. The spiritual successor of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad is Maulvi Nur-ud-din, a well known physician, who was for some years in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Few of Ghulam Ahmad's own relations are followers of his teachings.

The family owns the whole of the large village of Kadian in proprietary right, and also levies a *talukdari* of five per cent. on the revenue of three neighbouring villages.

AMRIK SINGH, OF KHUNDA.

DAYANAT RAI.
- Lachhi Ram.
  - Maja Singh.
  - Gaja Singh.
    - Punjab Singh.
      - S. Prem Singh (died 1824).
        - Jawahir Singh (dead).
          - Tara Singh (dead).
        - Hira Singh (dead).
        - S. Jaimal Singh (died 1870).
          - Kirpal Singh (died 1872),
            - AMRIK SINGH (ADOPTED) (born 1888).
              - Ranjit Singh (born 1806).
        - Jaswant Singh (died 1844).
  - Tej Singh.

The Randhawa tribe is of Rajput origin, and its founder was resident in Bikanir seven hundred years ago. From him have descended seven families, more or less distinguished in the history of the Punjab; namely Dharamkot, Ghanianki, Hamiari, Doda, Dorangah or Talwandi, Kathu-Nangal and Khunda. Some account of the five last of these families will be given here. Khunda now takes the highest rank, while Kathu-Nangal, Dharamkot and Ghanianki are of little consideration at present.

Little is known of Randhawa, a Jadu Rajput, the ancestor from whom the tribe has derived its name. He was said to have been a great warrior, and his name *Ran*, war, and *dhawa*, a local form of *daurna*, to run, signifies his prowess; but whether he was wont to run into the battle or away from it is nowhere recorded. Neither he nor his immediate descendants left Bikanir; but Kajal, fifth in descent from Randhawa, emigrated to the Punjab and settled near Batala,* which had been founded some time before by Ram Deo, a Bhati Rajput.

* Batala is stated to have been founded in 1465 A.D., but in reality its age is far greater. Ram Deo first dug the foundations of the new town about two miles from the present site; but every night the excavation which he had dug during the day was filled up by supernatural agency, and Ram Deo was at last compelled to change the site of the town, which he called Batala, or change.

Batala was, however, a place of no importance till 1590, when Shamsher Khan, who, from being a eunuch in Akbar's *Zanana*, rose to the Governorship of the Manjha and the Jullundur Doab, beautified the town with fine buildings and a superb tank. Finding the Hindus averse to bathing in the tank, he sent 300 camels to Hardwar to fetch Ganges water with which to purify it; and the story is that from that day the tank has been always full, and the water has been always clear.

The brothers took possession of a valuable tract of country in the Gurdaspur district, including Naushera, Zafarwal, Khunda, Shahpur and adjacent villages, and the other branches of the Randhawa family about the same time rose to importance. The Khundawalas belonged to the Kanhaya *Misal*, and till the death of Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya in 1793 they kept possession of all their estates, worth nearly two lakhs of rupees; but Sada Kaur, widow of Jai Singh, and one of the ablest and most unscrupulous of her sex, taking advantage of some dissensions in the family, seized Naushera and Hayatnagar Kalan. Still later, in the time of Sardar Prem Singh, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the whole of the estate, leaving only ten villages to the family, worth Rs. 6,000. Punjab Singh, father of Prem Singh, had married a daughter of Nodh Singh Majithia, whose son, Sardar Desa Singh, possessed at this time great influence with the Maharaja. He managed to have Prem Singh placed under him with his ten sowars; and the young Sardar accordingly served with the Maharaja's forces in many campaigns, including those of Multan and Peshawar. He was drowned on the 2nd November 1824, when attempting, with the Maharaja's army, to ford the Indus, then much swollen by the rains, in pursuit of the Gandgarh insurgents, who had attacked and defeated Hari Singh Nalwa. The *jagir* was continued to his four sons on the same terms, namely, service of ten sowars in the Majithia contingent.

In 1836 Sardar Jaimal Singh entered the service of the Maharaja with his brother Jawahir Singh. He received a command in the Ramgarhia brigade from Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia in the place of his father-in-law Fateh Singh Chahal, who had lately died. The brothers accompanied Lehna Singh to Peshawar when he marched to relieve the Sikh army after its defeat by the Afghans at Jamrud in 1837. Jawahir Singh served with Lehna Singh in the hill country of Mandi; and the Khunda Sardars were, till the annexation of the Punjab, hereditary *jagirdars* of the Majithia chiefs. Jaswant Singh died in 1844.

Sardars Jawahir Singh and Hira Singh were sons of one mother; Sardars Jaimal Singh and Jaswant Singh of another; and no love was lost between the half-brothers. Sardar Lehna Singh, their immediate superior, on their disputing about the *jagir*, divided it between them thus: Jaimal Singh to hold Khunda, Khundi, Sujanpur, Bhudipur, Shahpur, Mali Samrar, and half of Harsian, Jafarwal and Bandiwal,

value Rs. 4,000 with an allowance of Rs. 2,000 cash, and to furnish six sowars. Jawahir Singh to hold Zafarwal, Malian and half Harsian, worth Rs. 2,000, with a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200, and to furnish four sowars. But just before Lehna Singh left the second time for Benares, another dispute arose about the proprietary right of the brothers. A *panchayat* or committee was appointed by Lehna Singh, which decided that Sardar Jaimal Singh should hold the proprietary rights of Khunda and Shahpur, the ancestral villages, and Sardar Jawahir Singh the proprietary rights of Naushera and Jhatupatu. But the proprietors of the last two villages, also of the Randhawa clan, disputed the right, and a decision was given in their favour in the Settlement Courts in 1854. Jawahir Singh then sued for half of Khunda and Shahpur, but the Settlement Officer decided against him.

Sardar Jawahir Singh never served the British Government. In 1850 he visited Sardar Lehna Singh at Benares, but soon afterwards returned to the Punjab. Sardar Jaimal Singh was in 1847 appointed Naib Adalati or Deputy Judge of Amritsar under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out he stood manfully, and without hesitation, on the side of the Government. He took an active part against the insurgents of the Manjha, whose houses he was directed to confiscate; and, by his loyalty, intelligence and zeal, won the highest praise from the authorities. After annexation he accepted service as Tahsildar of Batala, and did his best to render the new administration popular in the country. Although ignorant of the English system of procedure, he conducted his duties with so much ability that he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner and placed in the Thagi Department. There Colonel Sleeman, Major McAndrew, and Mr. Brereton testified to the value of his services. He was employed in collecting information in the villages, in arresting Thags, and in conducting prosecutions against them; and later made himself very useful in taking charge of the Jail and School of Industry. He resigned the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1860. In 1857 he did excellent service, and received, in acknowledgment of his loyalty, a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000. He died in 1870, after rendering many years of useful service as an Honorary Magistrate. His *jagir* of Rs. 2,200 per annum was continued to his son Kirpal Singh subject to a *nazrana* deduction of one-fourth. Kirpal Singh was also a Magistrate at Batala. He died in

1872 and the *jagir* grant was resumed. His widow, a daughter of Sardar Gopal Singh of Manauli, put forward a boy named Mahendra Singh as the son of Kirpal Singh. Tara Singh, the son of Jawahir Singh, however, denied Mahendra Singh's legitimacy, and eventually the Chief Court decided that the boy was not legitimate. The Sardarni thereupon, in 1891, adopted Amrik Singh, Mahendra Singh's son, under the authority vested in her by her husband's will. Amrik Singh then succeeded to all Sardar Kirpal Singh's property, which consists of about 2,000 *ghumaos* of land in tahsils Gurdaspur and Batala, bringing in an income of about Rs. 8,000 per annum. The family has no *jagir* or seat in Darbar.

SARDAR SHEO DEO SINGH, SINDHU, OF SIRANWALI.

- DARGAH SINGH.
  - Lal Singh.
    - Rani Ishwar Kaur married Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1840).
    - Mangal Singh (died 1864).
      - Sardar Richpal Singh (died 1907).
        - SARDAR SHEO DEO SINGH (BORN 1875).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1901).
          - Ragwant Singh (born 1905).
  - Tej Chand.
    - Ghasita.
      - Hukam Singh (died 1891).
        - Ganda Singh (born 1863).
        - Deva Singh (died 1887).
      - Hakim Singh (died 1846).

The ancestor of this family is said to have been one Hussain, a Sindhu Jat, who about the year 1500 A.D. founded the village of Hassanwala in the Gujranwala district. The village of Siranwali (the Place of Heads) in the Pasrur *tahsil* of the Sialkot district is also said to have been founded by him at the place where he overcame the powerful Karaya tribe, and, having cut off the heads of the slain, collected them in a heap and took his bath over them. But this blood-thirsty exploit was probably invented later to account for the name of the village. Siranwali, at any rate, passed out of the hands of the family; and Dargah, who first became a Sikh, had through poverty to leave the Sialkot district for Gurdaspur, where he became a sowar in the troop of Jaimal Singh Fatehgarhia. His son Lal Singh succeeded him, but being a man of some ability he rose to the command of one hundred horsemen.

The beauty of Ishwar Kaur, the daughter of Lal Singh, was celebrated in the Sialkot district; and in 1815, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was travelling in that direction, Lal Singh brought the girl to him, and she was sent to the royal *zanana* at Lahore Two months later, however, Ranjit Singh sent her to his son Prince Kharak Singh, who married her by *chadar-dalna* at Amritsar. Lal Singh died soon after this, but the young Mangal Singh, his son, profited by the royal connection. When he first came to Court he was but a rude Jat peasant; and it is said that the Maharaja

told the attendants to change his country garments for those fashionable at Court. Mangal Singh had never worn *pajamas* (the tight Sikh trousers), and, to the great amusement of the courtiers, attempted to put both legs into that portion of the garment which nature and the tailor had intended for but one. But Mangal Singh, though no courtier, was a clever young man, and rapidly rose to favour at Court. Prince Kharak Singh gave him the *jagirs* of Thalur and Khita, worth Rs. 5,000, and the charge of the *ilaka* of Chunian in the Lahore district. The Prince was so pleased with the adroitness of Mangal Singh in this appointment, that in 1820, with the Maharaja's approbation, he made him manager of all his affairs, civil and military, and conferred upon him a *jagir* of Rs. 19,000 with the title of Sardar. Mangal Singh recovered the old family village of Siranwali, which had till this time been in possession of Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala. For some years Mangal Singh remained in high favour, receiving large additions to his *jagirs* and attending Prince Kharak Singh in all his expeditions and campaigns. But in the year 1834 Sardar Chet Singh Bajwa, who had married Chand Kaur, the niece of Sardar Mangal Singh, and whom he himself had introduced to the notice of Kharak Singh, was appointed to the management of the Prince's affairs in the room of Mangal Singh. The latter, however, did not suffer in fortune by the change, as Kharak Singh gave him new *jagirs*, which with those already in his possession amounted in value to Rs. 2,61,250, of which Rs. 62,750 were personal, and the balance for service of seven hundred and eighty sowars, thirty zamburas and two guns.

Chet Singh's elevation was the cause of his destruction. During Ranjit Singh's reign he remained chief favourite of the Prince, and his power was very great; for Kharak Singh was a weak man, and a favourite could influence him as he chose; but after the death of Ranjit Singh and the accession of Kharak Singh, the Sardars, whose jealousy Chet Singh had aroused, determined to destroy him. Raja Dhian Singh and Prince Nao Nihal Singh were the leaders of the conspiracy; and the unfortunate favourite was murdered openly in the palace, and almost in the presence of his royal master.

In 1834, when Chet Singh was first taken into favour, Sardar Mangal Singh was sent to the Dera Ghazi Khan district to keep the wild Mazari tribe in order; but although he was as energetic as any of his predecessors, he was unable to restore the frontier to any degree of quiet.

In November 1840 Maharaja Kharak Singh died, and Rani Ishwar Kaur was burnt as a *sati* upon the funeral pile. It was asserted at the time, and there is every reason to believe truly, that this lady was not a voluntary victim; that she was urged and, indeed, compelled to burn, and that it was Raja Dhian Singh who was the contriver of the tragedy. Great jealousy had always existed between Ishwar Kaur and Chand Kaur, the principal wife of Kharak Singh; and the influence of this Rani was also used to induce her rival to become a *sati*.

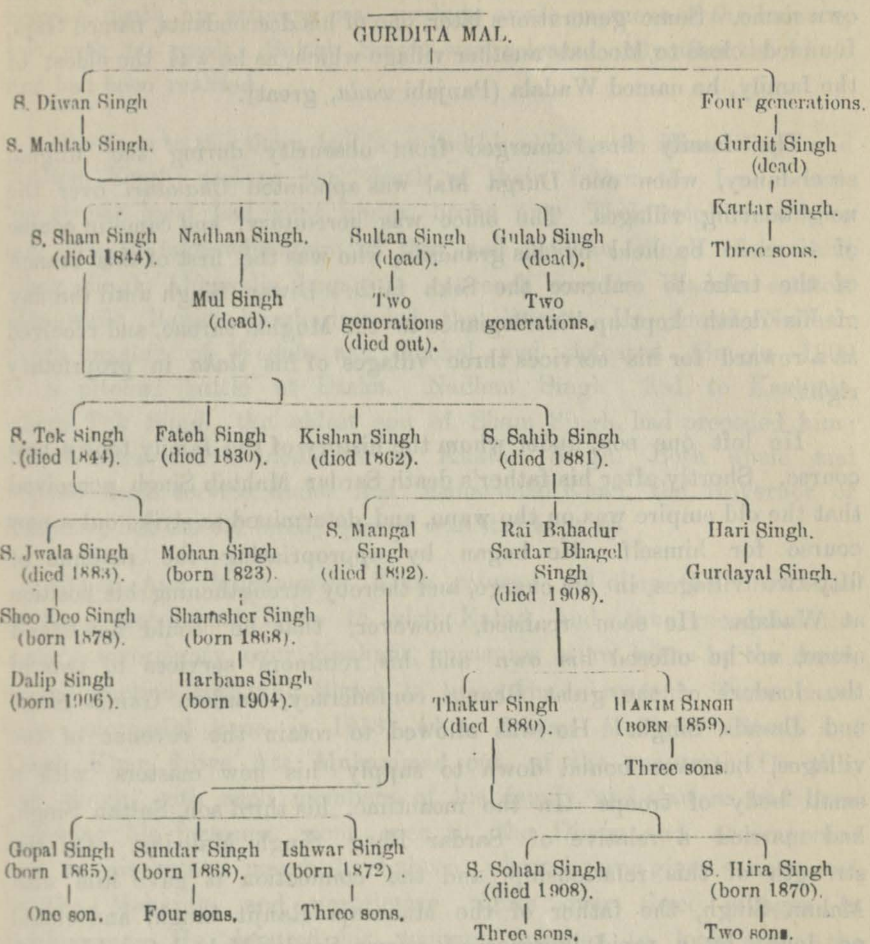
Mangal Singh hoped that he might obtain some share of power at this time. His position as brother-in-law of the late Maharaja, and the great wealth which he had amassed during many years of service, gave him some reason to believe that he might, with Prince Sher Singh, be able to form some stable government; but Raja Dhian Singh, having got rid of Sardar Chet Singh, had no intention of permitting another rival to obtain power, and Mangal Singh fell gradually into the back ground. Some time later Maharaja Sher Singh resumed all Mangal Singh's original *jagirs* except Rs. 37,000, but granted him new ones to the value of Rs. 1,24,500 at Sahiwal and Bankal Chimi. He held these up to 1846, when Raja Lal Singh seized them, leaving the Sardar only Rs. 86,000 of the old *jagirs*, and granting Rs. 36,000 new, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty sowars. This reduction was the more unjust, as Sardar Mangal Singh, after the death of Kharak Singh, had not meddled with politics; and the reason of the confiscation was evident, as the *jagirs* were given by Lal Singh to his cousin Misra Amir Chand. In some measure to make up for his loss, Major Lawrence, the Resident, caused him to be appointed *Adalati*, or Chief Justice, of the Rachna Doab. In this appointment he gave little satisfaction. He was a plain soldier, and judicial work in no way suited him. When the rebellion broke out in 1848 he was at Wazirabad, and was placed in charge of the ferries. According to his own account, he was taken prisoner by Raja Sher Singh when opposing the passage of the rebel force, and kept under restraint until just before the battle of Ramnagar, when he effected his escape and joined Major Nicholson, under whose orders he remained till the close of the campaign. The conduct of Sardar Mangal Singh appeared suspicious to the authorities, and after annexation only a cash pension of Rs. 12,000 was allowed to him for life. But it must in fairness be remembered that no treason was ever proved against the Sardar; that he joined the British

at a critical time; and that he was employed in procuring supplies and on other service for the British army up to the very end of the war. Sardar Mangal Singh died in June 1864.

He left four widows, for each of whom an annual pension of Rs. 200 was fixed by the Government. These have all since died. His only son Richpal Singh, who succeeded to his father's title of Sardar and his seat in Provincial Darbars, was taken under the Court of Wards until he attained his majority in 1868. In 1870 he married the niece of Rani Jind Kaur, widow of Sardar Kashmira Singh, and in 1884 was nominated President of the District Board. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first Native gentleman unconnected with the Government service gazetted to an appointment of this kind. In the same year he was entrusted with civil and criminal powers as an Honorary Magistrate over a circle of two hundred and fifty villages with his Court at Siranwali. This office he filled to the general satisfaction for 18 years, and resigned in 1902, when his son Sardar Sheo Deo Singh was appointed in his stead.

Sardar Richpal Singh died in 1907, and his son Sheo Deo Singh has been granted the title of Sardar and the family seat in Provincial Darbars.

SARDAR HAKIM SINGH, SINDHU, OF WADALA.



The Sindhu tribe is of Rajput origin and claims descent from the Raghubansi Solar Branch. Although there is a tradition that Sindhu, its founder, came from Ghazni in Afghanistan, the original home of the tribe was undoubtedly in the north-west of Rajputana. Their chief settlements at the present day are in the Manjha. Lahore and Amritsar have numerous Sindhu villages. There are many in Gurdaspur, ninety in Gujranwala, fifty in Sialkot, and a few in Gujrat. Further north the tribe is not found.

Sindhu first settled in the Tarn Taran *pargana* of the Amritsar district. Many years after his death his descendant Mochal emigrated ot

Sialkot, where, close to Daska, he founded a village to which he gave his own name. Some generations later, one of his descendants, named Gaju, founded close to Mochal another village which, as he was the eldest of the family, he named Wadala (Panjabi *wada*, great).

The family first emerged from obscurity during the Mughal ascendancy, when one Durga Mal was appointed *Chaudhri* over the neighbouring villages. The office was hereditary, and came in course of time to be held by his grandson, who was the first of this branch of the tribe to embrace the Sikh faith. Diwan Singh until the day of his death kept up his allegiance to the Mughal throne, and received as a reward for his services three villages of his *ilaka* in proprietary right.

He left one son, under whom the history of the family took a new course. Shortly after his father's death Sardar Mahtab Singh perceived that the old empire was on the wane, and determined to strike out a new course for himself. He began by appropriating the revenue of fifty-two villages in his charge, and thereby strengthening his position at Wadala. He soon realised, however, that he could not stand alone, so he offered his own and his retainers' services to two of the leaders of the great Bhangi confederacy, Sardars Ganda Singh and Jhanda Singh. He was allowed to retain the revenue of the villages, but was bound down to supply his new masters with a small body of troops. In the meantime, his third son, Sultan Singh, had married a relative of Sardar Bhag Singh Malodha. On the strength of this relationship, and the connection it gave him with Mahan Singh, the father of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and elated no doubt by a rapid increase of power, Sardar Mahtab Singh* began to intrigue on his own account. This excited the apprehensions of Mahan Singh, who summoned him to a family gathering at Gujranwala. He set out with great pomp and ceremony at the head of five hundred men; but on the day after his arrival he was entrapped, after the fashion of the times, and put in close confinement. A large force was sent to subdue Wadala, but the four sons showed a bold front; and after a little desultory fighting, an arrangement was come to by which the young men secured their father's release on payment of a fine of Rs. 1,25,000. As all the money was not forthcoming at once, Sultan Singh, whose marriage was partly the

cause of the disturbance, was given up as a hostage. On Mahan Singh's death an attempt was made to evade payment of the balance, but with no result. Sultan Singh was released only after the whole fine had been realised.

Previous to this there had been bad blood between Sham Singh and Nadhan Singh; and on the death of their father the feud which his strong hand had kept under, broke out. Their neighbours were not slow to take advantage of this, and Nadhan Singh Hatu and Bhag Singh Ahluwalia began to encroach on the Wadala estates. Meanwhile Ranjit Singh invaded the district. He found Nadhan Singh master of Wadala and Mochal, and defeated him in 1809 in a pitched battle at Daska. Nadhan Singh fled to Kashmir, where Tek Singh, the eldest son of Sham Singh, had preceded him; and Wadala was handed over to Kharak Singh. Both uncle and nephew took service under Ata Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Kashmir; but the old family quarrel was still kept up.

When Ata Muhammad Khan refused to obey the invitation of Dost Muhammad Khan to visit Kabul, and thus recognise the Amir's sovereignty over Kashmir, measures were taken by the Amir, in conjunction with the Sikhs, to bring him to reason. These came to a successful issue in 1813, when Diwan Mohkam Chand and Fateh Khan drove Ata Muhammad out of the country. On this, Tek Singh, with such members of his family and clan as had been following his fortunes, went over to the Diwan and accompanied him on his return march to Lahore, where he was given a command by the Maharaja and proprietary rights over three villages in Hoshiarpur. He deputed his younger brother to look after the latter, and went on service to Attock. From that time, until his death in 1844, he was constantly employed on one or other of the petty wars and campaigns which the Khalsa found it necessary to engage in to keep their rule from falling to pieces.

In return for Tek Singh's services his uncles were confirmed in possession of a small portion of the original family estates, to which they had returned shortly after the establishing of Ranjit Singh's rule over the Sialkot district. None of these men, and none of their children, took any active part in the constant succession of hostilities which only ended with

the British occupation. The adventurous and pushing spirit of the race seemed to be inherited only by the children of Sardar Sham Singh.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in Hoshiarpur in 1830 leaving no issue, and Kishan Singh succeeded to the management of the *jagir* villages. On his death in 1862 the *jagir* lapsed to Government, but the family still hold land in the district. He left two daughters, both of whom have since died.

Sardar Sahib Singh was a soldier like his eldest brother, and served in the Bara Ghorchara, but he did not enjoy the same opportunities of distinction as Tek Singh. He died in 1881.

Jwala Singh and Mohan Singh were with their father when the latter died in Kashmir. General Mihan Singh, the Governor, provided for the elder, and the younger was given a commission in the Sher Dil regiment. When the Governor was murdered by his own troops, Jwala Singh narrowly escaped with his life. He joined the force that arrived to quell the rebellion; and when order was restored gave up his commission and returned to Wadala, where he remained looking after the private property inherited from his father. This was confiscated for his rebellion during the second Sikh War. Sardar Jwala Singh died in 1883 leaving one son, a boy of five years of age.

Mohan Singh was given a commission in the Sher Dil regiment when only ten years of age. He served with them until 1855, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem. On the outbreak of the Mutiny at Meerut he offered his services, and was gazetted as Subadar and Wardi Major of the Banda Military Police. He distinguished himself by his gallantry during the rebellion, and was twice severely wounded in personal encounters with the rebels. As a reward he was granted a pension of Rs. 120 and the rights to two wells in Mochal.

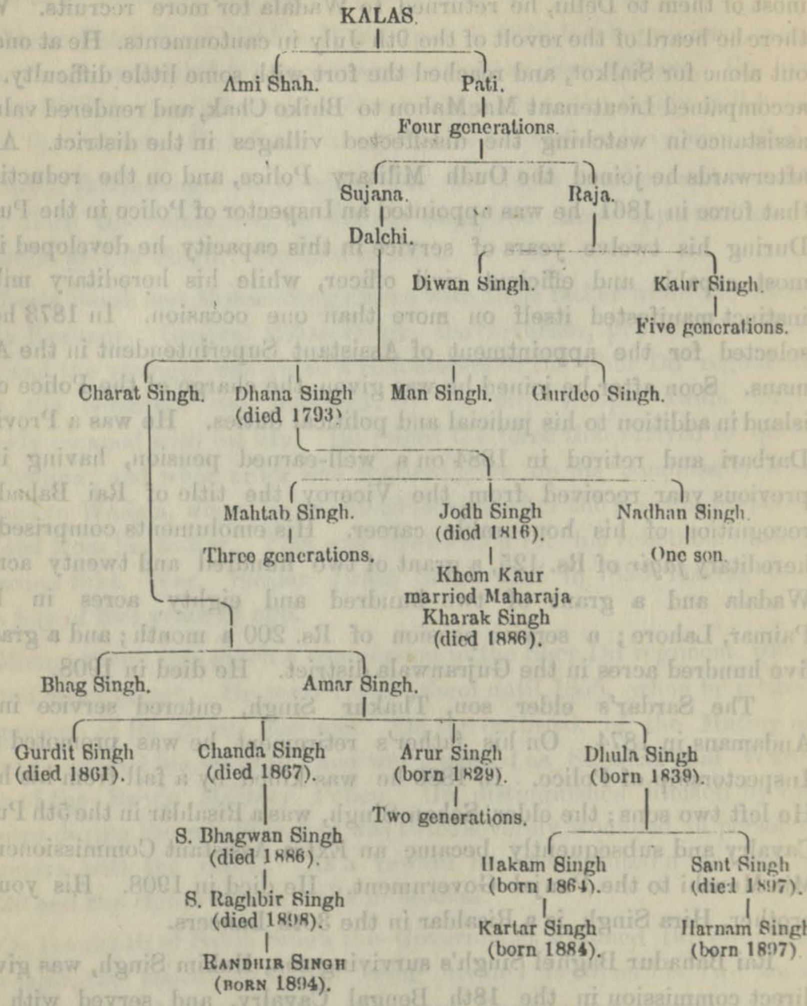
On the death of Sahib Singh the Government resumed three-fourths of his *jagir*, the remaining fourth being divided between his two sons. The elder, Mangal Singh, did not accept Government service, but he always rendered loyal assistance to the District Officials. He died in 1892. Two of his sons entered the army. Gopal Singh was a Jamadar in the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Sundar Singh is a Risaldar and Wardi Major in the 18th (P. W. O). Tiwana Lancers. Mangal Singh's youngest son Ishwar Singh is *Zaildar* of Wadala. Sahib Singh's second son, Baghel Singh, had a distinguished career. When the Mutiny broke out in May 1857 Baghel Singh, in response to a call from the Deputy Commissioner

came to Sialkot with two hundred men, and was appointed a Subadar in the Police; and after training his men for a month at Sialkot, and despatching most of them to Delhi, he returned to Wadala for more recruits. While there he heard of the revolt of the 9th July in cantonments. He at once set out alone for Sialkot, and reached the fort with some little difficulty. He accompained Lieutenant MacMahon to Bhiko Chak, and rendered valuable assistance in watching the disaffected villages in the district. A year afterwards he joined the Oudh Military Police, and on the reduction of that force in 1861 he was appointed an Inspector of Police in the Punjab. During his twelve years of service in this capacity he developed into a most capable and efficient civil officer, while his hereditary military instinct manifested itself on more than one occasion. In 1873 he was selected for the appointment of Assistant Superintendent in the Andamans. Soon after he joined he was given the charge of the Police of the island in addition to his judicial and political duties. He was a Provincial Darbari and retired in 1884 on a well-earned pension, having in the previous year received from the Viceroy the title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of his honourable career. His emoluments comprised the hereditary *jagir* of Rs. 125, a grant of two hundred and twenty acres in Wadala and a grant of two hundred and eighty acres in Rakh Paimar, Lahore; a service pension of Rs. 200 a month; and a grant of five hundred acres in the Gujranwala district. He died in 1908.

The Sardar's elder son, Thakur Singh, entered service in the Andamans in 1874. On his father's retirement he was promoted to an Inspectorship of Police. In 1880 he was killed by a fall from his horse. He left two sons; the elder, Sohan Singh, was a Risaldar in the 5th Punjab Cavalry and subsequently became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government. He died in 1908. His younger brother, Hira Singh, is a Risaldar in the 30th Lancers.

Rai Bahadur Baghel Singh's surviving son, Hakim Singh, was given a direct commission in the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and served with that regiment throughout the last Afghan campaign. He was afterwards a Subadar in one of the Police battalions in Burma, from which he retired on a pension. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and is recognized as the head of the family since his father's death.

SARDAR RANDHIR SINGH, KALAS BAJWA.



The ancestor who gives his name to this branch of the Bajwa Jats was one Kalas, whose history is shrouded in obscurity. He was the son of one Manga, whose grave, *Manga ka Mari*, is one of the sights of Pasrur and an object of veneration to the whole Bajwa tribe, both Hindus and Muhammadans. The initial rites of the marriage ceremony are celebrated on this spot by those Bajwas whose homes are not too far away to prevent a general family gathering.

Kalas himself seems to have left Pasrur and founded a village to which he gave his own name. This village is now known as Kalalwala, a corruption of the original, which has led to a misapprehension of the origin of this fine old family. Kalas had two sons, Ami Shah and Pati. The descendants of the latter, although they were the younger branch, were the first to bring themselves to the front in the constant struggles which preceded the firm establishment of the Khalsa in the Punjab.

Hari Singh, the Bhangi chief, having no son, adopted Diwan Singh, and towards the year 1760 left him heir to his estates. Diwan Singh was able to retain only half of his heritage; and on his death, a few years later, the Khalsa proclaimed Dhana Singh as his successor. Dhana Singh had already distinguished himself in the service of Hari Singh by his gallantry at the siege of Bhera and in all the fighting round Gujrat, while his younger brother, Man Singh, had lost his life in the service of the same chief.

When the Bhangi confederacy wrested Sialkot from the Pathans and Rajputs and divided the various estates, Kalalwala (as it was then called), Panwanas Chuhara, and Maharajko fell to the share of Dhana Singh. On his death in 1793, Maharaja Ranjit Singh recognized his son Jodh Singh as the representative Sardar, he being the only one of the three sons who seemed to inherit his father's spirit. Not long after this Jodh Singh was attacked by the Maharaja, who made the connection of the former with his old enemy Sahib Singh Gujratia the excuse for increasing his own private estates. Jodh Singh carried on the unequal struggle for some three years, but in the end was compelled to make a complete submission. On this he was granted *jagirs* to the value of some Rs. 60,000, and became so accomplished a courtier that, in 1816, the Maharaja married his son Prince Kharak Singh to Khem Kaur, the only child of Jodh Singh. Sahib Singh did his utmost to prevent this alliance, which weakened his own position, on the ground that it was contrary to the custom of the Bajwa Jats, he, Sahib Singh, having already married the aunt of Ranjit Singh himself. Jodh Singh died the same year; and the personal influence of his widow at the Sikh Court, added to that of her daughter, secured the succession of Sardar Chanda Singh to the family estates and *jagirs*. Chanda Singh's father had been a Subadar in the Sham Souta Regiment, and his steady adherence to the

Maharaja justified the passing over of Nadhan Singh, the only surviving son of Dhana Singh.

Chanda Singh and his elder brother Gurdit Singh rose in 1848, and, fortifying themselves in Kalalwala itself, had to be attacked and defeated by an English force, which blew up the fort and destroyed the village. Though there is now little doubt that Rani Khem Kaur had induced her cousins to act as they did, the Government granted her a pension of Rs. 2,400, which she enjoyed until her death in 1886. Gurdit Singh and Chanda Singh got nothing; and the former died soon after the annexation of the Punjab. Chanda Singh settled down to looking after the remnant of Dhana Singh's estates, and died in 1867.

His only son, Bhagwan Singh, became the head of this branch of the family. He led the life of a country gentleman, and for some few years before his death in 1886 exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. Chanda Singh married his only daughter Mehtab Kaur to Sardar Tej Singh Atariwala. She accompanied her husband into exile, and settled down at Bareilly, where two of her distant cousins, Hira Singh and Hakim Singh, joined her.

Sardar Raghbir Singh, the only child of Bhagwan Singh, succeeded his father as head of the family. He was educated at the Aitchison College and died in 1898. His only son, Randhir Singh, is the present representative of the family, and is being educated at the Aitchison College.

Sant Singh was the only member of this side of the house who took military service. He was for three years with the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, and held a commission in one of the Military Police Battalions in Burmah. He died in 1897.

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH, BAJWA, OF KALASWALA.

- **KALAS.**
  - **Six generations.**
    - **S. Kushhal Singh (died 1833).**
      - S. Gulab Singh (died 1861).
      - S. Dula Singh (died 1857).
        - Colonel Jiwan Singh (died 1851).
          - S. Sant Singh, (died 1871) (childless).
          - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jagat Singh, C.I.E. (died 1903).
            - S. Partab Singh (died 1906).
              - Gurdayal Singh (born 1900).
              - Bhagwan Singh (born 1904).
            - SARDAR AUTAR SINGH (BORN 1884).
            - Upar Singh (born 1887).
            - Payar Singh (born 1888).
              - Harcharan Singh (born 1907).
            - Datar Singh (born 1894).
        - S. Kishan Singh, (died 1841) (childless).
        - S. Sham Singh (died 1843).
          - Three generations.
        - S. Fateh Singh
          - Three generations.
        - S. Kahan Singh (died 1876).
          - Three generations.
        - S. Ishwar Singh (died 1863).
          - Basant Singh (died 1905).
            - Akal Singh (born 1879).

Although this side of the family came into prominence at a later stage, and thus allowed the younger branch to assume the hereditary chiefship, the authenticated history of its members down to the present day presents a noble record. They were consistently distinguished by personal bravery, while one or two have displayed no small military capacity. But the hereditary feeling of loyalty to their immediate chief and, perhaps, the lack of what has been described as "political divination," have prevented the family from ever acquiring sufficient land to justify their disputing the Sardarship of the tribe with the younger branch.

The first member of the family of whom an accurate account is obtainable is Sardar Kushhal Singh, who seems to have been by choice

a scholar, and who was only forced to develop his latent military talent by the reverses of his brother. On the final defeat of the latter by Mahan Singh, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Kushhal Singh offered his sword to Sahib Singh Gujratia, to whom he proved a staunch adherent.

When Ranjit Singh finally crushed the opposition of the lesser Sardars, Kushhal Singh refused to worship the rising sun, and retired to the old home, where his name is still held in reverence. He died there in 1833.

The Maharaja, who never failed to appreciate gallantry, even in an enemy, persuaded the old Sardar to part with his sons, both of whom eminently justified his selection. The elder Gulab Singh became a Jamadar of Artillery, and fought against the British. On the annexation of the Province he retired to look after the family property in Kalaswala, but soon tired of a quiet life. He went to his nephew, Colonel Jiwan Singh, who secured his appointment as Risaldar in a cavalry regiment, with which he served all through the Mutiny. He came out of the campaign with no little distinction, and died at a ripe old age three years afterwards.

His younger brother, Dula Singh, became one of the most dashing cavalry leaders of Ranjit Singh's army. He was constantly employed on the Afghan frontier, and received two severe wounds in expeditions against Dost Muhammad Khan. These forced him to retire, while still a young man, on a small *jagir*, which was continued to him by the British Government. He died in 1857 at Kalaswala, leaving six sons. The eldest, Jiwan Singh, was a remarkable character. As soon as he was able to bear arms his father secured him a small command in Kharak Singh's army. He first saw service in Kashmir, where he was wounded. For his bravery at Tonk he was appointed to the Adjutancy of the Sher Dil Paltan, a regiment with which his name is inseparably associated. He again went on active service in Kashmir, where, in the engagement which resulted in the defeat of Raja Gauhar Man, he lost his younger brother, Sardar Kishan Singh. For his services in this campaign he was promoted to the command of the regiment, and received the village of Sangah, which is still held in perpetual *jagir* by the family. Shortly after the return of the regiment to Lahore,

Jiwan Singh was sent with it to Amritsar to guard the Darbar Sahib, or Sikh temple. During the Second Sikh War the old Sardar remained thoroughly loyal, and gave more than one proof of his fidelity. On annexation the regiment was taken over by the British, and formed the nucleus of what is now known as the 19th Punjab Infantry. Jiwan Singh was confirmed in the position of commandant with the rank of Colonel, and a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem was granted as a return for his services, the value of which is set forth in a letter of the Board of Administration in the following terms: "He is the only Sikh officer in the Punjab who not only remained faithful to his trust, but by his ability and address managed to keep his regiment faithful also." Shortly after he had taken up the honourable and responsible duties of his new command at Amritsar, hearing one day that two drunken European soldiers were making a disturbance in the bazar, he went to persuade them to return to their barracks in Fort Gobindgarh. While he was trying to get them to leave the city, one of them seized a sword lying in a shop and killed the old man by a blow on the neck. Thus died, after long years of service, every one of which was marked by some stout action or feat of arms, one of the bravest and most blameless of a gallant and loyal race. The Governor-General of India, in a letter written on receiving news of the murder, while expressing the personal esteem he felt for the deceased, speaks of his death as "a public loss to the State he had served so well." In the same letter the Viceroy sanctioned the continuance of the Rs. 300 *jagir* to the heirs male of Colonel Jiwan Singh in perpetuity, and in addition sanctioned the allotment of Rs. 2,000 per annum in cash pensions to several members of the family. The Commander-in-Chief published a special General Order lamenting his loss.

The next brother, Sardar Sham Singh, a cavalry officer under Kharak Singh, lost his life at the hands of a band of dacoits when on his way to Peshawar to rejoin his regiment from leave in 1843. His widow and three sons were each granted a small pension by the British Government. Sardar Fateh Singh joined the Sher Dil Regiment some time after his brother, and was confirmed subsequently as a Subadar in the 19th Punjab Infantry. He served throughout the Mutiny with distinction, and retired on an invalid pension in 1869.

Sardar Kahan Singh began his career under General Avitabile, and was present in the Khyber Pass actions and throughout the Yusafzai campaign. He served with the Sher Dils in the Sutlej campaign. He commanded the Jail guard at Lahore and suppressed the prisoners' revolt in 1848-49. He then entered the 30th Punjab Infantry, and went through the Mutiny as a Subadar. He rose to be Subadar-Major, and served through the Bhutan campaign of 1864-65, retiring shortly afterwards. He died in 1876.

The youngest of the six brothers, Sardar Ishwar Singh, was also trained by Colonel Jiwan Singh; and from being an officer in the family regiment became a Subadar in the 19th Punjab Infantry. With the latter he served throughout the Mutiny, and was decorated with the Order of Merit for his conduct at Delhi. He died in 1863 of heart disease, leaving one son, Basant Singh, who was afterwards a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Colonel Jiwan Singh left two sons. Sardar Sant Singh, the elder, first saw active service under General Avitabile at Peshawar when he was quite a boy. When his father was murdered, the Viceroy specially sent him as an Assistant to General John Nicholson, then employed in bringing the Bannu frontier into order. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he was given a separate command of two hundred men of his father's old corps and entrusted with independent duties in Kangra. As a reward for his services he was appointed an Inspector of Police, and continued to do good work in his new capacity until his retirement on pension in 1867. His two widows now receive a joint yearly pension of Rs. 350.

The younger brother, Sardar Jagat Singh, also did much to emulate the brilliant career of his father. Born in 1838, he was a mere boy when Sir John Lawrence called on the family to furnish recruits for Delhi in 1857. He at once joined at Kangra with one hundred and twenty men, and was given a commission as Subadar in the 29th Punjab Infantry. Young as he was he was appointed Subadar-Major during the Mutiny, a position he held until his retirement in 1882. He served with the 29th in the Bhutan and Jawaki Expeditions, and went through both phases of the Afghan campaign. He won the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Paiwar Kotal on 2nd December 1878, and

was granted the Order of British India. All British officers who came in contact with him, and notably General John Gordon, who was well qualified to judge, testified how worthily he upheld, by his gallantry, military capacity and simple courtesy, the proud record of his house.

He lived after his retirement at Kalaswala, and employed his abilities and personal influence in the service of Government as President of the District Board. His family consisted of five sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter married Sardar Janmeja Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Sardar Indar Singh, at one time Attaché to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The eldest son, Partab Singh, married the daughter of Sardar Hari Singh, son of Sardar Lal Singh Talwandi, of the Randhawa family.

Sardar Jagat Singh had an estate of two hundred and fifty acres, which yields an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He also enjoyed the following assignments : the revenue of *mauza* Sangah, Rs. 300 per annum, granted to himself and his heirs male in perpetuity; Rs. 350 per annum, being the share assigned to him out of the *jagir* of his father, Colonel Jiwan Singh; a military pension of Rs. 2,128 per annum; the income of two hundred and fifty acres of land, amounting to Rs. 1,100 per annum, granted by Government as a reward for his distinguished military services. Sardar Jagat Singh was a Provincial Darbari and held the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1893 in recognition of his services as President of the District Board in Sialkot, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, he was made a C. I. E.

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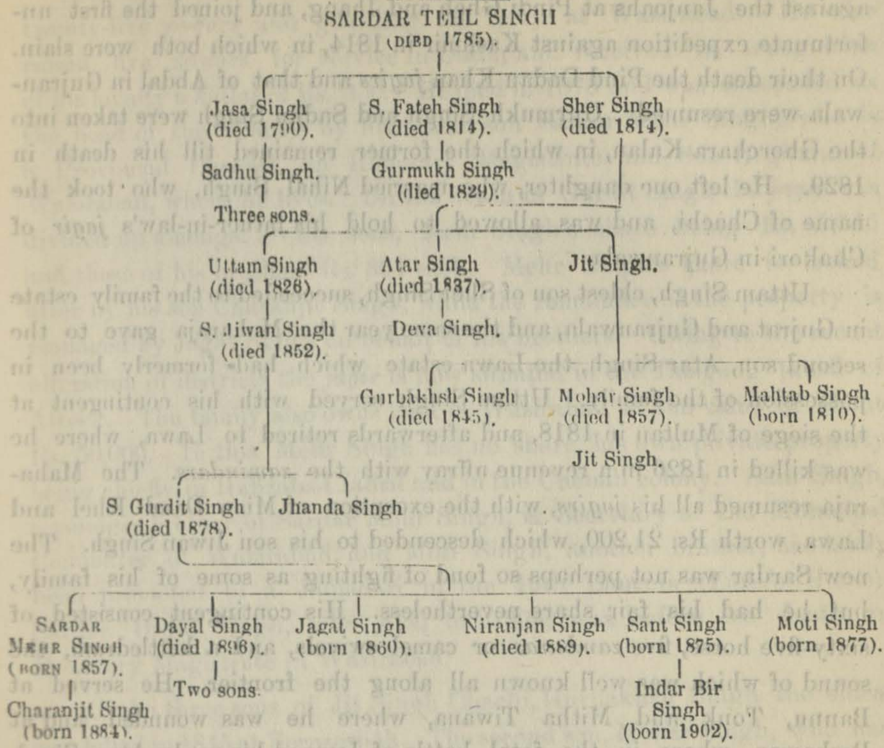
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SARDAR MEHR SINGH, CHACHI.



The original home of the Chachi family is not certainly known, though, being of the Kohli Khatri tribe, its ancestor in all probability emigrated from Bhatner to the Punjab where he settled at Salargah in Chach, whence the title Chachi of the family is taken.

Sardar Tehl Singh first entered the service of the Khatar Sardars, but later joined Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia when that chief was becoming powerful, and received from him *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 36,700 at Mian Daud Khel, Lawa and Dalar. This was in the year 1741. Tehl Singh made conquests on his own account, and captured the forts of Dawar and Mapal from the Pathans of Makhad, both of which places he held till 1785. On the death of Tehl Singh his three sons succeeded to all his *jagirs*. Jasa Singh died soon after his father; but Sardars Sher Singh and Fateh Singh throughout the early years of Ranjit Singh's reign did excellent service, and received large additions to their estates at Bharatpur, Sahiwal, Kunja and elsewhere to the value of

Rs. 53,000. The brothers served at Kask in the Pind Dadan Khan district, against the Janjoahs at Pindi Gheb and Jhang, and joined the first unfortunate expedition against Kashmir in 1814, in which both were slain. On their death the Pind Dadan Khan *jagirs* and that of Abdal in Gujranwala were resumed. Gurmukh Singh and Sadhu Singh were taken into the Ghorchara Kalan, in which the former remained till his death in 1829. He left one daughter, who married Nihal Singh, who took the name of Chachi, and was allowed to hold his father-in-law's *jagir* of Chakori in Gujranwala.

Uttam Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, succeeded to the family estate in Gujrat and Gujranwala, and the same year the Maharaja gave to the second son, Atar Singh, the Lawa estate which had formerly been in possession of the family. Uttam Singh served with his contingent at the siege of Multan in 1818, and afterwards retired to Lawa, where he was killed in 1826 in a revenue affray with the *zamindars*. The Maharaja resumed all his *jagirs*, with the exception of Mian Daud Khel and Lawa, worth Rs. 21,200, which descended to his son Jiwan Singh. The new Sardar was not perhaps so fond of fighting as some of his family, but he had his fair share nevertheless. His contingent consisted of sixty-five horse, five *zamburas* or camel swivels, and a kettledrum, the sound of which was well known all along the frontier. He served at Bannu, Tonk and Mitha Tiwana, where he was wounded, and at Peshawar, where in the fatal battle of Jamrud his uncle Atar Singh was slain. For some eight years he was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan, and had there plenty of work to do, as the border tribes were fierce haters of the Sikhs and gave him much trouble. After the Sutlej War he was posted, with his son, at Kachi under the orders of General Van Cortlandt, but soon after returned home, leaving his son, Gurdit Singh, with the contingent. He returned to his post, however, soon after Edwardes arrived in Bannu, and with his son, who was at this time a mere boy, served to the close of the second Sikh War. Sardar Jiwan Singh was one of the few chiefs who remained loyal to the end; and of his fifty-five horsemen, only two during the whole siege of Multan deserted to the enemy. On annexation his service *jagirs* were resumed; but his personal *jagirs*, amounting to Rs. 7,000, at Mian Daud Khel and Salargah, the last of which had been in the family ever since 1741, were released to him for life, one-half to descend in perpetuity. Sardar Jiwan Singh died in 1852.

Sardar Gurdit Singh did good service in 1857, raising a force of twenty-five sowars and guarding the ferry at Wazirabad. He also raised five sowars for service in Oudh, and received in recognition of his loyalty a *khilat* of Rs. 300. He died in 1878 and was succeeded as the head of the Chachis by his eldest son Sardar Mehr Singh, who is a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Wazirabad, where he lives. On the death of Gurdit Singh the *jagir* was divided up amongst all his sons, Mehr Singh's share being Rs. 1,516 and those of his brothers Rs. 864 each. Mehr Singh's share is looked after by his son Charanjit Singh, while the remainder of the property is managed by Jagat Singh on behalf of his brothers. Owing to the recent alteration of districts the *jagir* is now situated in the Talagang tahsil of Attock. The family also owns land in Wazirabad to the value of about Rs. 50,000. In this Mehr Singh has no share, his own private property being chiefly in Hafizabad tahsil and in the Chenab colony. Sant Singh, a younger brother of Sardar Mehr Singh, is Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Wazirabad, and Moti Singh, another brother, has lately been promoted to a Jamadari in the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Sardar Dayal Singh, who died in 1896, was before his death an Honorary Magistrate in Wazirabad.

Of the three sons of Jit Singh Chachi, Gurbakhsh Singh the eldest was killed in 1845 at Ferozesháh. The second son, Mohar Singh, who had served in the same regiment as his brother, was in 1848 in the Ghorchara Kalan under Ganpat Rai. He went over with Sardar Sher Singh to Mul Raj at Multan, and obtaining from the Atariwala chief a grant of whole of the Lawa *jagir*, in which he was legally a third sharer, he went off to take possession. But Amir Devi and Hukam Devi, the widows of Atar Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, held out gallantly in the Lawa fort; for the Chachi women can fight as bravely as the men; and Sher Muhammad Khan Tiwana coming to the rescue of the ladies, Mohar Singh was compelled to return to Sher Singh completely disappointed, and his rightful share of the *jagir* was confiscated for his rebellion. He entered the service of the English Government in 1857 and marching down into Hindustan, died in harness like most of his family.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH, BUTALIA.

- DHANA SINGH (DIED 1765).
  - Diwan Singh.
    - Bhagwan Singh.
    - S. Dharam Singh (died 1844).
      - S. Ganda Singh (died 1845).
        - S. Kirpal Singh (died 1901).
          - S. Raghbir Singh (adopted) (born 1881).
        - S. Dayal Singh (born 1827)
          - Wasakha Singh (born 1849).
            - Gurmukh Singh (born 1868).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1895).
            - Jawahir Singh (born 1872).
            - Ikbal Singh (born 1880).
          - Waryam Singh (born 1860).
          - Kahan Singh (born 1883).
            - Tegh Bahadur Singh (born 1902).
            - Sampuran Singh (born 1907).
        - Partab Singh (died 1905).
          - Godham Singh (died 1905).
            - S. Raghbir Singh (born 1888) (adopted by S. Kirpal Singh).
            - Bahadur Singh (born 1892).
            - Budh Singh (born 1894).
            - Sudh Singh (born 1896).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1896).
          - Sardul Singh (born 1856).
            - Three sons.
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (dead).
            - Two sons
      - Hari Singh (died 1886).
        - Ladha Singh (born 1858).
          - Two sons.
    - Karam Singh.
    - S. Sham Singh (died 1813).
      - S. Jhanda Singh (died 1883).
        - S. Nihal Singh (died 1864).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (BORN 1850).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1885).
          - S. Arjun Singh (born 1859).
            - Two sons.
          - Suchet Singh (died 1906).
        - Mul Singh (born 1860).
          - Two generations.
    - Ram Singh
  - Hiba Singh.
    - Ratan Singh.

In the old days of the Muhammadan power, long before the Sikhs obtained possession of the Punjab, an ancestor of Sardar Balwant Singh went to Pakpattan to visit a celebrated mendicant, probably Bawa Farid, who resided there, hoping to obtain an heir by the blessing of the holy man. For long he waited upon him and prepared his food, and at length obtained the blessing he sought. From this religious service he obtained the name of *Bhandari*, or steward, which still belongs to the Butalia family.

Dhana Singh was an associate of Sardar Nodh Singh, and after his death served under his son Sardar Charat Singh. He died in 1765 leaving two sons, Diwan Singh and Hiba Singh, who followed the fortunes of the Sukarchakia chief; and when the latter obtained possession of a great part of the Gujranwala district they came in for a fair share of the spoil, receiving Butala, Pahladpur, Kalsian and other villages. When Sardar Mahan Singh obtained possession of Ramnagar he assigned to Diwan Singh an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the salt duties, which was held by him and his descendants till 1848.

Diwan Singh was murdered by his nephew Ratan Singh, son of Hiba Singh; and his young son, Sham Singh, generally called Shamu Singh, was summoned to Court by the Maharaja and was confirmed in the possession of a part of his father's estates. He rapidly rose to power and received large *jagirs*, which at one time amounted to Rs. 50,000. He was called Kunjahia, from Kunjah in the Gujrat district, one of his *jagirs*, and the name is still held by Sardar Dayal Singh Kunjahia.

Sham Singh was killed at the battle of Baisa in 1813, being then twenty-seven years of age. The Maharaja treated his young son, Jhanda Singh, with great kindness, but in 1819 resumed the *jagir* of Kunjah, giving him in exchange Sihari in the Sialkot district. Jhanda Singh's first military service was in Punch, where Diwan Dhanpat Rai and Mir Baz Khan had been giving trouble, and shortly afterwards he was ordered to Hazara. He accompanied the Maharaja in the campaign of 1821-22, when Mankera and Dera Ismail Khan were taken, and received for his gallantry valuable presents.

About this time Jhanda Singh married his sister to Sher Singh, son of Sardar Hukam Singh, and a lakh of rupees was spent on the occasion by either party. Never since has so splendid a marriage taken place in the Gujranwala district. Ranjit Singh, who had heard of the festivities,

and that the mother of Sardar Jhanda Singh had boasted of possessing two *Bharolas** of rupees, sent to Hukam Singh and Jhanda Singh, saying that as they could afford to spend so much on a marriage, they must each find it convenient to pay Rs. 50,000 for the good of the State.

Sardar Jhanda Singh's chief services were on the frontier, in Chach, Peshawar, Yusafzai and Hazara. He was a man of energy and ability, and the Maharaja showed his appreciation of his character by giving him charge, under Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, of the most unruly part of the country. His services here were numerous and important, and are detailed in a *sanad* of 1834 under the seal of Nao Nihal Singh, by which the villages of Butala and Pahladpur are granted to Jhanda Singh and his heirs in perpetuity. In 1836 Jhanda Singh accompanied Prince Nao Nihal Singh in his Derajat expedition. During part of the Kabul campaign he was Governor of fort Attock, and was able to give assistance to the British army in the way of supplies and carriage.

The fortunes of Sardar Jhanda Singh were not much disturbed by the many revolutions which occurred after the great Maharaja's death. When Sher Singh ascended the throne, his affection for Ganda Singh, cousin of Jhanda Singh, caused the latter to become influential at Court, though Sher Singh only added Rs. 600, which he soon afterwards resumed, to his *jagirs*. By Sardar Jawahir Singh Jhanda Singh was made *Adalati*, or Chief Justice of Lahore, in conjunction with Diwan Hakim Rai, and held office till the close of the Sutlej campaign.

In 1847 he was sent to Hazara as *Naib Nazim*, or Deputy Governor, under Sardar Charat Singh Atariwala and Captain Abbott, and in November of the same year he received, at the suggestion of the Resident, the honorary title of Bahadur with the affix *Ujal Didar, nirmal budh*, meaning 'open countenance and pure mind.' In May 1848, soon after the outbreak at Multan, it was determined to send a Sikh force down the Sindh Sagar Doab to aid in drawing a cordon round the city to prevent the spread of rebellion, and Jhanda Singh was selected to command the force. His conduct on this occasion was admirable, and Captain Abbott wrote in high terms of him. Not very long after this, part of the Charanjit regiment of horse under the Sardar's

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* *Bharola*, a Punjabi word for a large basket of clay and wicker-work, generally used for storing grain.

command joined the rebels, and Abbott began to entertain doubts of his loyalty. He had been, at his urgent desire, sent with his force to Multan; but when within a few miles of the city he was recalled by the Resident, much to his own disappointment, as his inclination ever carried him where blows were thickest. The influence which Jhanda Singh possessed over Sardar Chatar Singh, Governor of Hazara, was very great; and in August, when that chief was fast throwing off all pretence of loyalty, Jhanda Singh was sent with a confidential agent from Gulab Singh, son of the Governor, to endeavour to recall him to a sense of his duty. He was totally unsuccessful, and at the time most thought that he was willingly so, and that he had done his utmost to widen and not to close the breach. But in those days the best men were suspected, and no one knew whom to trust. The Sardar was ordered back to Lahore and placed in arrest, but he was soon after released; and during the last four or five months of the war he and his sowars kept the road open between Lahore and Ramnagar, and thus performed most valuable service. No proofs of duplicity or disaffection on Jhanda Singh's part have ever been forthcoming; and he was unsuccessful with Sardar Chatar Singh, because another and a stronger influence was urging that chief to rebel.

On annexation all the personal estates of Sardar Jhanda Singh, amounting to Rs. 15,560, were confirmed to him for life. To his eldest son, Nihal Singh, Rs. 3,550 of the above estate was to descend for life, but Nihal Singh died in January 1864; and his younger brother Mahtab Singh, who died in 1885, only received Rs. 500 per annum, with the exception of the *jagirs* of Butala and Pahladpur, worth Rs. 1,500, which were upheld in perpetuity.

Sardar Jhanda Singh lived at Butala, Gujranwala. He was appointed a *Jagirdar* Magistrate in 1862, and possessed considerable influence in the district. He was well known as a liberal and enlightened gentleman. He expended about Rs. 25,000 upon public bathing-tanks, *dharamsalas* and other benevolent works. He died in 1883, regretted by all classes. Of Jhanda Singh's life *jagirs*, a portion, valued at Rs. 2,000, less a *nazrana* deduction of one-fourth, together with the perpetual *jagir* grant of Rs. 1,500, was sanctioned to his heirs, namely, to his grandson, Sardar Balwant Singh, and his sons Mahtab Singh and Mul Singh.

Sardar Balwant Singh's father, Nihal Singh, had been commandant of one thousand horse under Prince Nao Nihal Singh in the Charyari Dera, with a *jagir* of Rs. 3,550 in Chapal and Kot Shah Muhammad. This *jagir*, included in his father's estate, lapsed on Nihal Singh's death in 1864. His son, Balwant Singh, is now at the head of the family. He was allowed a life grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum in the Gujranwala tahsil, and later on, when his grandfather died, enjoyed a further grant as already stated. He owns two thousand *ghumaos* of land in three tahsils of the Gujranwala district, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 1,500. Besides this he has been granted seven squares of land in the Samundri tahsil of the Chenab Colony and has founded a village called Kila Balwant Singh, after his own name, in the Hafizabad tahsil. He has expended about Rs. 10,000 on public buildings, and has opened a charitable dispensary at Butala, which is almost entirely supported by him. He was for many years an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the province, but retired on a pension in 1908, and is the second Provincial Darbari in his own district. His first cousins, Arjun Singh and Suchet Singh, have been allowed a *jagir* of Rs. 1,310 in succession to their father Mahtab Singh, who died in 1885, after having been an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge for many years. They own twelve hundred *ghumaos* of land in the Gujranwala and Wazirabad tahsils, worth about Rs. 800 per annum. Sardar Arjun Singh is *Zaildar* of Butala, a Divisional Darbari and a member of the District Board. He has been given five squares of land in the Lyallpur tahsil. Suchet Singh was employed in the Police till his death in 1906, when his *jagir* was assigned to Arjun Singh. Mul Singh, youngest son of Sardar Jhanda Singh, is a Tahsildar on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per annum. He owns about five thousand *ghumaos* of land in Gujranwala, yielding an income of about Rs. 3,000, and has purchased twenty squares of land on the Jhelum Canal at a cost of one lakh of rupees.

After the death of Sham Singh in 1813, his brother Dharam Singh received a portion of his *jagirs*. He served at Multan, Kashmir, Peshawar and in other campaigns; and when he grew old, the Maharaja, resuming his *jagirs*, gave him a cash pension of Rs. 2,000, and placed his son Ganda Singh with Prince Sher Singh, who gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000 from his own estate. Ganda Singh was a great favourite with the Prince, whom he accompanied to Yusafzai, where he was wounded, and afterwards

to Kulu. When the Prince was *Nazim* of Kashmir, Ganda Singh held both civil and military appointments under him, and was employed to reduce the Rajas of Bhamba and Khakha to obedience. He afterwards served at Naushahra and Bannu. When Sher Singh ascended the throne he gave to Ganda Singh additional *jagirs*, worth Rs. 30,000, about Butala, and appointed him to the command of the Orderly Dera. He was with the Maharaja when he was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. He was killed in December 1845 at the battle of Ferozeshah, where Kirpal Singh was also wounded. A short time previously he had introduced his sons Kirpal Singh and Dayal Singh to the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, and had obtained for them a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000. Shortly afterwards, however, the *jagirs* were reduced to Rs. 6,000 by Raja Lal Singh.

Sardar Kirpal Singh was in Hazara at the time of the Multan outbreak, and remained faithful, acting under the orders of Captain Abbott; while Dayal Singh was at Lahore in attendance on the Maharaja.

Sardar Kirpal Singh resided at Kunjah, about six miles from the town of Gujrat. He was a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1901 without issue, but had adopted Raghbir Singh, his grandnephew. Of his brothers, Sardar Dayal Singh, known as Kunjahia, took up his abode at Wadala in the Sialkot district about forty years ago, and acted for some time as Vice-President of the District Board. He has been appointed Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and his name is on the List of Provincial Darbaris. He has six squares of land in Lyallpur tahsil and enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. Sardar Partab Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab on a salary of Rs. 9,600 per annum. He retired on a pension and died in 1905. He owned the village of Sajada in tahsil Hafizabad, a portion of Naushera in the Sialkot district, and had purchased several irrigated plots in the Gujranwala and Wazirabad tahsils and fourteen squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. His income from those sources was about Rs. 5,000 per annum. He was a Provincial Darbari. In recognition of his services the hereditary title of "Sardar" was conferred on his eldest grandson, Raghbir Singh, whose property and that of his brothers, as they are minors, is under the management of the Court of Wards. Their *jagir* is worth Rs. 600. Jwala Singh, the fourth son of Ganda Singh, speculated in grain and other merchandize, and had lands in the Wazirabad tahsil

yielding about Rs. 2,000 per annum. He resigned his post of Honorary Magistrate in 1884, after having exercised criminal powers for many years. His name remained on the Provincial Darbar List. After his death a *jagir* of about Rs. 635 was assigned to his sons, Sardul Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, who took up their abode at Wazirabad, where Sardul Singh is *lambardar*. Gurbakhsh Singh has since died.

The four sons of Sardar Ganda Singh jointly enjoyed a nominal *jagir* income of Rs. 10,000 per annum, secured to them under order of the Supreme Government in 1850. It was made up of the revenues of eleven villages in tahsil Daska, Sialkot, and of two villages in Gujranwala, but a considerable portion has been resumed on the deaths of the original grantees.

Hari Singh, brother of Sardar Ganda Singh, died in 1886. His son, Ladha Singh, enjoys a reduced *jagir* income of Rs. 185 per annum, in addition to Rs. 400 derived from nine hundred *bighas* of land in Sialkot.

Wasakha Singh, son of Sardar Dayal Singh, was a Naib-tahsildar, and has now retired from the service. Of his sons, Jawahir Singh is a Naib-tahsildar and Ikbal Singh a Kanungo in the Karnal Settlement. His brother Waryam Singh was a Tahsildar in the Jammu State. He has now become a Muhammadan, and a religious ascetic.

SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH, NALWA.

HARDAS SINGH
(DIED 1762).

Gurdayal Singh
(died 1798).

S. Hari Singh
(died 1837).

S. Gurdit Singh (died 1882). | S. Jawahir Singh (died 1877). | S. Punjab Singh (died 1854). | S. Arjun Singh (died 1848).

Sardar Ichra Singh (died 1908). | Sampuran Singh (died 1874).

SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1867). | S. Kartar Singh.

Kartar Singh (died 1896). | Mul Singh (died 1897). | Balwant Singh (born 1894). | Ikbal Singh (born 1895). | Sant Singh (born 1897). | Bakhshish Singh (born 1901).

Hardas Singh and his son Gurdayal Singh were followers of the Sukarchakia chiefs. The former was killed in action in 1762, and the latter accompanied Charat Singh and Mahan Singh on all their expeditions, and received in *jagir* the village of Baloke near Shahdara.

Hari Singh, like Ranjit Singh himself, was born at the town of Gujranwala, and was only seven years old when his father died. He, however, early distinguished himself, and at the siege of Kasur in 1807 behaved with such gallantry that Ranjit Singh made him a Sardar and gave him a *jagir*. During the siege of Multan, in March 1810, Hari Singh was much burnt by a firepot thrown from the walls of the fort, and it was some months before he was again fit for service. He then reduced the Mitha Tiwana country, which he was allowed to hold as a service *jagir*. In 1818 he accompanied Prince Kharak Singh in the last and successful expedition against Multan, and the next year commanded one division of the army invading Kashmir. In 1820 he was appointed Governor of the conquered province in the room of Diwan Moti Ram

who was thought too gentle a ruler for the rude and unsettled population. Hari Singh did not err on the side of leniency. He ruled with a strong hand; and the Kashmiris hated him so much that the Maharaja was compelled to recall him in 1821 and re-appoint Moti Ram to the Governorship.

Hari Singh was ordered to join the army, then on its way to Mankera; and Misra Diwan Chand, who was a rival of the Sardar, tried to pursuade the Maharaja that he would not obey the order. Obedience was not easy to Hari Singh; for the wild mountaineers, to the number of twenty thousand, opposed his passage, and at Pakli he was compelled to halt with his force of seven thousand men. Pakli had long been a spot dreaded by merchants, for the hill men of that place were accustomed to demand a toll on shawls, wool and other Kashmir merchandise. Hari Singh, after vain efforts to induce the enemy to yield him a passage, attacked them with vigour and, storming their stockades, defeated them with great slaughter. After this he imposed a fine of five rupees and a half on each house in the district, and proceeded southwards to join the Maharaja, who was much pleased with his exploits and forgave the unpaid balance of the Kashmir revenues.

Hari Singh was now appointed Governor of Hazara, at this time the most turbulent province under Sikh rule. He was not a man suited to conciliate the Hazara tribes, for he hated all Muhammadans fiercely, and was never so happy as when fighting against them; but he was brave even to recklessness, fertile in resource and prompt in action. At Teri in 1823 he was commanding a portion of the Sikh army watching the movements of Muhammad Azim Khan, while the Maharaja was engaged with the Yusafzai Pathans on the other side of the Kabul river. In 1824 his harshness excited an insurrection in Darband, and he was attacked by the insurgents in great force, and could only maintain his position with difficulty till the arrival of reinforcements. On another occasion his force, in which were Sardars Chatar Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala, and some of the bravest of the Sikh chiefs, was attacked by a force of Yusafzais five times as numerous. Disdaining flight or surrender, the little band charged the enemy and gallantly cut their way through, with but little loss.

In the beginning of 1827 Sayad Ahmad Shah roused all the fanatic population of Yusafzai for a holy war against Sikhs and infidels, and

was joined by the Barakzai chiefs of Peshawar. Sardar Hari Singh, with twenty-five thousand men, was ordered to prevent the Sayad from crossing the Indus till the Maharaja should arrive with reinforcements. But prudence was not part of Hari Singh's nature, and half his force under Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia crossed the river and entrenched at Saidu, where it was surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Budh Singh, however, induced the Peshawar Sardars to desert the Sayad, and sallying from his entrenchments defeated the enemy so completely that it was long before the Sayad was able again to appear in the field. When Ranjit Singh and Hari Singh arrived the army marched to Peshawar, which was pillaged by the Sikhs. The palace of the Bala Hissar and many of the chief buildings were destroyed, the mosques were defiled, and the trees cut down for fuel. The tribute of Peshawar was increased, and the Maharaja carried away with him, as a hostage, the son of Yar Muhammad Khan.

By the Treaty of the 12th March 1833 with Shah Shuja the Maharaja obtained a cession of Peshawar, the Derajat and Multan. The Shah's power to bestow anything whatever was purely nominal; but soon afterwards Sardar Hari Singh, with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, was sent to Peshawar on pretence of demanding an increased tribute, but in reality to seize the city. One morning he sent a polite message to the Barakzai Sardars, informing them that the Prince wished to view the city and that it would be well for them to retire to Bagh Ali Mardan Khan while he went round the walls. Accordingly the whole Sikh force was put in motion, and accompanied by the young Prince, who was mounted on an elephant, moved towards the city. Some of the Afghan troops made a spirited resistance; but the Barakzai Sardars fled, and Hari Singh with his small force of eight thousand men took possession of Peshawar.

After this success, Sardar Hari Singh remained as Commander-in-Chief on the Frontier. In 1835 Dost Muhammad Khan determined to re-take Peshawar if possible, and sent a force under Muhammad Khan to endeavour to dislodge the Sikhs. No serious attack was however then made, although the rival forces were engaged in perpetual skirmishes with varying success.

In 1836 Hari Singh was directed to build a fort at Jamrud, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass, from the walls of which the Maharaja

might see Jalalabad. Accordingly the fort was built, of small strength or size, but impregnable to the Khyber tribes, who possessed no artillery. But the suspicions of Amir Dost Muhammad were aroused, and he determined to destroy the fort which commanded the road to Kabul. He collected a force of seven thousand horse, two thousand matchlock-men and eighteen guns, and placed them under his son Muhammad Akbar Khan and Mirza Sami Khan, his Minister. With the army were three other of the Amir's sons, Muhammad Afzal Khan, Azim Khan and Haidar Khan, the last still a boy. The Afghans marched through the Pass and, being joined by about twelve thousand Khybaris, encamped before Jamrud. The fort was not at this time prepared against attack. It was garrisoned by only eight hundred Sikhs, and Hari Singh was ill with fever in Peshawar. The Afghans surrounded the fort, and commenced a heavy fire on its southern face. On the sixth day the defences were almost entirely destroyed, and so large a breach made in the wall that a troop of cavalry could have charged up it. Mahan Singh Mirpuria, who was in command, sent message after message to Hari Singh; and the last was to the effect that the garrison could hold out but one other day. On hearing this, the General, ill as he was, turned out his whole force, six thousand foot, one thousand regular cavalry and three thousand irregulars, and marched toward Jamrud; but the first day he advanced only two miles. But the news of his approach gave fresh life to the garrison, and they repulsed an assault of the Afghans with desperate courage, the assailants losing three hundred men. The next day was fortunately a Friday, and the enemy made no attack, being engaged in burying their dead. Early on Saturday morning Hari Singh arrived before the fort. For seven days the hostile armies lay opposite each other, neither wishing to commence, till Hari Singh, impatient of inaction, gave the signal for battle.

The Sikh attack was directed against that portion of the Afghan position where Zarin Khan and Momind Khan were in command, and was completely successful. The Afghan troops were driven back and both their leaders wounded, and the whole army, seeing the fate of the advanced division, wavered, turned and fled. The Sikhs thought the day was their own, and eagerly pressed on, capturing six guns; but their desire for revenge and plunder carried them too far, and at

this moment Shamas-ud-din Khan swept down with a large body of Afghan horse and, driving the Sikhs back in confusion and with great loss, completely changed the aspect of affairs. Hari Singh now saw that his presence alone could retrieve the day, and, in spite of the entreaties of his officers Kahan Singh Majithia, Surmukh Singh Butalia and Diwan Devi Sahai, he rode to the front and urged his men to stand their ground and repulse the enemy. The victory might still have been to the Sikhs; but Hari Singh, who alone could ensure it, was struck by two balls, one in the side and the other in the stomach. He knew he was mortally wounded, but, fearing to discourage his men, he turned his horse's head, and managed to ride as far as his tent. He swooned as he was taken from his horse; and half an hour later the bravest of the Sikh Generals, the man, with the terror of whose name Afghan mothers used to quiet their fretful children, was dead. The army was kept in ignorance of his death; but all knew he was grievously wounded, and fell back beneath the walls of Jamrud, where they threw up entrenchments and waited for reinforcements. For two whole days Mahan Singh Mirpuria and his other officers concealed the death of the General; but at last it could be no longer a secret, and the dismay of the army was extreme. To add to their distress they could obtain no water; and if it had not been for a fall of rain, most unusual at that time of year, the Sikhs would have been compelled to abandon their entrenchments and cut their way through the enemy to Peshawar. At length help came. Raja Dhian Singh, Princes Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, Jamadar Kushhal Singh, General Ventura and all the flower of the Sikh chivalry, hastened up from Lahore by forced marches, and twelve days after the battle arrived before Jamrud, and the Afghan army broke up their camp and hastily retreated through the Khyber upon Jalalabad.

The results of this battle were not important. The Sikhs had indeed lost their most dashing General, but the Afghans had retired without attempting to improve the victory. Each army lost three guns, and among those taken from the Afghans was one of immense size, the fellow of the *Zabar Zang* of Ghazni.

No sooner was the great chief dead than his family began to quarrel about his property and *jagirs*. At the time of his death Hari Singh possessed larger estates than any other man in the Punjab proper.

He was lord of Gujranwala, Kachi, Nurpur, Mitha Tiwana, Shekhowal, Kalargarh, Hazara, Khanpur, Dhana, Khatak and other places, worth Rs. 8,52,000 per annum ; but with these *jagirs* he was bound to furnish two regiments of cavalry, a battery of artillery and a camel swivel battery. His wealth in money and jewels was also very great, and his family thought that its possession was well worth a fight. Jawahir Singh and Gurdit Singh were sons of the Sardar's first wife ; Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh of his second wife ; and the half brothers had never been on good terms. Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh took possession of the late Sardar's fortified house at Gujranwala (now the residence of the Deputy Commissioner), while Jawahir Singh and his brother held the town. So fierce was the dispute between them, that the Maharaja, always glad of an opportunity to fill his own treasury, confiscated all Hari Singh's property and estates, with the exception of Rs. 19,600 assigned to the brothers in the following proportion : Punjab Singh, Rs. 5,400 ; Arjun Singh, Rs 6,500 ; Jawahir Singh, Rs. 5,500 ; Gurdit Singh, Rs. 2,200. Gujranwala was given in *jagir* to Misra Beli Ram and Hazara to Sardar Tej Singh in 1838.

Sardar Jawahir Singh had in 1832 been appointed to command at Jahangira, and two years later he was sent on duty to Peshawar, and was engaged in many of the actions with the Afghans up to the time of his father's death in April 1837.

In October 1848 Sardar Arjun Singh joined the rebels. He shut himself up in the fortified house at Gujranwala with about one hundred men, and openly defied the Government. A small detachment sent by the Darbar to bring him into Lahore was unsuccessful ; but when a body of troops sent by Brigadier Campbell and a squadron of Skinner's Horse marched against him, he fled. The defences of the house were destroyed, and the property found in it confiscated.

Sardar Jawahir Singh, whose sympathies were with the rebels, and who was at any rate an enemy of Raja Tej Singh, had been arrested and kept a close prisoner in the house of Gulab Singh Kalal in Lahore. He, however, managed to win over his guards to the popular side, and he and the six soldiers escaped together to Gujranwala. Misra Rallia Ram, who was then in authority at that place, tried to seize him ; but Jawahir Singh was not to be caught a second time, and, escaping from the town, he joined the army of Raja Sher Singh. He fought against the British

with great gallantry at Chilianwala and Gujrat; and he was the man who led the dashing charge of irregular cavalry at Chilianwala, which so nearly ruined the fortune of the day.

Punjab Singh was the only one of the brothers who remained faithful to his Government, and his *jagir* alone was exempted from confiscation. He died in 1854, and his *jagir* lapsed to Government. His widow received a small pension of Rs. 25 a month.

Arjun Singh died in 1848 soon after his escape from Gujranwala. His two sons had each a small allowance of Rs. 96.

In 1857 Sardar Jawahir Singh was one of the first of the Punjab Sardars selected by the Chief Commissioner for service in Hindustan. Proud of the confidence reposed in him, Jawahir Singh served throughout the war with a gallantry and devotion which none surpassed. He was Risaldar and senior native officer of the 1st Sikh Cavalry. At Lucknow, Bithur, Cawnpore, Kalpi, and wherever that noble regiment was engaged, Jawahir Singh was present. He was eighteen times engaged with the enemy; and at the close of 1859 he received, as a reward for his services, a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 per annum. He had previously received the Order of British India for distinguished services in the field. In 1862 he was made an Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala, where he resided until his death in 1877. In addition to the *jagir* he owned a small property at Amritsar, known as Hari Singh ka Bagh, yielding about Rs. 1,000 annually. His brother Gurdit Singh attempted, without success, to secure a half share in these garden lands; and this action so incensed Jawahir Singh that he made a will assigning the whole of his property to Bedi Sujan Singh of Una, the family priest. The document was contested by Gurdit Singh, who was obliged to sell all the property that remained to him to meet the law expenses. Ultimately the case was referred to Messrs. Arthur Brandreth and H. E. Perkins, of the Punjab Commission, for decision by arbitration. These officers held that one-half the garden should be considered ancestral property, Bedi Sujan Singh taking the other half under the will; and that the Bedi should take the garden in trust for the maintenance of Sardar Jawahir Singh's widow, he making over one-half on her death to the heirs of Sardar Hari Singh. As regards Sardar Jawahir Singh's *jagir*, one-half was assigned in perpetuity to Gurdit Singh and his heirs male, the remainder being held by him for his own life-time. This

settlement was sanctioned in 1882, and in the same year Sardar Gurdit Singh died. He had been in the enjoyment of a cash allowance of Rs. 480 since annexation. It was continued to four ladies of his family as a maintenance charge. The perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 674 passed to Ichhra Singh, son of Sardar Arjun Singh, Government having, in 1884, sanctioned its continuance to him although it should have been resumed on the death of Gurdit Singh. Sardar Ichhra Singh was a Provincial Darbari and *Zaildar* of Gujranwala. In his early days, being hard pressed by his creditors, he took service in Bikanir as Commander of the State troops. He resigned this post in 1876, having held it for six years, and accepted a Colonel's commission in the Nepal army. He eventually gave up soldiering and settled at Gujranwala, where he died in 1908. His *jagir* increased in value to about Rs. 2,400, half of it being perpetual. His private property consisted of ten squares of land in the Canal Colony, 300 *ghumaos* round Gujranwala city and several shops and houses in the city itself. He has been succeeded by his only son Narayan Singh, who has been granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars and whose hereditary title of Sardar has been recognised. Sardar Narayan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and has also succeeded his father as *Zaildar*.

DIWAN HARI SINGH, AKALGARHIA.

HOSHNAK RAI
(DIED 1797).

Nanak Chand
(died 1831).

Gurmukh Rai
(died 1830).

Diwan Sawan Mal
(died 1844).

Ratan Chand
(died 1830).

Devi Dayal
(died 1876).

Ram Sarup
alias
Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.

Diwan Ram Chand
(died 1888).

Daryai Mal
(born 1843).
4 sons.

Gobind Ram
(born 1862).
3 sons.

Har Gopal
(born 1864).
1 son.

Kaul Das
(born 1867).
4 sons.

Kahan Chand
(died 1876)

Bal Mukand
(died 1899).
Two generations.

Bhagat Ram
(born 1851).

Sant Ram
(died 1901).
4 sons.

Ram Saran
(born 1885).
2 sons.

Amar Nath
(died 1890).

Manohar Lal
(born 1856).

Mohr Chand
(born 1878).

Chandar Bhan
(born 1865).

Jagdis
(born 1899).

Sheo Saran
(born 1872).
3 sons.

Diwan
Ram Das
(died 1831).
Two
generations
(died out).

Diwan
Mul Raj
(died 1851).

DIWAN
HARI SINGH
(BORN 1848).

Karam Narayan
(died 1903).
Four
generations.

Sham Singh
(died 1881).
Two
generations.

Ram Singh
(born 1835).
Three
generations.

Narayan Singh
(died 1905).
Three
generations.

Bansi Lal
(born 1878.

Gopal Lal
(born 1883).

Bal Kishan
(born 1892).

Radha Kishan
(born 1904).

Hoshnak Rai, a Khatri of the Chopra caste, was a servant of Sardar Dal Singh of Akalgarh, with whom he took service about the year 1768. He was not himself a man of any note, and his name is only remembered through the genius of Sawan Mal, his third son, and the rebellion of Mul Raj, his grandson.

Nanak Chand, the eldest son of Hoshnak Rai, entered the service of Dal Singh in 1788, and there remained until the death of the chief in 1804, when Akalgarh, which was held as a dependency of the Sukarchakia *Misal*, fell by escheat into the hands of Ranjit Singh. He then left his native town and entered the force of Diwan Mohkam Chand, under whom he rose to posts of considerable trust, and after the death of that General he was employed in collecting the revenues of Multan and Kashmir. His only son, Ratan Chand, died one year before him, in 1830, and Ram Chand, his grandson, succeeded to his appointment. Ram Chand was at this time but twelve years of age; but Maharaja Ranjit Singh took a fancy to him and made him Chancellor, giving him charge of his private seal. After the death of the Maharaja he took no part in public life, residing at Akalgarh in receipt of a pension of Rs. 2,400. The esteem in which Ram Chand was held for his liberality and integrity was very great. He had built large tanks at Ichra near Lahore, and at Nankana, a place of pilgrimage sacred to Guru Nanak. At Lahore he maintained a doctor and a dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicine to the poor; he founded a Sanskrit school at Amritsar and a *Sadawart*, or poor-house, at Benares; and he subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the Jubilee Memorial of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Benares. At this city he resided during the last four years of his life, and there he died in 1888. He was a Provincial Darbari, and his eldest son, Daryai Mal, is a Divisional Darbari and a member of the Gujranwala District Board.

Gurmukh Rai, brother of Nanak Chand, was an officer of irregular cavalry under Diwan Mohkam Chand. He died in 1830 leaving two sons, of whom Devi Dayal, the elder, was Multan agent at Lahore during the rule of his uncle Sawan Mal. In 1849 he was appointed Magistrate of the whole of the Chaj Doab, and held this appointment until annexation. In 1853 he was made Tahsildar of Ramnagar, but resigned the next year. He was created Honorary Magistrate of Akalgarh and Ramnagar in 1862, and was in the enjoyment of a pension of Rs. 2,300 until his death in 1876. Ram Sarup, the second son, became a

Muhammadan, taking the name of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Devi Dayal's youngest son, Sant Ram, served as a munsif in the Punjab. His grandson, Manohar Lal, the senior representative of this branch of the family, has a seat in Divisional Darbars. Of the other descendants of Devi Dayal, Chandar Bhan, M. A. and Mehr Chand, B. A. are pleaders, and Ram Saran is a barrister.

The third son of Hoshnak Rai was the celebrated Sawan Mal, who was born in the year 1788. He commenced public life in the office of his brother Nanak Chand, and in 1820 was sent to Multan on Rs. 250 a month as head of the account office under Bhaia Badan Hazari, the Governor. The next year, when Badan Hazari was degraded, Sawan Mal, whose abilities were well known to the Maharaja, was appointed Governor or Viceroy of half the province of Multan, and in 1829 he was made Governor of the whole. The tract of country which thus came under the rule of Sawan Mal was very extensive, and comprised the districts of Multan, Leiah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Khangarh and part of Jhang. It was at this time almost a desert. For many years it had been the scene of rapine and war. Life and property were insecure, and the population, which had once been numerous and wealthy, had become scanty and impoverished. But under the new administration a great change was wrought. Diwan Sawan Mal, by offers of land and protection, induced many of the inhabitants of neighbouring districts to settle in the province; he excavated canals (in the Multan district alone of the length of three hundred miles); he favoured commerce, and acted in every way as a wise and beneficent ruler. It has been often asserted that he regarded the Pathans, the late rulers of Multan, with no favour. That, himself a trader, he had no sympathy with the old aristocracy of the country; himself a Hindu, he neither trusted nor loved the Muhammadan portion of his subjects; and that with these feelings he ousted most of the Pathan proprietors from their holdings and supplied their places with *Jat Zamindars*. But there is little truth in these statements. The sympathies of Sawan Mal were, it is true, with the Hindus, but he appreciated the fine qualities of the Pathans, and these supplied his army with its most distinguished and dashing officers.

During the reign of the great Maharaja, Sawan Mal was little disturbed. Ranjit Singh saw the gradual increase of the Diwan's power, but he knew that during his reign he would not rebel; and as the tribute

was paid with the greatest regularity there was no cause of complaint. But no sooner was Ranjit Singh dead than the enemies of the Diwan attempted to destroy him. Chief of these were the Jammu Rajas, Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, between whom and the Diwan had always existed jealousy and the most bitter hatred. It was proposed to demand from the Diwan half a million sterling, and he was summoned to Lahore to render his accounts. Had he refused to obey, it was the intention of the Darbar to send troops to compel him; but Sawan Mal, knowing his power and believing that the Court would not dare to proceed to extremities, came to Lahore in September 1840, when amicable arrangements were made, and he returned to Multan.

In March 1841, when Maharaja Sher Singh had just obtained the supreme power, he directed both Sawan Mal and Raja Dhian Singh to raise fresh troops, intending to replace them with some of the turbulent Khalsa regiments. In compliance with this order the Diwan began to raise Muhammadan troops with the greatest activity, with the real object of defending himself against Dhian Singh, while the Raja was not less energetic, hoping with his new troops, not only to overwhelm Sawan Mal, but to defend Jammu both against the Sikhs and the British.

In January 1842 the Mazari Baluch tribe, which had always given trouble to the Sikh Governors, rebelled, and made a descent upon Rojhan, hoping to plunder it before the arrival of help. But Sawan Mal marched against them in force, and they were compelled to retire.

When Raja Dhian Singh was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, Diwan Sawan Mal was freed from the most able of his enemies. But all the members of the Dogra family hated him: Raja Gulab Singh, an able and influential rival and a better servant of the State than himself, and Raja Hira Singh because Pandit Jala, his Minister and master, hated him. The Pandit was a man of no limited ambition. He hoped to be able first to destroy Raja Gulab Singh by inciting the Khalsa army to march against Jammu and then to crush Diwan Sawan Mal. Were these rivals removed, he would yield the whole power of the State. But the Pandit was unable to control the army from which he hoped so much, and was murdered by the troops in December 1844.

Through these years Diwan Sawan Mal had been strengthening himself at Multan. There is every reason to believe that he intended at some favourable opportunity to throw off his allegiance to Lahore and

declare his independence. It was with this intention that he expended so much money and labour upon his fort at Multan that it was all but impregnable to a native force. It was against the Sikh army that the defences were prepared; and though Sawan Mal would have held them as a rebel, there will be found few to condemn him. The empire which the genius of one man had founded was falling asunder; no efforts of the Diwan could avail to save it; and he had as much right as others to a share of the spoil. Loyalty was not in question. To Maharaja Ranjit Singh he had ever been a faithful servant; but an hereditary claim to devotion on the part of Maharaja Dalip Singh was, to all who knew the history of the *zanana*, ridiculous.

But whatever were the intentions of the Diwan, he was not destined to see them realized. On the 16th September 1844, at his morning Darbar, a soldier who had been caught thieving was brought before the Diwan for trial. After investigation, the prisoner was remanded and placed in the *Deorhi*, or ante-chamber, with a guard over him. The Diwan transacted all his business, and towards evening went out through the *Deorhi* to take the air. The prisoner, who had hidden a pistol in his waistcloth, drew it and fired at the Diwan, at a distance of five paces. The ball struck Sawan Mal on the left breast and, passing round the ribs, came out at his back and wounded an officer of the name of Didar Singh, who was standing near, on the right arm. Sahib Singh and Sarbuland Khan cut the assassin down, and the Diwan, severely but not dangerously wounded, was carried into the palace. For some days all went on well, and to all appearance the wound was healing, when a change for the worse took place; the wound re-opened and Sawan Mal gradually sank, and died on the 29th of September 1844.*

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* Sir H. B. Edwardes, in his "Year on the Punjab Frontier," has given a different account of the manner in which the Diwan met his death. He states that the assassin was a soldier, who had served Sawan Mal faithfully, and who came to Darbar to ask for his pay and discharge. That Sawan Mal refused to grant these just demands, and caused the petitioner to be stripped of sword and shield and turned out of Darbar. That in revenge for this grievous insult the soldier shot him.

This version is incorrect. Among the authorities for the account given in the text may be mentioned Karam Narayan, son of the Diwan, and Sukh Dayal, Sarishtadar in the office of the Judicial Commissioner, who was standing beside Sawan Mal when he was shot, and who was present in Darbar while the investigation into the theft case was being conducted.

The Sikh Governors, whose names are most revered by the people, are Diwan Sawan Mal of Multan, Mahan Singh of Kashmir, and Misra Rup Lal of Jullundur. Of these, Sawan Mal was far the wisest and the best. Misra Rup Lal's assessments were light, and the country flourished under his rule; but the people fancied him too fond of their wives and their daughters. He carried to the grave with him a long scar on the left shoulder, where he was wounded by the sword of a jealous Khatri, who caught him in his house too late at night.

Diwan Sawan Mal was the best of all the Sikh Governors. During the latter years of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's life, and during the reigns of his successors, the Diwan was practically irresponsible; yet his great power was in no way abused. He amassed great wealth, it is true, and upwards of a million sterling was divided by his family after his death; but this was not wrung from the people by cruelty and oppression. The Government demand under both Sawan Mal and his son never exceeded one-third of the gross produce of the land, and was generally only one-fifth or one-sixth. But it was his impartiality which caused the people to regard Sawan Mal with such love. It is said that one day a peasant complained to him that some chief had destroyed his crop by turning his horses loose to graze in the field. Sawan Mal asked the man if he could point out the offender in Darbar. The peasant pointed to Ram Das, the Diwan's eldest son. He admitted the complaint to be just, and Sawan Mal ordered him to be imprisoned. The injured man begged for his pardon, but for several days Ram Das remained in confinement; and his spirit was so broken by this punishment that he fell ill and died shortly after his release.

Diwan Sawan Mal was succeeded as Governor of Multan by his son Mul Raj. Raja Hira Singh and the Court of Lahore would have preferred some nominee of their own; but the Multan family was too strong, both in fact and reputation, to be put aside. Mul Raj was at this time about thirty years of age. He had served under his father, first as *Kardar* or manager of Shujabad, and then as *Kardar* of the district of Jhang. In both these places he was hated for his oppression and avarice*; and although when he succeeded to the Governorship of Multan he much improved in disposition, yet he was always unpopular with the people. Scarcely had Mul Raj established himself than the Lahore Darbar, having heard reports of the vast wealth left by Sawan Mal, demanded a *nazrana* or tribute of one million sterling. The state of his army was also a source of great anxiety to Mul Raj. Nominally part of the Lahore army, the force at Multan was raised by the Governor, who promoted or discharged men and officers at his pleasure. He was only bound to keep up a certain force. At this time, of the ten

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* It was a common saying in the country that Multan was blessed with Sawan (the month of rain); Leiah with Karam (kindness); while Jhang was desolated by Mula (an insect which destroys the corn). The allusion was to Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan; Karam Narayan his third son, *Kardar* of Leiah; and Mul Raj, *Kardar* of Jhang.

battalions at Multan eight were composed of Muhammadans and two of Sikhs. The latter, instigated, it was believed, by the Darbar, rose in mutiny on the 24th of November 1844, demanding higher pay. They were jealous of the Lahore army, in which the pay of an infantry soldier was eleven rupees eight annas a month, while they only obtained seven rupees eight annas. Diwan Mul Raj and his brother Karam Narayan, immediately on the outbreak, attacked the mutineers and entirely dispersed them; and this victory so much baffled the Darbar and strengthened the Diwan that he sent to Lahore to offer a very much smaller *nazrana* than that demanded. Negotiations, however, went on for some time longer, till Mul Raj, believing that the Sikh army on its return from Jammu would be marched against him, agreed to pay eighteen lakhs of rupees. But in the very month that this arrangement was made, Sardar Jawahir Singh, the Minister, was murdered, the country became the scene of anarchy and confusion, and the Khalsa army marched to the Sutlej against the British.

During the war Mul Raj made no effort to pay his tribute, and on the return of peace the Darbar determined to press its claims. The eighteen lakhs agreed upon were demanded, with seven lakhs of arrears. Raja Lal Singh, the old enemy of Mul Raj, was now Minister at Lahore. He eagerly desired the ruin of the Governor, and hoped to install his own brother Bhagwan Singh in his place. With this object he insisted upon sending troops to enforce the claims of the Darbar. Mul Raj had at this time no wish to oppose the Government, and withdrew most of his troops towards Multan as the Lahore force under Misra Rallia Ram advanced. However, three miles from Leiah, a collision took place between some irregulars of the Diwan and the advanced body of the Lahore force. The latter, after a sharp skirmish, was worsted, and its leader, Khazan Singh Chhabalia, taken prisoner.

But Mul Raj was now anxious to make his peace with the Darbar, and, knowing that no mercy was to be expected from Raja Lal Singh, he appealed to Major H. Lawrence, the English Resident at Lahore, through whose influence a safe conduct was granted to the Governor, who arrived at Lahore on the 9th October 1846, accompanied by Diwan Dina Nath, who had escorted him from Multan. Mul Raj tried hard to obtain more easy terms than had been previously granted; and at the end of November an agreement was concluded by which he was to pay

eight lakhs of what was due at once, and the remainder by instalments. The districts, including portions of Leiah and Jhang, which had been recently occupied by the Sikh troops, were to be retained by the Darbar, and for the remaining portion of the province he was to pay Rs. 19,68,000 per annum.

Both parties appeared satisfied with this arrangement, and in November 1846 Mul Raj returned to Multan, where for some months all went on well. The eighteen lakhs were paid up, and the Darbar had no just cause of complaint. But the Governor was not long content. He had lost a portion of his Province, and the new custom duties, though not as yet enforced in Multan, were beginning to diminish his revenue. His power was also less absolute, for there was now a strong Government in Lahore, which held that justice was the first virtue of an administration; and petitioners, bankers, merchants and cultivators, had discovered that the road to redress lay through Lahore. This was more than the Diwan could endure. His father had been a King in all but the name, and had bequeathed his pride and his ambition to his son. So the Diwan returned in November 1847 to Lahore to endeavour to obtain some modification of the terms of his agreement and a promise that no complaints against him should be received. Should these requests not be granted, he had resolved to resign his charge. Mr. J. Lawrence was then acting Resident at Lahore. To him the Diwan unfolded his troubles and his wish to resign. Mr. Lawrence endeavoured to dissuade him from doing so; but told him he was at liberty to act as he thought fit, so long as his resignation was given in at a time convenient to the Government he served. The Diwan still insisted on resigning, as he saw that the object for which he had come to Lahore could never be attained, and it was arranged that he should resign at the end of April 1848; that for the present the Darbar should not be informed of his intention; and that two or three months before his resignation two English officers should be sent to Multan to be instructed by the Diwan in the state of affairs, and ultimately to be placed in charge of the province.

A few days after this arrangement the Diwan left for Multan. When Sir F. Currie, appointed Resident at Lahore, arrived there at the beginning of April, he considered it right that the Darbar should be informed of the intention of Mul Raj to resign. This was accordingly done, and the Diwan was addressed on the subject both by the Darbar and the

Resident. He was told that he was still at liberty to retain his charge; but he reiterated his desire to resign, on account of ill health and dissensions in his family, and his resignation was accordingly accepted by the Darbar. The appointment of Governor of Multan was offered to Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, but he was disinclined to accept it; and it was consequently given to Sardar Kahan Singh Man, an intelligent man, who was to act in concert with Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was appointed Political Agent, with Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Army, as his Assistant. These officers proceeded to Multan, which they reached on the 17th April, and the next day joined their escort under Sardar Kahan Singh. They were received by the Diwan with great civility, and it was arranged that he should accompany them over the fort the next morning. Accordingly, on the morning of the 19th, they proceeded with the Diwan and two companies of Gurkhas to make the inspection. Mr. Vans Agnew left the Gurkhas at one of the gates, and made the round of the fortress with the Diwan, who gave over charge. As they passed out of the gate a soldier of the Diwan struck Mr. Vans Agnew with his spear and knocked him off his horse, and then attacked him with his sword and wounded him severely. Lieutenant Anderson was also cut down, and left for dead on the ground till found by some of the Gurkha troops, who carried him to the Idgah, a strong building near the fort, in which the English officers had taken up their quarters, and where Mr. Vans Agnew had arrived before him. When the assault on the officers took place at the gate of the fort, the Diwan rode off to his own house; and although later in the day Mr. Vans Agnew sent to him, desiring him to attend and prove his innocence by his acts, he never came, alleging that his soldiers would not allow him to do so. On the morning of the 20th the fort opened fire upon the Idgah, which was returned by the Sikh artillery of the escort; but at night Colonel Ishwar Singh, commanding the artillery, went over to the enemy with all his men. The Idgah was then assaulted by the enemy. No resistance could be offered, for the unfortunate English officers were severely wounded and deserted by those who had sworn to defend them. They died like gallant men, and their heads, severed from the mutilated bodies, were taken in triumph to the rebel Diwan, who rewarded the murderers with praise and money. Almost the last words of Mr. Vans Agnew, spoken to Sardar Kahan Singh, who remained faithful to the end, may be recorded here, for they were words noble

and prophetic, and neither England nor the Punjab should forget them: "They may kill us two," he said, wounded and hopeless of human aid; "they may kill us two, but we are not the last of the English. Thousands of Englishmen will come when we are gone, and will annihilate Mul Raj and his soldiers and his fort."

And so the die was cast. The Diwan knew that he could not now retrace his steps, and prepared with energy and determination for war. He strengthened his fort and laid in supplies in anticipation of a siege; he called to his side all the disaffected in the province; and addressed the chief Sardars, telling them that now was the opportunity they had so long desired of freeing their country from the hated yoke of the English.

It is impossible in a biographical sketch to follow the course of the war that ensued, resulting in the annexation of the Punjab. For some time the rebels at Multan remained unpunished. The season was unusually hot, and Multan had a bad reputation for unhealthiness, and the English Commander-in-Chief did not feel justified in sending a European force against it till later in the year. The Resident was thus compelled to send a Sikh army, whose disaffection was admitted by the chiefs who commanded it, and whose subsequent desertion to the enemy with its General, Raja Sher Singh Atariwala, did not occasion much surprise. But the rebel Diwan was not left unmolested. Through the summer months Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes, with a small native force, had kept Mul Raj in check and had gained important victories over him, aided by the force of Bahawal Khan, Nawab of Bahawalpur, which was directed and virtually commanded by Lieutenant E. Lake. Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, one of the Sikh Generals who had remained loyal in the midst of disaffection, also did admirable service; and when the British army arrived before Multan in August 1848, Mul Raj had little upon which he could depend beyond the walls of his fort.

The siege-train arrived before Multan on the 4th September, and on the 6th opened fire. But Sawan Mal had not laboured in vain at the defences, and the reduction of the fort was a matter of no small difficulty. The besieging force was small; and a large proportion of it consisted of irregular troops, brave indeed in the field, but almost useless for the operation of a siege. The defection of Raja Sher Singh with his whole force on the 14th of September compelled General Whish to raise the siege and wait for reinforcements. The suspicious nature of Mul Raj did

not allow him to profit by the desertion of the Sikhs. He thoroughly distrusted the motives which induced them to join him; and was much relieved when the Raja, disgusted at the suspicions of which he was the object, marched from Multan to join his father, Sardar Chatar Singh, who was in open rebellion in the north-west of the Punjab.

The fate of Mul Raj was not long delayed. Reinforcements reached the British army, and on the 27th of December the siege was resumed. During the interval Mul Raj had sought for help and allies in all directions. Dost Muhammad Khan was ready enough with promises; but Multan was too distant for active aid. The Sikhs, whom the Diwan had distrusted and insulted, would now have nothing to do with him. They, too, had their own work before them. From every quarter the heroes of Sobraon and Aliwal, the men who had fought under the great Maharaja and under Hari Singh Nalwa, assembling to try once more the fortune of battle, to be present at the approaching struggle, in which, at Chilianwala and Gujrat, the Khalsa for ever fell and the Empire of the Sikhs was lost.

After some severe fighting before Multan, the exertions of the British troops were successful. On the 2nd January 1849 the city was carried by assault, and on the 22nd Mul Raj, who had shut himself up in the citadel, seeing further resistance to be hopeless, surrendered at discretion. He was conveyed to Lahore and brought to trial in the month of June for the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. He was ably defended by Captain Hamilton; but was found guilty and condemned to death. The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, with whom the confirmation of the sentence rested, accepted the judges' recommendation to mercy, and commuted the sentence to transportation for life. Mul Raj was accordingly sent as a prisoner to Calcutta, where he died the following year.

It is not for history to praise an unsuccessful rebel; but a careful review of the Diwan's history will show him to have been more unfortunate than criminal. It is certain that when Mr. Vans Agnew first arrived at Multan, the Diwan had no intention of rebelling. Had such been his design he would not have resigned his charge or have given over the fort. It is equally certain that the first attack on the British officers was without the Diwan's privity or consent. That attack was either an outburst of fanatical hatred on the part of the Muhammadan soldiery,

who saw the fort in which they took so much pride passing into the hands of strangers, or it was instigated by some of the Diwan's officers who wished to compromise him and compel him to rebel. It is probable that he was under restraint and unable to command the obedience of his soldiers when the Idgah was assaulted and the English officers slain. At no time, from that fatal day till the arrival of the British army before Multan, could the Diwan, with any safety to himself, have proposed terms of submission or have sued for pardon. He was surrounded by relatives, friends and troops who depended upon him for place and wealth and power, and who saw in a new Governor nothing but ruin to themselves. They determined to force Mul Raj to rebel; for his victory would enrich them, and his defeat could not be more injurious to them than his resignation. Diwan Mul Raj was not an amiable character. He was mean, grasping, suspicious and vacillating. But the crimes of cold-blooded murder and of premeditated rebellion cannot, with any justice, be laid to his charge.

The Diwan left one son, Hari Singh, born in 1848, who was educated in the Government College at Lahore. He is a Provincial Darbari, and is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,500 per annum for life. He served for some years as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but has now retired on a pension. His eldest son Bansi Lal is a member of the Akalgarh municipality, his second son Gopal Lal is employed in the Survey of India Department, and several other relatives hold small posts in the Police, Railways, etc. His uncle, Narayan Singh, was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 400 per annum until his death in 1905. The other members of this branch of the family are engaged in trade. They are all exceedingly wealthy, and most of them are locally known for their profuse hospitality and charity.

Karam Narayan, the third son of Sawan Mal, served as his Lieutenant in the Leiah district, carrying on its civil duties, and at the same time holding military command in the celebrated fort of Mankera. He was much beloved by the people for his kindness and impartiality. After Sawan Mal's death, Karam Narayan did not get on at all well with his brother Mul Raj, who in 1847 imprisoned him in his own house. For two months he remained in confinement, and was then allowed to leave Multan with his share of the property left by Sawan Mal, amounting to more than ten lakhs of rupees. He settled at Akalgarh, and was in no

way party to his brother's rebellion. He enjoyed a pension of Rs. 400 per annum till his death in 1903. Ram Singh, the only surviving son of Diwan Sawan Mal, still receives a similar pension.

SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH, OF RURIALA.

- BHAGAT SINGH.
  - Seva Singh.
    - S. Jai Singh (died 1855).
      - Jwala Singh (died 1888).
        - Vir Singh (born 1863).
          - Gurdeo Singh (born 1901).
        - Four other sons.
    - S. Jodh Singh (died 1864).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1855).
      - Harsa Singh (died 1860).
        - Three generations.
      - Partab Singh (died 1889).
      - Dal Singh (died 1885).
      - Gulab Singh (died 189[illegible]).
        - One son.
      - Mal Singh (died 1905).
        - Five sons.
  - Deva Singh.
    - Kahan Singh (died 1858).
      - Sardar Bahadur Hira Singh (died 1905).
        - Sardul Singh (died 1899).
          - Faujdar Singh (born 1889).
        - Asa Singh (born 1867).
          - Three sons.
        - Budha Singh (born 1884).
          - Balbir Singh (born 1905).
        - Sanpuran Singh (born 1890).
      - Wazir Singh (died 1903).
        - Kesar Singh (born 1888).
    - Ganda Singh (died 1854).
      - Karam Singh (born 1837).
        - Two generations.
      - Sharam Singh.
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Man Singh, C.I.E. (died 1892).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sher Singh (born 1862).
      - Piara Singh (died 1877).
      - Gurmukh Singh (died 1886).
      - S. Jawahir Singh (died 1907).
        - SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH (BORN 1885).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1889).
      - Prem Singh (born 1873).
        - Gurdayal Singh (born 1895)
      - Balwant Singh (born 1879).
        - Maksudan Singh (born 1896).
        - Nata Singh (born 1903).
      - Sundar Singh (born 1881).
        - Rajendra Singh (born 1902).
      - Sujan Singh (died 1863).

The village of Rurinla in the Gujranwala district is stated to have been founded by Chaudhri Tej, an ancestor of Sardar Rajwant Singh. It is certain that the family had long lived in the village and had for some time held the *Chaudhriat.* About the year 1759 Bhagat Singh became a Sikh, and having married his daughter Devi to the powerful chief Gujar Singh Bhangi obtained a grant of the village of Ruriala, free of service, from him. Gujar Singh also took the young Seva Singh and Deva Singh into his service, and gave them the *jagir* of Naushahra in the Gujrat district, which was held by the brothers in joint possession till the death of Seva Singh, who was killed in battle; and the *jagir* was then resumed by Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, who had succeeded his father in the command of the Bhangi *Misal.* Two villages of the *jagir* were, however, left to Deva Singh, and the ancestral village of Ruriala. His son Jodh Singh when a boy of fifteen entered the force of Sardar Jodh Singh Sowrianwala, who had married his cousin in the year 1813. He served with the Sardar's Ghorcharas till 1825, when, on the death of Sardar Amir Singh, the *jagir* was resumed by the Maharaja and the irregular troops placed under the command of Prince Sher Singh.

In 1831 Jodh Singh accompanied the Prince in his successful campaign against Sayad Ahmad Khan. In 1834 he was placed as a trooper in Raja Hira Singh's Dera, in which he remained till 1848, having been in 1836 promoted to the rank of commandant. The *jagir* of Ruriala, with Rs. 12,043, subject to the service of two sowars, had always remained in his possession, with the exception of the year 1835, when it had been temporarily resumed; and in 1848 he received an additional grant of the village Kotli in the Gujranwala district. During these years Sardar Jodh Singh had performed good service to the State. He had served under Diwan Hukam Rai, who was in charge of Mamdot and Muktesar, and was afterwards sent to the Manjha, where he was most energetic, and speedily cleared the country of robbers. During the reign of Sher Singh he was again sent to the Manjha in command of three hundred sowars, and remained there for six months, restoring order and administering justice. After the Sutlej campaign Jodh Singh was appointed *Adalati,* or judicial officer, at Amritsar on Rs. 3,000

inclusive of his *jagir*; and in 1849, after annexation, he was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner at the same place, where he remained till his retirement from the Government service in December 1862.

During the disturbances of 1848-49 Sardar Jodh Singh remained faithful, and did excellent service in preserving the peace of the city of Amritsar, and in furnishing supplies to the British forces. In 1857 he accompanied Mr. F. Cooper, C. B., in pursuit of the Mian Mir mutineers, and rendered such zealous and prompt assistance that he received from Government a present of Rs. 1,000 and a valuable watch. From annexation up to the beginning of 1862 he was in charge of the Darbar Sahib, the great Sikh temple at Amritsar, chosen by the Sikh aristocracy and priests themselves. This was an important duty, requiring great tact, honesty and powers of conciliation. These qualities the Sardar possessed in an eminent degree. There were special circumstances gravely affecting the good management of the temple, but Jodh Singh's influence there was only for good. He guided its counsels through the difficult early years of the administration and through the critical period of 1857, when his loyalty and devotion to Government were many times noticed; while as a judicial officer he secured, by his justice and unswerving honesty, the respect of the inhabitants of Amritsar, without regard to caste or creed.

In recognition of Jodh Singh's services, Government on his retirement in 1862 allowed him to draw his full pay of Rs. 4,300 for life. Ruriala and Kotli were released rent-free for life, and the latter village, with two wells at Ruriala, was to descend to his heirs for two generations. He also received a grant of fifty acres of land in Rakh Shakargarh. Sardar Jodh Singh died at Amritsar in August 1864.

Sardar Mán Singh, youngest brother of Jodh Singh, was one of the most distinguished native officers in the army. He entered Raja Suchet Singh's force when about twenty-five years of age, and was present at the capture of Peshawar and in the Trans-Indus campaign. He then entered Raja Hira Singh's brigade, where he was made an adjutant of cavalry. He fought against the British at Mudki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and after the campaign was stationed at

Lahore in command of a troop of fifty horse. In 1848 he was sent to Amritsar, and remained with his brother during the war, doing excellent service; and on the return of peace his troop was disbanded and he retired on a pension. But Man Singh had no love for a quiet life at home. In 1852 he entered the Police under Colonel R. Lawrence, and remained in the force till 1857. At the first outbreak of the Mutiny he was despatched to Delhi to join Major Hodson with three troops of cavalry; one raised by Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, one by Raja Tej Singh, and the third in a great measure by Man Singh himself. This force, first known as 'Montgomery Sahib ka Risala,' became the nucleus of the famous Hodson's Horse. Man Singh served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi. He assisted in the capture of the King of Delhi and capture and execution of the three Princes, and on that day the coolness and gallantry of Man Singh were as conspicuous as those of his dashing commander. He was then sent with Colonel Showers' column into the Riwari district, and, returning to Delhi about the end of October, was despatched to Lahore by Major Hodson to raise five hundred recruits. This he effected in about four months, using the utmost exertions and borrowing a considerable amount of the necessary funds on his personal security. He then hurried to Lucknow. He arrived just in time to take part in the capture of the city, but too late to receive the thanks of his commandant, Major Hodson, who was killed the day before his arrival.

Man Singh fought throughout the hot-weather campaign of 1858, and was honourably mentioned in despatches for his gallantry at the battle of Nawabganj on the 13th June, in dashing to the rescue of Lieutenant Buller of his regiment, who was surrounded by the enemy. Man Singh was on this occasion severely wounded in two places, and his horse covered with sword-cuts. He received for his conduct in this action the Order of Merit. He served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, and was present at most of the important actions. At Nandganj, after capturing three guns, he was very badly injured by the blowing up of the tumbrils by a desperado from the enemy's ranks. From the injuries he received there he suffered for several months. The Government rewarded the services of Man Singh by the grant of *jagirs* in Oudh and in the Punjab of the value of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 per annum respectively.

Harsa Singh, second son of Jodh Singh, like his uncle Man Singh, was a Risaldar in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. He was appointed to command one of the troops of cavalry raised by Man Singh in November 1857. In the middle of 1858 he went with his detachment to Oudh and joined the head-quarters of Hodson's Horse, then commanded by Colonel Daly. He fought with distinction in all the chief battles of the later Oudh campaign, including Sultanpur and Fyzabad. He died in 1860.

Partab Singh in April 1861 joined the Police force as Subadar. Dal Singh was a Risaldar in the 17th Bengal Cavalry. He died in 1885. Jwala Singh, son of Jai Singh, was a Subadar of the 29th Native Infantry. He retired on a pension and died in 1888. His share in the village of Ruriala brings in about Rs. 240 per annum. His son Vir Singh was in the Central India Horse.

Sardar Man Singh retired from the service in 1877, and took up his abode at Amritsar, where he led an active and honourable life, devoting his whole time and most of his money towards the maintenance of the Sikh faith. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1879, and in the same year was appointed manager of the Darbar Sahib, an office requiring tact, patience, honesty and energy. That he has performed his duties well is proved by the fact that the local authorities frequently refused to allow him to resign, although he was a very old man, in need of rest and quiet for his remaining years. He was a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, a Provincial Darbari and a member of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar. His income was estimated at Rs. 12,000 per annum, including a military pension of Rs. 3,594; lands in Oudh, Rs. 4,000; in Gujranwala, Rs. 2,500; in Lahore, Rs. 1,000; and a *jagir* in Kot Bara Khan, Rs. 700.

He died in 1892 and his private property was divided amongst his sons. His eldest surviving son Jawahir Singh succeeded him as a Provincial Darbari and was a Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala. He died in 1907 and his eldest son Sardar Rajwant Singh, Zaildar of Ruriala, is now regarded as the head of the family, a seat in Provincial Darbars having been granted to him. Rajwant Singh's property consists of 200 *ghumaos* of land in Ruriala, which he inherited from his grandfather, 300 *ghumaos* in Dula acquired by Jawahir Singh and 5 squares in the new colony in Khangah Dogran.

The descendants of the late Sardar Jodh Singh hold a perpetual *jagir*, valued at Rs. 600, in *Mauza* Ramgarh, Gujranwala; also a *muafi* valued at Rs. 75 in Ruriala in the same district. They have an additional income of Rs. 1,700 per annum made up of rents on houses and lands in Amritsar.

Karam Singh, son of Ganda Singh, was in the Police and has now retired on a pension. His land in Gujranwala yields Rs. 150 per annum. Of the sons of Kahan Singh, the eldest, Hira Singh, was Subadar-Major in the 24th Punjab Infantry and became a Sardar Bahadur before he retired on a pension. He owned land in the Lahore and Gujranwala districts yielding about Rs. 3,000 per annum. He died in 1905. The third son, Sher Singh, is a Subadar-Major in the 28th Mountain Battery and was made a Sardar Bahadur in 1901. Sardar Hira Singh's eldest son, Sardul Singh, was a Dafadar in the Central India Horse. The second son, Asa Singh, is Subadar-Major in his father's old regiment, the 24th Panjab Infantry.

SARDAR KIRPAL SINGH, OF MUGHAL CHAK.

SARJA SINGH (died 1763).

Jai Singh (died 1812). — Mana Singh (died 1807). — Nar Singh — Pahar Singh (died 1813).

Diwan Singh (died 1852). — Mehr Singh (died 1814). — Jodh Singh (died 1874).

Kahan Singh (died 1860).

Anup Singh (died 1885). — Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1889).

S. Mangal Singh (born 1884).

Dasandar Singh (born 1904).

Vir Singh (died 1848). — Fateh Singh (died 1887). — Sher Singh (died 1851). — Jamiat Singh (died 1890).

Wasawa Singh (died 1835).

Gurdit Singh (born 1845). — Ganda Singh (died 1857).

Two generations. — Two generations.

S. Kirpal Singh (born 1848). — Gopal Singh (died 1902). — Ganga Singh (died 1905).

A son. — Two sons.

Mangal Singh (born 1875). — Kapur Singh (born 1881). — Jagjit Singh (born 1901).

Nao Nihal Singh (born 1899). — Hakim Singh (born 1905).

Jwala Singh (died 1858). — S. Basant Singh (died 1905). — Hira Singh (born 1849). — Richpal Singh (born 1854).

Two generations. — Two generations.

Raghbir Singh (born 1867). — Suchet Singh (born 1873). — Sultan Singh (born 1881).

Basakha Singh (born 1885) — Kesar Singh (born 1889).

Sada Singh (died 1845). — Amir Singh (died 1840). — Sham Singh (died 1843). — Hukam Singh (died 1830). — Budh Singh (died 1856).

Lehna Singh (died 188[illegible]).

Sheo Deo Singh (born 1854). — Sukha Singh (born 1866). — Hira Singh (died 1882). — Man Singh (born 1844). — Rai Man Singh (born 1844).

Five sons. — A son. — Two generations. — Two generations. — Two generations.

Atar Singh. — Ratan Singh (died 1857). — Bhagel Singh (died 1849).

Three generations.

Sant Singh (died 1897). — Nihal Singh (died 1882). — Gulab Singh (died 1905).

Two generations.

Hari Singh (died 1821).

Colonel Jagat Singh (died 1860). — Partab Singh (died 1869).

Ikbal Singh.

Gurdit Singh (born 1902).

S. Nihal Singh (died 1889). — Narayan Singh (died 1893).

Balwant Singh (born 1887). — Harbans Singh (born 1889).

The Jats of the Punjab are divided into some ninety tribes with numberless sub-divisions. Of these, the three oldest, from whom many of the others have descended, are the tribes Man, Her and Bhular. It is not known with any certainty when the ancestors of the Man Jats emigrated to the Punjab. They were originally Rajputs and inhabited the country about Delhi, and to this day, near Jaipur, Thakur Man Rajputs are to be found.

Of this tribe and caste are many families, distinguished in Punjab history. There is the Amritsar family of Mananwala; the Gujranwala family of Mughal Chak; while to another branch, noticed later in this chapter, General Kahan Singh Man, of Multan celebrity, and his gallant brother Bhag Singh belonged. Chief of the Ramnagar branch was Sardar Desa Singh Man, *Kardar* of the Ramnagar *pargana* and of the Man blood, also, are the once powerful houses of Bhaga and Malwa, and there are many representatives of the tribe living in the Phulkian States. The ruling houses of Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot are allied by marriage to the Man Jats.

Lada, the founder of the Mughal Chak family, left Delhi in the year of a great draught and famine, and settled in the country near Gujranwala, where he founded the little village of Man, and was made headman over a circle of twenty-two villages. This office of *Chaudhri* remained in the family for many generations, till the decline of the Muhammadan power. Nika, the fourth in descent from Lada, founded the village of Nika Man; but this soon passed out of his hands on account of a failure to meet the Government demand, and Mir Hamza, Governor of Emanabad, gave it to his brother Mirza Kila, who destroyed it and built hard by a new village which he called Mughal Chak. This village the Man family purchased later from the descendants of Mirza Kila, and here they now reside. Sarja Singh is said to have been a follower of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia; but little is known about him. He died in 1763 leaving four sons, Jai Singh, Mana Singh, Nar Singh and Pahar Singh.

Pahar Singh, though the youngest of the brothers, will be more conveniently treated of first, as he was the most distinguished; and it was in a great measure through his assistance that his brothers rose in the world. He entered Charat Singh's service as a trooper, but soon distinguished himself for energy and courage; obtained a grant of the

four villages, Jokian, Kalar, Sal and Takuan, worth Rs. 3,377, and assumed the title of Sardar. Under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia his influence steadily increased, and he obtained Rs. 11,000 of additional *jagirs* near Ramnagar. He showed great gallantry in the many campaigns against the Chatas, and under Ranjit Singh he served at Attock, Besa and elsewhere. At the time of his death, in 1813, his *jagirs* amounted to upwards of two lakhs of rupees, subject to service of five hundred horse, two guns and seven *zamburas* or camel swivels.

Pahar Singh left one son, Hari Singh, a minor, and Sardar Hukma Singh Chimni was appointed his guardian. Rs. 47,000 of his father's *jagirs* were released to him, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five horse; and when he became old enough to enter the army he was placed under Misra Diwan Chand, with whom he served at Bannu and Multan. He died of paralysis in 1821, being only twenty-two years of age. His two sons, Jagat Singh and Partab Singh, were at their father's death infants, and the *jagirs* were consequently resumed with the exception of Rs. 5,200, subject to the service of thirteen horsemen. In 1843 Jagat Singh was appointed orderly officer of Raja Hira Singh, and Partab Singh was made commandant in the Miwiwala regiment. Under the Darbar, Jagat Singh was colonel of a cavalry regiment which formed part of Maharaja Dalip Singh's body-guard, and during the disturbances of 1848-49 he with his troops remained faithful to Government.

Jagat Singh died in 1860 leaving two sons, Nihal Singh and Narayan Singh, aged, respectively, twenty-two and thirteen years at the time of his death. Jagat Singh was in the enjoyment of *jagirs* worth Rs. 4,000. Of these a portion was resumed; and his sons held in perpetuity Rs. 1,079, being the *mauza* of Kalar and a share of Mughal Chak in the Gujranwala district. Sardar Nihal Singh met with his death under melancholy circumstances in 1889. He was murdered out of revenge for having been instrumental in getting a man of bad character placed under security by the District Magistrate. The surety was called upon to pay the amount for which he had become responsible; and attributing his evil fortune to the Sardar, murdered him almost within sight of his own village of Jokian, and then proceeded to the Sardar's house and murdered his innocent wife also. Nihal Singh's brother Narayan Singh, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1893 and

the *jagir*, worth about Rs. 900, is now held jointly by his sons, Balwant Singh and Harbans Singh.

Nar Singh was a *Misaldar* of the Sukarchakia confederacy, and fought under Mahan Singh at Manchar and Akalgarh. He died young, and his three sons received allowances to the amount of Rs. 3,500 out of his *jagirs*. When Ratan Singh, the second son, grew up he was made adjutant in the Miwiwala regiment, and received estates in Gujranwala and Gurdaspur to the value of Rs. 1,200. He accompanied Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa to Kashmir, and was in 1820 very severely wounded at Mangli in the Kashmir hills, where Hari Singh was reducing a strong fort defended by the mountaineers. For his services on this occasion he received a grant of land in Gujranwala and the command of a regiment. His brother Baghel Singh about this time was made adjutant in Dhonkal Singh's regiment. Under Maharaja Kharak Singh, Ratan Singh was sent with the force of Sardar Sham Singh to Kulu and Mandi, where he was engaged for nearly two years in reducing the hill tribes to obedience. He was created a General by Sardar Jawahir Singh, and Kila Desa Singh and Naushahra were given him in *jagir*. Baghel Singh was in 1845 made commandant in his old regiment. Ratan Singh fought throughout the Sutlej campaign, and soon after its close he was reduced to the rank of colonel, and his *jagirs* were reduced to Rs. 5,000 with Rs. 1,000, free of service. He was serving at Peshawar in October 1848, when the troops there mutinied. Major G. Lawrence spoke well of him, and he appears to have done his best to bring the mutineers to a sense of their duty, till the tide of rebellion became so strong that he was himself carried away by it. His son Sant Singh, then thirty years old, also joined the rebels and fought throughout the campaign of 1848-49. Baghel Singh, who accompanied Edwardes to Multan, stood firm; but died early in 1849 at Hanad in the Dera Ismail Khan district. After annexation the *jagirs* of Ratan Singh were resumed; but he received a pension of Rs. 1,080, which lapsed at his death in 1857. Sant Singh was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 72, and also held a share in *mauza* Mughal Chak. He died in 1897. Gulab Singh, third son of Ratan Singh, was a convert to Muhammadanism and was disowned by his family. He died in 1905.

Jai Singh married his daughter Mai Man to Mahan Singh Sukarchakia; and although this lady bore no children, yet the alliance very

materially helped to build up the family fortunes. Under Ranjit Singh the family was very powerful, and at one time there were no less than twenty-two members of it holding military appointments of trust and honour. Sardar Jai Singh died young, but his sons were confirmed in possession of their father's estates. Mehr Singh, the second son, was killed in Kashmir in 1814, but Jodh Singh accompanied the Maharaja on many of his campaigns. At the rebellion of 1848-49 Jodh Singh, who was a colonel with *jagirs* worth Rs. 7,550, joined the rebels with his nephew Jamiat Singh, but returned to Lahore before the end of the campaign. The *jagirs* of this branch of the family were resumed after annexation. Jodh Singh was allowed a pension of Rs. 720, which he held until his death in 1874.

Fateh Singh, son of Sardar Diwan Singh, was originally one of Ranjit Singh's orderlies. He was made adjutant of artillery, and under Sardar Jawahir Singh commandant. After the Sutlej campaign Raja Lal Singh appointed him commandant in his cousin Budh Singh's regiment on Rs. 1,800 a month. He was with his cousin during the disturbances of 1848, and joined Captain Nicholson at the same time with him. One-third of his salary of Rs. 1,800 was granted to him for life. In 1862 he was appointed Honorary Magistrate at Gujranwala. He died in 1887 and his brother Jamiat Singh became the representative of this branch of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari, a Zaildar of his circle and a member of the Gujranwala Municipal Committee. His income from land and pension amounted to about Rs. 2,600 per annum. Of his three sons, Kirpal Singh began life in Probyn's Horse, went through a course of engineering at Rurki, and was appointed an Overseer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works. He served the Kapurthala State for seven years as an Assistant Engineer, and was employed on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway. He has managed to acquire considerable wealth, and has invested, in about 18,000 *ghumaos* of land, which bring him some Rs. 50,000 per annum. He is a Divisional Darbari and a Zaildar of Mananwala in the Gujranwala district. As its wealthiest and most influential member, he may be regarded as the present head of the family. His son Mangal Singh is a Naib-tahsildar in Hissar. Jamiat Singh's second son, Gopal Singh, was a Deputy Inspector of Police. The third, Ganga Singh, served as a Dafadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Of Sardar Fateh Singh's four sons, the eldest, Jwala Singh was killed in the Mutiny. Basant Singh, the second son, was Zaildar of Mughal Chak, *Lambardar* of Man, a member of the Gujranwala District Board, and a Provincial Darbari. He served in the Police for some years and died in 1905. Hira Singh, third son, began life in the Police, and then joined the 16th Bengal Cavalry where he rose to be Risaldar-Major and eventually retired on a pension. The fourth son, Sardar Richpal Singh, was Risaldar-Major of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, and did good service, having been with his regiment throughout the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Hira Singh and Richpal Singh each own about 3,000 *ghumaos* of land in Mananwala.

Anup Singh, the eldest son of Jodh Singh, entered the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, afterwards known as Probyn's Horse, when it was first raised in August 1857, under the orders of Sir John Lawrence. After the fall of Delhi, Anup Singh accompanied the regiment to Oudh, and was present at the capture of Lucknow in March 1858. He served through the whole of the Baiswara campaign in the hot weather of 1858, and in the spring of 1859 in the Trans-Gogra campaign. Where the fighting was the sharpest the 1st Sikhs were always to be found; and among many brave men Anup Singh distinguished himself for his cool and determined courage. During the Hindustan campaign he was four times wounded, and had three horses wounded under him. In January 1860 he volunteered for China with his regiment, and served with great credit throughout the campaign. He was again wounded, and his horse was again wounded under him.

On another occasion, when the regiment was engaged with the Buners at Ambeyla on the North-West Frontier, Anup Singh particularly distinguished himself, and was very severely wounded in single combat with one of the enemy. He twice received the Order of Merit for bravery in the field, and was granted a *jagir* of Rs. 500 per annum. The services of Anup Singh deserve especial notice. He was one of the finest native officers in the army, of undoubted loyalty, of conspicuous bravery and a worthy representative of the old and gallant family to which he belongs. He died in 1885, leaving no sons. Gurbakhsh Singh, his younger brother, was allowed by the Commander-in-Chief, in compliment to Anup Singh, to enter his brother's regiment when only

ten years of age. Gurbakhsh Singh retired on a pension. He was a Zaildar of Karial, *Ala Lambardar* of Mughal Chak and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1889, and his son Mangal Singh has succeeded to his uncle Anup Singh's *jagir*. Sardar Mangal Singh is now Zaildar of Mughal Chak and an Honorary Magistrate. His income from private property amounts to some Rs. 15,000 yearly, and he is a Divisional Darbari.

Sher Singh's second son, Ganda Singh, was killed in the Mutiny while serving in Probyn's Horse. One of his sons, Bahadur Singh, is in his father's old regiment; the other, Sundar Singh, is in the Burmah Police.

Gurdit Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, also enlisted in Probyn's Horse in 1857, and served with the corps till its return from China in 1861. He then took his discharge, and has since lived at Gujranwala.

Mana Singh, like his other brothers, was a subordinate chief in the following of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, from whom he received the estates of Pindori Kalan, Pindori Khurd and others. On his death in 1807, his eldest son, Sada Singh, succeeded to all his *jagirs* and to the command of the contingent. This young man distinguished himself in the Kashmir campaign, where he was four times wounded, and received for his services a share in the Manawar *ilaka*, worth Rs. 12,000. Sada Singh died childless, and Manawar, with other of his *jagirs*, was resumed; but his brother Amir Singh, the handsomest man in the Khalsa army, was made a General, and large estates were granted to him. The third son, Sham Singh, was created a colonel on Rs. 5,000 per annum, and Hukam Singh a commandant. In 1840 Amir Singh died without issue, and his *jagir* of Rs. 11,000 was assigned to his brother Budh Singh with the rank of General. Amir Singh's corps, consisting of four infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment and two troops of artillery, was also placed under his command. Budh Singh, who was Mana Singh's youngest son, had at this time been twenty-four years in the Sikh army. He had first entered it in 1816 as an orderly of the Maharaja on Rs. 3,800 per annum, and this post he had held for five years. He had then, on his brother Sada Singh's death, received command of thirty horsemen, with a *jagir* of Rs. 17,000, and after this had been commandant and colonel in General Court's Brigade on Rs. 4,015. Under Maharaja Sher Singh his emoluments were reduced; for he was

brother-in-law of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, and Sher Singh's policy at the commencement of his reign was to destroy the power of the Sindhanwalia house.

Budh Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign, and shortly after its close he was reduced to the rank of a colonel in the Man battalion and sent with Sher Singh's brigade to assist Maharaja Gulab Singh in subduing the rebellion in the Hazara hills. He behaved admirably on this occasion, and in 1847 was of great service to Major Nicholson at Gandgarh, and later in the year to Major Abbott in the Dhund mountains, where he and his men encamped in the snow for many days without a murmur. When the Multan rebellion broke out, Budh Singh was stationed at Hasan Abdal with his corps. Every effort was made by the insurgents to seduce him, by false accounts of the confiscation of his *jagirs*, by promises and by threats, but he stood firm; and when his men, in spite of all efforts, went over to Sardar Chatar Singh, he left them and joined Nicholson with only his horse and his sword. He fought gallantly under that officer against the rebels in the Margala Pass, where he was severely wounded in the head, and it was found necessary to send him to Peshawar, where he was afterwards captured by the Sikhs and kept under arrest until the battle of Gujrat, when he regained his freedom. Budh Singh was almost the only Sikh leader who remained sincerely on the side of the British at that critical time. There were some able men who stood by the British because they saw that they would eventually win; there were others who were faithful through hatred to the house of Atari. But Budh Singh's honesty did not depend upon political calculations. The Punjab proverb says, "The Man Sardars are gallant, handsome and true"; and Budh Singh upheld the fame of his house. He was idolized by the army, and the estimation in which he was held is seen by the efforts made by the rebels to induce him to join them. But though his friends and relations were in the rebel ranks, though by loyalty he risked his life, his fortune and his reputation, yet he remained faithful to the end.

On the return of peace his *jagirs*, amounting to Rs. 6,340, were confirmed to him for life, and Rs. 1,040 were released to his male heirs in perpetuity. Rai Man Singh, son of this loyal old chief, who died in

1856, lives at Manawala in the Raya tahsil of Sialkot. His *jagirs* yield about Rs. 1,200 per annum and he owns about 1,000 ghumaos of land in Sialkot and Gujranwala, where his brother Man Singh and his nephew Ujagar Singh also each own an equal amount of land. His son Harnam Singh is an Honorary Magistrate in Mananwala.

Sham Singh, brother of Budh Singh, died in 1843, leaving one son, Lehna Singh, who succeeded to the command of his father's regiment. He joined the rebels in 1848, and his *jagirs* were consequently resumed. After annexation he was, however, given a direct commission as Ressaidar in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and later on was promoted to Risaldar. He died in 1880 during the Afghan War. One of his sons, Sheo Deo Singh, became a Ressaidar in his father's regiment and retired on a pension in 1898. He is a *Lambardar* in Mananwala and he and his brother Sukha Singh are joint owners of about four thousand acres of culturable land in Gujranwala, yielding an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum. His son Gurbachan Singh is a Dafadar in a Cavalry Regiment.

Some account may here be given of that branch of the Man tribe which produced Sardar Kahan Singh of Multan celebrity, and his brother Bhag Singh, who are mentioned at the beginning of this history. The pedigree of this branch, of which Sardar Bahadur Dayal Singh is the present chief representative, is as follows:—

HUKM SINGH.

- Gulab Singh.
  - Bhup Singh.
  - Jawahir Singh (died 1857).
  - Two other sons.
- Kahan Singh (died 1848).
  - Wasawa Singh (died 1848).
- Khazan Singh.
  - Atar Singh (died 1876).
- Bhag Singh (died 1866).
  - Partap Singh (died 1886).
    - Two generations.
  - Gopal Singh (died 1895).
    - Narayan Singh.
      - Two sons.
    - Narendra Singh.
      - A son.
  - Lal Singh (died 1898).
    - Two generations.
  - S. B. DAYAL SINGH (BORN 1859).
    - Kartar Singh (born 1887).

They had settled at Sarhala in Hoshiarpur, where they built for themselves a strong fort and owned many of the surrounding villages Kahan Singh was appointed Commandant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's bodyguard at a comparatively early age, and this post was subsequently held by his younger brother Bhag Singh, and later by his nephews Atar Singh, Bhup Singh and Partap Singh. This fact shows the high esteem in which the family was held by the Maharaja, who often used to say that the Man Sardars were his "*Wari ka Tewar,*" *i.e.*, his best suit of clothes. Kahan Singh ultimately became a general and Bhag Singh and Atar Singh Colonels in the Khalsa army.

In 1846 Kahan Singh was sent at the head of an expedition against Shaikh Imam-ud-din, the rebellious Governor of Kashmir. He succeeded in bringing Imam-ud-din a prisoner to Lahore without having to fire a single shot. In the following year Sardar Kahan Singh was appointed by the Darbar on the recommendation of the Resident, Major Henry Lawrence, to the judgeship of Lahore, as successor to Sardar Ranjodh Singh, Majithia, who was suspected of treachery.*

In April 1848 Sardar Kahan Singh was selected for the post of Nazim of Multan in succession to Mul Raj, who had tendered his resignation to the Darbar. He accompanied Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson to Multan, with an escort of 2,000 Sikhs and Gurkha Infantry, 700 Cavalry and 6 guns. After the treacherous attack on the British Officers by Mul Raj's soldiers, and when the little force was besieged in the Idgah, the entire escort deserted to Mul Raj. Only Sardar Kahan Singh, with eight or ten trusty horsemen, remained with the wounded Englishmen. When, on the evening of April 20th, the Idgah was rushed by the mob, the British officers were murdered and Sardar Kahan Singh made prisoner. Diwan Mul Raj offered Kahan Singh every inducement to come over to his side, hoping that he would bring with him the powerful forces of the Man family. But the Sardar steadfastly refused and in consequence suffered many hardships and indignities. He was killed by the fall of a mosque during the bombardment of the city by the British. With him died his only son Wasawa Singh, who though but a child had shared his father's capture and imprisonment. When the city was captured, Kahan Singh's body was found in fetters.

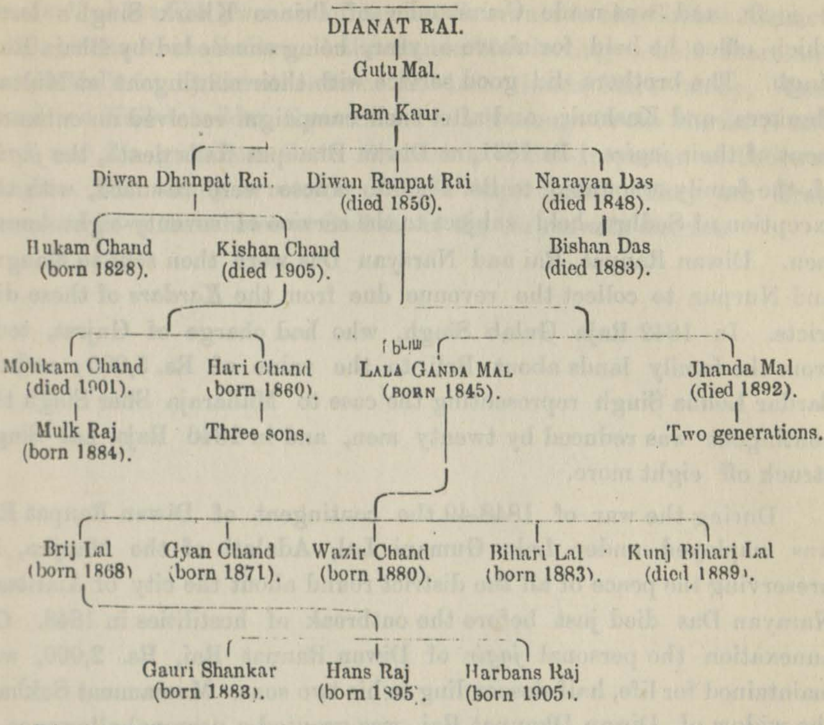
* *Vide* history of the Majithia family of Amritsar.

Sardar Bhag Singh, younger brother of Kahan Singh, was Colonel of the Sher regiment and saw much service. During the Mutiny he was of considerable assistance to the British, as were his nephews Jawahir Singh and Atar Singh. The former was killed in action in 1857, but Atar Singh survived till 1876. After the Mutiny he entered the police, in which he ultimately reached the rank of Inspector. He and his cousin, Lal Singh, who was also an Inspector of Police, both married nieces of Rani Randevi, widow of Maharaja Sher Singh.

Sardar Dayal Singh is the only surviving son of Bhag Singh. He is a Deputy Collector in the Punjab Irrigation Department, which he entered in 1880. In this capacity he has done excellent work and has received the approbation of a series of superior officers. He has been granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services, and has also been given a personal seat in Provincial Darbars. He has lately been selected for the important post of President of the Council of Regency in Faridkot State. The Sardar resides at Man Sendhwal in the Batala tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. His only son, Kartar Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Hazura Singh, Rajnamia, maternal uncle of the Raja of Jind. His nephew Sundar Singh, son of Partab Singh, is *Zaildar* of Man Sendhwal.

The sons of Hukm Singh enjoyed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 33,000 per annum, granted by the Sikh Government, situated in the Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Lahore districts. These were resumed at annexation but life pensions, aggregating Rs. 3,440 per annum, were granted to various members of the family. These have gradually decreased as the various recipients died, and the total annual amount of pensions is now about Rs. 500.

LALA GANDA MAL OF SODHRA.



Dianat Rai entered the service of Nadir Shah, conqueror of Kabul and Delhi. During the following reign of Ahmad Shah, his son Gutu Mal, not obtaining any employment in Kabul, determined to seek his fortune in the Punjab, where he settled in the village of Bhera in the Shahpur district. Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi was at that time owner of most of the neighbouring country, and to him Gutu Mal offered his services. He remained with Gujar Singh and Sahib Singh till his death, acting as Diwan, and regulating the civil affairs of the large tract over which these chiefs ruled. His son Ram Kaur succeeded him in his office, which he held until Ranjit Singh, in 1810, took possession of Sahib Singh's estates. Ram Kaur was growing too old for work, but he obtained places at Lahore for his three sons. Diwan Dhanpat Rai, who was the eldest of the brothers, received Majitha, Jagdeo and other villages in *jagir*, which in 1814 were exchanged for the *ilaka* of Sodhra, worth Rs. 21,000, from the territories of his old master Sahib Singh. He was then placed in charge of the Manjha, where he remained

some years. Later, he received the *ilaka* of Shuwala, worth Rs. 10,000, in *jagir*, and was made Commander of Prince Khark Singh's force, which office he held for above a year, being succeeded by Bhaia Ram Singh. The brothers did good service with their contingent at Multan, Mankera and Kashmir, and after each campaign received an enhancement of their *jagirs*. In 1831, at Diwan Dhanpat Rai's death, the *jagirs* of the family amounted to Rs. 43,500. These were resumed, with the exception of Sodhra, held subject to the service of seventy-eight horsemen. Diwan Ranpat Rai and Narayan Das were then sent to Kangra and Nurpur to collect the revenue due from the *Kardars* of those districts. In 1842 Raja Gulab Singh, who had charge of Gujrat, took from the family lands about Beli to the value of Rs. 5,000; and on Sardar Lehna Singh representing the case to Maharaja Sher Singh the contingent was reduced by twenty men, and in 1846 Raja Lal Singh struck off eight more.

During the war of 1848-49 the contingent of Diwan Ranpat Rai was employed under Lala Gumani Lal, Adalati of the Manjha, in preserving the peace of all the district round about the city of Amritsar. Narayan Das died just before the outbreak of hostilities in 1848. On annexation the personal *jagir* of Diwan Ranpat Rai, Rs. 2,000, was maintained for life, half descending to his two sons. Mussammat Sukhan, the widow of Diwan Dhanpat Rai, was granted a personal allowance of Rs. 1,000, but she died soon afterwards, in 1851. Hukam Chand and Kishan Chand received Rs. 600 and Rs. 400, respectively, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 was continued for life to Bishan Das, the only son of the youngest of the three brothers. Diwan Ranpat Rai died in 1856. Hukam Chand and Kishan Chand took up their residence in Sodhra where the latter died in 1905, his son Mohkam Chand having predeceased him in 1901. Mohkam Chand's widow draws a pension of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Diwan Bishan Das died childless in 1883, and his life pension of Rs. 1,000 lapsed. He acted as Honorary Magistrate of Wazirabad for over ten years.

The present head of the family is Lala Ganda Mal, son of the late Diwan Ranpat Rai. He is a Divisional Darbari and was a Tahsildar but has retired. He enjoys a family pension for life of Rs. 500 per annum. His brother Jhanda Mal was in receipt of a similar allowance until

his death in 1892. Lala Ganda Mal and his brother's heirs are joint owners of about 375 *ghumaos* of land at Sainwala in the Sialkot district, and 3 *ghumaos* in Sodhra, Lala Ganda Mal having a half share and Jhanda Mal's family the other half. Of Lala Ganda Mal's family, Wazir Chand is a Naib-tahsildar, Gyan Chand is a Kanungo in the Karnal Settlement and his grandson Gauri Shankar is a Sub-Inspector of Police at Kangra. The family is not now of much importance. They are Brahmans, and have their home at Sodhra in the Gujranwala district.

MANOHAR LAL DOGAL.*

- SHEO DAYAL.
  - Shankar Das (died 1832).
  - Maya Das.
    - Ganesh Das.
      - Pritam Das.
  - Kanhaya Lal.
    - Ratan Chand (died 1857).
      - Narinjan Das (born 1846).
        - Fakir Chand (died 1903).
          - Hans Raj.
      - MANOHAR LAL (BORN 1848).
        - Atma Ram (born 1901).
        - Sant Ram (born 1903).
    - Thakur Das (died 1883).
      - Karam Chand (died 1904).
        - Dhanpat Rai.
        - Kul Bhushan.
        - Hari Chand.
      - Kishan Gopal (born 1861).
      - Sikandar Lal (born 1866).
        - Hari Gopal.
          - Madan Gopal (born 1905).
        - Rajendra Lal.
      - Amin Chand (died 1883).
    - Nand Gopal.
      - Bhagwan Das (died 1884).
        - Badri Das (born 1875).
          - A son.
        - Hakumat Rai (born 1877).
  - Jawahir Mal.
  - Ram Narayan.
    - Joti Ram.
  - Sham Das.
  - Trikota Sahai.
    - Joti Ram (died 1881).
    - Ranpat Rai (dead).
      - Tara Chand (died 1874).
    - Ganpat Rai (died 1870).
    - Devi Das (dead).
    - Sudh Das (born 1835).
      - Brij Lal (born 1860).
      - Sundar Das (born 1863).
  - Gobind Sahai.

About the year 1635, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, Baba Haria Ram settled at Wazirabad, which had lately been re-built by Wazir Khan, the Imperial Governor, who gave it his own name. Haria Ram served the Governor for many years, and when his sons grew up to manhood abandoned worldly affairs and founded a sect of

*Note.—In former editions this family appeared under the Lahore district.

his own, still extant and known by the name of *Harmilapi.**

The first of his descendants to take service with the Sikhs was Kishan Kaur, who was a follower of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Wazirabadia, the friend and ally of Sardar Charat Singh; and Sheo Dayal, son of Kishan Kaur, entered the employ of the Sukarchakia chief. The revenue arrangements of the Sikhs were rude enough in these early days; and regarding Sheo Dayal's management of the Sukarchakia *jagirs* there is nothing to record. When Ranjit Singh conquered the Dhani country, he made Sheo Dayal the manager, and gave him an estate at Nurpur, subject to service. When an old man, Sheo Dayal introduced his sons Shankar Das and Kanhaya Lal at Court, and retired to Wazirabad, where he died. The brothers were placed under Prince Kharak Singh; Shankar Das for some time managing his *jagirs*, while Kanhaya Lal was made Tahsildar or *Kardar* of Sahiwal, part of the estate of the Prince. When Diwan Moti Ram was appointed Governor of Kashmir, Shankar Das was sent as head of the Financial office under him; and during Moti Ram's second tenure of office Kanhaya Lal occupied the same post as his brother had done during the first.

Shankar Das died in 1832. When the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan were made over to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, Kanhaya Lal was appointed manager under him and held the post till 1834; and he and his eldest son Ratan Chand received a cash allowance of Rs. 2,000 from the salt revenue till annexation. Ratan Chand was a Darbar *munshi* from 1831 to 1849. He was, with his brother Thakur Das, in favour at Court, and received *jagirs* which in 1850 amounted to Rs. 10,302. He was, when quite a youth, appointed to the charge of the Maharaja's Private Seal,† and held the office with its emoluments for

* This religious sect is better known on the frontier than in the Sikh part of the Punjab. Ram Kishan, *Chela* or follower, and adopted son of Swami Chetangir, came to Wazirabad at the beginning of the 18th century and took as his *Chela*, Haria Ram. Malawa Mal, a merchant of Dera Ismail Khan, visited Wazirabad, and was so struck with the piety and wisdom of Haria that he became a disciple and brought his whole wealth into the concern, which took the name of both friends, and is now known as *Harmilapi*. The head-quarters of the sect is at Dera Ismail Khan. One Thakurdwara is at Chiniot, another at Chakwal. The disciples are of various castes; some have given up wordly affairs; others carry on business. The former wear clothes of a reddish brown colour.

† The seal of which Ratan Chand had charge was the Maharaja's small private signet. Both this and the large seal were affixed to most documents. The keeper of the small seal received an allowance of two per cent. on all *khilats* and money-presents made by the Maharaja, and of five per cent. on all new *jagirs*; but of the income thus raised, a certain proportion was taken by the Government. Besides Ratan Chand Dogal, the seal was kept at different times by Ram Chand, great-nephew of Diwan Sawan Mal, by Harsukh Rai (afterwards General), by Ratan Chand Dhariwala and others.

several years. He was afterwards made Commandant in the Ghorchara Khas, and Thakur Das took his place for a short time as Keeper of the Seal. The latter, when Nao Nihal Singh was in power, was appointed manager of Dhanni, Kalar Kahar and Rupowal on a salary of Rs. 4,320 per annum. During the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh the brothers held various offices at Lahore; and Ratan Chand became a man of considerable influence. He was fined Rs. 40,000 by Pandit Jala in 1844; but this was remitted through the intercession of Bhai Ram Singh.. He accompanied Raja Lal Singh to Jammu in February 1845, and was with the party of Sardar Fateh Singh Man when that chief, with Wazir Bachna, was assassinated by Raja Gulab Singh at Jammu; and he was himself detained for some days as a hostage for the conduct of the army.

During 1848-49 the action of Ratan Chand was somewhat doubtful, and his *jagirs* were resumed, with the exception of two gardens, one at Lahore and the other at Wazirabad, upon which he had expended much money. These were released in perpetuity; and he also received a life pension of Rs. 3,600. Gobind Sahai, his uncle, and Joti Ram and Ganga Ram, his cousins, received each a pension of Rs. 100, and Ganesh Das Rs. 375. Thakur Das received a pension of Rs. 360. He died in 1883 leaving four sons. Karam Chand, the eldest, was for a short period employed as a *Munsarim* in the Peshawar Settlement. He died in 1904, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom Dhanpat Rai is a Naib-tahsildar in Jammu State. His uncle, Kishan Gopal, is a Tahsildar in the Jhelum district, and with his brother, Sikandar Lal, own upwards of a thousand *ghumaos* of land, and some house-property in Wazirabad. Sikandar Lal is Vice-President of the Wazirabad Municipal Committee.

Nand Gopal, the youngest brother of Ratan Chand, was taken into Government service as a Darbar *munshi* in 1840, and in 1845 was made paymaster of the force of Sardar Kahan Singh Koharia, brother-in-law of Raja Lal Singh, with the service *jagirs* of Pathanwali, Thata and Chakmobarik, worth Rs. 2,520. He accompanied the force under Raja Sher Singh Atariwala to Multan in 1848, and was believed to have joined the rebels; but himself stated that his loyalty to his Government caused him to be seized and imprisoned by Sher Singh, and that he was only released through the influence of Diwan Hakim Rai, whose brother, Mutsadi Mal, his sister had married. It is certain that Nand Gopal came in before the final battle of Gujrat, and his excuses were accepted.

After annexation he was in Government service, first as Kotwal at Gujranwala and Sialkot, then as Tahsildar of Wazirabad and Moga, successively. He was made Court Inspector of Police in 1861. His grandsons, Badri Das and Hakumat Rai, own about a thousand *ghumaos* of land in addition to considerable house-property in Wazirabad, Gujranwala and Lahore. Badri Das is a Naib-tahsildar in Jammu State, and Hakumat Rai, after a course of study in England, passed into the Indian Medical Service in 1907.

Ratan Chand died in 1857 leaving two sons, Manohar Lal and Niranjan Das. They enjoy in perpetuity a *muafi* grant of the value of Rs. 86 per annum, consisting of a garden and well in the Lahore tahsil, and they are joint owners of one hundred and ten *ghumaos* of land in tahsil Wazirabad, Gujranwala. Manohar Lal is, in addition, sole proprietor of one hundred and sixty-five *ghumaos* in *mauza* Haripur, Wazirabad. He took service in 1872 as Naib-tahsildar, and retired as Tahsildar a few years ago. He is a Divisional Darbari of the Gujranwala district.

LALA KIRPA RAM, KAPUR, OF HAFIZABAD.

- LACHI RAM.
  - Sant Ram (died 1740).
    - Jita Ram (died 1812).
      - Jatha Singh.
        - Hari Singh.
      - Ganda Mal (died 1836).
        - Hushnak Rai (died 1845).
          - Har Bhagwan (died 1887).
          - Bishan Das (died 1904)
            - Three generations.
          - Atma Ram (died 1877).
          - Ram Dayal (died 1904).
            - Sain Das (born 1831).
              - Sri Nath (born 1853).
                - Harbans Singh (born 1873).
                  - Narsingh Das (born 1894).
                - Sri Gopal (born 1885).
              - Raghunandan Das (born 1857).
                - Maharaj Kishan (born 1878).
                - Kashi Ram (born 1882).
            - Mathura Das (died 1905).
              - Hardayal Singh (died 1896).
            - Niranjan Das died 1887).
              - Arur Chand (born 1888).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1834).
          - General Harsukh Rai (died 1867).
            - Jiwan Das (died 1887).
              - Hari Kishan (born 1886).
                - Ram Nath (born 1903).
            - LALA KIRPA RAM (BORN 1865).
          - Ram Das (died 1883).
            - Two generations
        - Ram Rakha Mal (died 1883).
        - Ram Rang (died 1870).
          - Thakur Das (died 1868).

Lachi Ram, a respectable Khatri of the Kapur tribe, left Lahore about the year 1740 for Hafizabad, where he married and settled, and where his descendants have since resided. The first of the family to take service under the Sikh Government was Gurdit Singh, who entered the cavalry under Prince Kharak Singh on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He married a daughter of Lala Nanak Chand, elder brother of Diwan Sawan Mal, *Nazim* of Multan, and had two sons, one of whom was Harsukh Rai. His brothers were not men of any note.

Ram Rang married the daughter of Lala Gurmukh Rai, another brother of Diwan Sawan Mal, and served under his kinsman as *Kardar*, and afterwards as commandant at Dera Ghazi Khan on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Ram Rakha Mal, who died in 1883, was also a *Kardar* under Sawan Mal.

Harsukh Rai went to Multan in 1833, and was made *Adalati* or Judge by the Diwan, and soon afterwards received a military appointment. But he only remained there for two years, when, failing to obtain leave of absence, he threw up his appointment in disgust and came to Lahore. In 1836, through the favour of Raja Dhian Singh, he obtained a lucrative post about the Court, which he held till 1839, when he was sent to Multan in charge of the salt customs: but this appointment he only held four months. Maharaja Sher Singh made him *Kardar* of Shekhupura on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per annum; but he fell into disgrace with his patron, Raja Dhian Singh, whose influence was used to procure his dismissal in 1841. He was then appointed *Kardar* of Haweli, near Pakpattan, but his administration was very unpopular. He made Sardar Jawahir Singh, the Minister, his enemy by his intrigues with Prince Pashaura Singh, who after the death of his brother in July 1843 had fled to Ludhiana; and Harsukh Rai was not only dismissed from his employment, but his *jagirs* and property were confiscated

When Raja Lal Singh rose to power, Harsukh Rai again came into favour; he was created General, and received command of the brigade which Lal Singh had begun to form in the hope that it, being his own creation, would stand by him in any new revolution. He was also made *Kardar* at Patti, at the south-western extremity of the Lahore district, in-spite of the opposition of his enemies at Court, who asserted that if the ruin of any place was desired it was sufficient to send Harsukh Rai there.

But the General, though by no means scrupulous, was energetic and a good officer. His brother Ram Das conducted most of the civil work at Patti, while Harsukh Rai remained at Lahore till, at the close of the year, Raja Lal Singh fell from power, and his *protegé* fell with him. The new brigade, of which only one regiment, the Ram Paltan, had been formed, was broken up, and at the same time the General lost the Kardarship of Patti.

Soon after the outbreak at Multan in 1848 Harsukh Rai was again sent, by the desire of Colonel H. Lawrence, to the Manjha as *Kardar* on Rs. 4,310 per annum. It was a time when energy, resolution and fidelity were invaluable, and the Resident thought that Harsukh Rai could be depended upon for their exercise. The selection was fully justified by the result. With every temptation to disloyalty (for the rebel Governor of Multan was his connection, and his own brother was in the hostile ranks) Harsukh Rai performed his duty faithfully, and through all these troublous days did good and zealous service. On the annexation of the Punjab his *jagir*, worth Rs. 1,700, was maintained for life, and he was made Tahsildar, receiving an exceptional allowance of Rs. 428.

In 1857 he was stationed at Amritsar, where he was very active, pursuing the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry and raising the country against them. For this he received a grant of Rs. 1,000 and an increase to his allowance. In 1859 Harsukh Rai was raised to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. He held the post until 1865, when he was obliged by failing eyesight to retire on a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He died in 1867.

Jiwan Das, elder son of Harsukh Rai, died in 1887. Lala Kirpa Ram, his second son, enjoys a *jagir* grant of Rs. 300 per annum, released in 1860 to the family in perpetuity. His income is about Rs. 10,000 per annum, including Rs. 7,000 from lands and Rs. 1,500 from house-rents and a factory at Hafizabad. Lala Kirpa Ram is the senior Divisional Darbari of the family, and may, as such, be regarded as its head.

Lala Ram Dayal, a first cousin of General Harsukh Rai, was *Lambardar* and *Zaildar* of Hafizabad in the Gujranwala district, a member of the District Board and a Divisional Darbari. He held a cash *inam* of Rs. 258, sanctioned in 1873, which lapsed when he died; and he had a *muafi* grant valued at Rs. 130, sanctioned in 1876 for life. He had an income in addition of about Rs. 2,500, mainly derived

from rents of land in eight villages in the Hafizabad Tahsil. He died in 1905, and was succeeded by his eldest son Lala Sain Das, who has retired on pension after serving as Sadar Kanungo and Tahsildar. He is a *Zaildar, Lambardar* and a Divisional Darbari. His income derived from 5¾ squares in Lyallpur and the rent of shops and houses in Hafizabad, Lyallpur and Gujranwala amounts to about Rs. 7,000 per annum. His son Lala Sri Nath served as Naib-tahsildar and Tahsildar. He is *Lambardar* of two villages, a member of the Municipality of Hafizabad, and acts as *Zaildar* in his father's place. His elder son, Harbans Singh, is a Deputy-Inspector of Police, and his second son, Sri Gopal, B. A., is studying in the Law College. Maharaj Kishan, son of Raghunandan Das, is an assistant in the Lahore Medical College.

RAI BAHADUR SARDAR AMRIK SINGH, HASSANWALA, OF RAMNAGAR.

- RAM SINGH (died 1839).
  - Gurmukh Singh (died 1851).
    - Three generations.
  - Sukha Singh (died 1850).
    - Two generations (died out).
  - Atar Singh (died 1876).
    - Sardul Singh (died 1848).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1888).
      - RAI BAHADUR, SARDAR AMRIK SINGH (BORN 1852).
        - Udeparkash Singh (born 1901) (adopted).
    - Nihal Singh (born 1834).
      - Bhagat Singh (born 1856).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1859).
      - Ishwar Singh (born 1873).
        - Udeparkash Singh (born 1901) (adopted by R. B. Sardar Amrik Singh.)
        - Balwant Singh (born 1905).
      - Jagat Singh (died 1900).
    - Khushhal Singh
      - Ikbal Singh (died 1900).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1891).
      - Nanak Singh (died 1892).
      - Lal Singh (born 1865).
        - Basharat Singh (born 1882).
          - Bahadur Singh (born 1902).
          - Ujagar Singh (born 1904).
          - Umar Singh (born 1906).
      - Hakim Singh (born 1872).
        - Malik Singh (born 1906).
  - Partab Singh (died 1832).

When Ram Singh, who was the son of a Khatri of Hassanwala in the Gujranwala district, was quite a boy, he was taken into the household of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, and when he grew up he rode in the chief's troop. Mahan Singh, son of Charat Singh, was his *putrela** having been by him initiated into the Sikh faith; and during his short life he treated Ram Singh with great consideration and gave him large *jagirs*. In 1813 he introduced his two elder sons into Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service; and a few years later the two younger, Atar Singh

* The term *putrela* somewhat corresponds to the English word 'godson.' The derivation is *putr*, a son, and *rela*, another; and expresses the relation which man bears to the person who has initiated him into the Sikh faith by the rite of the *pahol*, which resembles, in a great measure, the Christian rite of baptism.

and Partap Singh, received appointments in the Ghorchara Kalan. Sardar Ram Singh was a fine old soldier, and with his sons served in the campaigns of Kashmir, Multan, Mankera, Peshawar and Bannu. In 1824 Sher Singh, eldest son of Gurmukh Singh, was made commandant, and in 1829 his brother Gaja Singh entered the Ghorcharas. Ram Singh's *jagirs* were worth about Rs. 20,000. He lived to the close of Ranjit Singh's reign, and then, having served grandfather, father and son faithfully and well, died in 1839, aged ninety-five years.

On the death of Ram Singh the larger portion of his *jagirs* were resumed; but his three surviving sons, Gurmukh Singh, Sukha Singh and Atar Singh, received *jagirs* of Rs. 2,200, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively. On the outbreak of the rebellion of 1848 most of the family joined the rebels; and Gaja Singh and Sardul Singh fell at Chilianwala. The *jagirs* were consequently resumed. Sukha Singh does not appear to have joined the rebellion. He was at the time a cripple and unable to move from his bed, and his *jagir* would have been released had not his death occurred in 1850.

In 1857 Bhag Singh, son of Atar Singh, was taken into Government employ as Jamadar and was sent down country, where he did good service until the reduction of the army at the close of the campaign. He met with his death in 1888 while affording assistance, in his position as Zaildar, to the police in a case of burglary. The accused, who was being taken to a village in which he alleged the stolen property had been hidden, seized the sword of the Deputy Inspector, and with it cut down the unfortunate Bhag Singh, against whom he does not appear to have had any particular cause of enmity.

Bhag Singh was a Zaildar and *Ala Lambardar* of Ramnagar in the Gujranwala district; and in 1860 had been granted a life *muafi* in two wells. He owned, besides, about twelve acres of revenue-paying land. His income, including Zaildari allowances, was about Rs. 240 per annum. His son Amrik Singh was for a short time employed as Subadar in the Burmah Police force, and was subsequently Assistant to the Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaity. On his retirement he was granted the title of Rai Bahadur, and obtained 25 squares of land in the Chenab Colony. He is a Divisional Darbari and now represents the family.

Khushhal Singh, youngest son of Atar Singh, was a Tahsildar in the Rawalpindi Division. He is a joint owner in the Ramnagar village with his other relatives. His share yields about Rs. 100 per annum. The descendants of Gurmukh Singh are all dead, with the exception of a great-grandson Waryam Singh, who is employed in Africa. Ishwar Singh, third son of Nihal Singh, is in service in the Telegraph Department on a salary of Rs. 162 per mensem. The other surviving members of the family reside on their property at Ramnagar.

KARAM ILAHI CHATHA.

NUR MUHAMMAD.

- Pir Muhammad (died 1785).
  - Fateh Muhammad (died 1782).
  - Ghulam Muhammad (died 1797).
    - Jan Muhammad (died 1798).
      - Three generations.
- Ahmad Khan (died 1790).
  - Kadir Bakhsh.
  - Bahram Khan.
  - Burhan Khan. (died 1850).
    - Khuda Bakhsh (died 1877).
      - KARAM ILAHI (BORN 1852).
        - Nasir-ud-din (born 1882).
        - Muhammad Hussain (born 1886).
    - Muhammad Khan (died 1868)
      - Murad Ali (born 1860).
      - Ghulam Ali (died 1867).
      - Ghulam Kadir (born 1867).
        - Riasat Ali (born 1894).
  - Dadan Khan (died 1864).
    - Three generations.

The Chathas are a numerous Muhammadan tribe, chiefly inhabiting the Hafizabad and Wazirabad *parganas* of the Gujranwala district, where they hold seventy-eight villages. They claim to be by origin Chohan Rajputs and to have emigrated to the Punjab from the Delhi district. The date of the emigration is not exactly known, but it was probably about three hundred years ago. They rapidly increased in numbers, spreading along the banks of the Chenab, and founded Nadhala, Manchar, Bangli, Pandorian and other villages. One Gagu seems to have been the first to adopt the Muhammadan faith, about the year 1600, and his example was followed by the remainder of the tribe. Nur Muhammad was born in 1704. When he grew up his friendship was sought by Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu and by the chiefs of Multan; for the Chathas had now grown powerful, and Nur Muhammad was their acknowledged chief. When Nur Muhammad grew old, Ahmad Khan, his younger son, a brave and skilful soldier, led the Chathas to battle. The great enemies of the tribe were the Sukarchakia chiefs of Gujranwala, who were ever striving to extend their possessions. In the time of Sardar Charat Singh the Chathas held their own, and Ahmad Khan in 1765 captured the celebrated Bhangi gun which Charat Singh had placed in Gujranwala. Soon after this, Ahmad Khan and his brother Pir Muhammad quarrelled, and fought for some time with varying suc-

cess; and among the killed were Bahram Khan and Kadir Bakhsh, sons of Ahmad Khan, and Fateh Muhammad his nephew. At last, Pir Muhammad sought help from Gujar Singh and Sahib Singh Bhangi, who invited Ahmad Khan to a conference, captured him, and shut him up without water till he agreed to resign the great gun, which was carried to the fort of Gujrat.

Mir Manu, the viceroy of Ahmad Shah Durani, laid siege to the fort of Manchar for some months without success; but when the Emperor himself invaded the Punjab, he seems to have treated the Chatha chiefs with consideration and to have confirmed them in their possessions. Sardar Charat Singh, the Chatha enemy, died in 1774, closely followed by Nur Muhammad and his son Pir Muhammad.

The towns founded in the Gujranwala district by these chiefs are neither few nor unimportant. Among those founded by Nur Muhammad were Ahmadnagar, Ghudhi Gul Muhammad, and Rasulnagar, re-named Ramnagar by the Sikhs; while Pir Muhammad built three different forts called after his own name; also Kot Mian Khan, Alipur, re-named by the Sikhs Akalgarh; Naiwala, Kot Salim, Kot Ali Muhammad and Fatehpur. Ghulam Muhammad, who succeeded to the estate, succeeded also to the hatred of the Sukarchakias. Both Sardar Mahan Singh, son of Charat Singh, and Ghulam Muhammad were able and brave men, and it was clear that peace could only result from the death of one or the other. For a long time the advantage lay with the Chathas, and Mahan Singh was defeated on several occassions. Once he besieged Jokian, held by Mian Khan, uncle of Ghulam Muhammad, who came down in haste to relieve it. After some hard fighting, peace was agreed upon; but in an unguarded moment the treacherous Sikh seized Mian Khan, carried him off prisoner, and blew him from a gun. At length, in 1790, Mahan Singh, having become very powerful, assembled his forces and besieged Manchar. The siege lasted for more than six months, and the Sikhs lost a large number of men. The young Ranjit Singh himself was in great danger; for Hashmat Khan, uncle of Ghulam Muhammad, charged his escort with a few sowars, and, climbing upon his elephant, was about to kill the child when he was struck down by the attendants. Ghulam Muhammad, seeing that he could no longer hold the fort, offered to surrender if he were allowed to leave for Mecca

in safety. This Mahan Singh promised solemnly; but he had no sooner given his oath than one of his men, by his orders or with his connivance, shot the brave Chatha chief through the head. Mahan Singh then gave up Manchar to plunder, and seized the greater part of the Chatha territory.

Jan Muhammad, son of Ghulam Muhammad, escaped to Kabul, from whence he returned in 1797 with Shah Zaman, and by the aid of the Afghans recovered his possessions on the Chenab; but when his protector had returned to Afghanistan, Ranjit Singh attacked Rasulnagar, determined to destroy for ever the Chatha power. The besieged made a gallant resistance; but day by day their numbers and their strength diminished. Unlike the divine twin brothers, who fought so well for Rome by Lake Regillus, the Muhammadan saints abandoned their followers; for the story is that the Chathas asked a famous fakir, who lived at Rasulnagar, to aid them. "How can I help you?" was his reply, "when I see the holy * Mahbub Subhani, dressed in green, fighting on the side of Ranjit Singh." At length Jan Muhammad was killed by a cannon-shot and the fort surrendered.

The history of the family contains little worthy of notice after the fall of Rasulnagar. The sons of Jan Muhammad received a small *jagir* from Ranjit Singh, and were employed by him in the irregular cavalry. Several members of the family served under the English Government both in 1849 and 1857. Karam Ilahi, grand-nephew of Kadir Bakhsh and Bahram Khan, now at the head of the family, holds a small *muafi* yielding about Rs. 90 per annum, and his patrimony in Ahmadnagar, consisting of 1,200 *ghumaos* of land, together with the rents of various shops and houses in Lyallpur, brings in about Rs. 5,200 a year. He is a member of the District Board, Zaildar of Ahmadnagar, Gujranwala, and receives a chair in Divisional Darbars. His son Nasir-ud-din is a B. A. and an accepted candidate for the post of Tahsildar.

The only Chatha *jagirdars* at the present time are the descendants of Jan Bakhsh, a petty chief, famous for his cattle-lifting exploits.† He was killed in 1794 in a fight with the enemy of his tribe, Sardar Mahan Singh, who marched upon his village, Gajar Gola, and plundered it of considerable wealth; the family of Jan Bakhsh escaping to

* The saint alluded to is Abdul Kadir Gilani, whose shrine is situated in Baghdad.
† For the pedigree-table of the descendants of Jan Bakhsh see Appendix.

Pindi Bhatian. When Ranjit Singh had succeeded his father, Khuda Bakhsh, son of Jan Bakhsh, and his sons waited upon him, and were taken into the Ghorcharas receiving *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 12,000. Khuda Bakhsh served under the Maharaja in all his chief campaigns, Kasur, Multan, Mankera, Kashmir and Peshawar, and was distinguished for his gallantry. He was several times wounded; and at the battle of Teri, when badly hurt himself, he cut off the head of an Afghan with a single blow. The family had a quarrel with Wasakha Singh, the *Kardar* of Kadianbad, and their *jagirs* with the exception of Kot Jan Bakhsh, Gajar Gola and two other villages, worth Rs. 2,500, were resumed. The cash pension of Rs. 2,500 was left to them.

During the disturbances of 1848-49 Khuda Bakhsh remained loyal. His two grandsons, Ghulam Haidar and Shamas-ud-din, were made Thanadar and Deputy Thanadar at Kadianbad. On annexation Gajar Gola, worth Rs. 1,500, was released for the life of Khuda Bakhsh. He died in 1857, and two-thirds of the *jagir* have been resumed. The remaining one-third descends to his heirs in perpetuity. They own 2,700 acres of land in and around Gajar Gola.

RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH OF EMINABAD.

- DIWAN BISHAN DAS.
  - Diwan Amir Chand (died 1836).
    - Diwan Jwala Sahai, C.S.I. (died 1878).
      - Diwan Kirpa Ram (died 1876).
        - Diwan Anant Ram (died 1889).
        - Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath (born 1866).
          - Diwan Badri Nath (born 1885).
      - Diwan Lachhman Das (died 1904).
        - Diwan Sheo Nath (born 1867).
          - Dhanpat Rai (born 1885).
    - Diwan Hari Chand (died 1857).
    - Diwan Nihal Chand (died 1872).
      - Kahan Chand (died 1869)
      - Diwan Gobind Sahai (born 1841).
        - Diwan Lakhpat Rai (died 1908).
          - Brij Lal (born 1892).
          - Daulat Ram (born 1899).
        - Narayan Das (born 1871).
      - Diwan Dina Nath (died 1875).

This family is well known all over Northern India by reason of the close connection for years past of many of its members with the Jammu and Kashmir State. They have from the commencement of Maharaja Gulab Singh's reign practically monopolized the office of Diwan or Prime Minister, and are therefore responsible for much of the good or evil repute attaching to the rule of the Dogras in Kashmir.

The family history goes back to Rai Ugarsen of Bikanir, who was *Peshkar* or Secretary to the Emperor Babar, whom he once accompanied on a visit to the Punjab, and, marrying amongst the Kanungo Khatris of Eminabad in the Gujranwala district, settled there. Bishan Das, great-great-grandfather of Diwan Amar Nath, was employed as a writer under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His son Amir Chand became the *Karkun* or managing agent of Raja Gulab Singh in the Bewal *ilaka*, made over to him by the Maharaja; and he was afterwards designated as the *Madar-ul-Maham* of Jammu when that territory fell into Maharaja Gulab Singh's hands. He died at Kidarabad in 1836 when on tour with his master, and was succeeded as head of affairs by his son Diwan Jwala Sahai, who for nearly thirty years remained the confidential Minister of the Maharaja, rendering important

services to the British Government as the Maharaja's accredited agent. His loyal services during the Mutiny received the special acknowledgments of the Viceroy. In 1865 Jwala Sahai was obliged by a stroke of paralysis to give over the Diwanship to his son Kirpa Ram; but he continued to serve the State in the capacity of Governor of Jammu. He was made a companion of the Star of India in 1875. Diwan Kirpa Ram held the office of Diwan till his death in 1876. He was an oriental scholar of some repute, and was the author of the several Persian books, including a history of Kashmir and the Gulab-nama or history of Maharaja Gulab Singh. He was slightly less conservative than his father, and was zealous in encouraging education, establishing hospitals, opening up thoroughfares, introducing silk and other industries, and improving the system of revenue collection. But his death at the early age of 44 prevented his undertakings from being brought to a satisfactory finish. Kirpa Ram was followed as Diwan by his son Anant Rám, who kept the office for ten years. He was attacked with a brain affection, and was obliged in 1885 to resign his Diwanship in favour of his cousin Gobind Sahai, son of Diwan Nihal Chand.

Mention must, however, first be made of Diwan Hari Chand and Diwan Nihal Chand, the younger sons of Amir Chand. Maharaja Gulab Singh gave the former the command of his troops in 1836, and in this capacity he served the State usefully for many years, extending and consolidating the Maharaja's authority northwards beyond Ladakh, and to the west as far as Yasin and Chilas. When the Mutiny broke out he was sent to Delhi in charge of the Jammu contingent of one cavalry and four infantry regiments and a battery of Artillery. He died there of cholera in 1857. Diwan Nihal Chand worked for several years as an assistant under his brother Jwala Sahai, and was always a favourite of the Maharaja Gulab Singh. In 1855 he was appointed confidential agent of the State with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He hastened to Delhi in 1857 on hearing of his brother's death, and took over command of the troops, rendering useful service later on in connection with the trial of the Nawab of Jhajjar for participation in the rebellion. He died in 1872. His son Diwan Gobind Sahai had been from his earliest days attached to the Court at Jammu. He acted as *Mehmandar*, or host, in the Maharaja's behalf on the occasion of visits of ceremony by high Indian officials. In 1868 he was employed in settlement work, and

was instrumental in abolishing payment of revenue in kind in the districts of Jammu and Naushahra. He succeeded his father in 1872 as confidential agent with the Lieutenant-Governor, and received the appointment of *Mohtamid* with the Governor-General in 1878. For his special services in this capacity he received a grant of fifteen hundred acres of culturable land in tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala, during the Viceroyalty of Earl Lytton. He succeeded to the Diwanship as already stated in 1885, shortly after the accession of the present Maharaja Partab Singh, but was soon afterwards dismissed and his office made over to his first cousin Diwan Lachhman Das, younger son of Diwan Jwala Sahai. But he, too, was summarily dismissed in 1888.

Of the elder branch the head is Diwan Amar Nath who was appointed Governor of Jammu in 1893, and held that post till 1905, when he was made Foreign Minister to the Kashmir State. He was given the title of Rai Sahib in recognition of his services in Jammu in 1905. He owns upwards of ten thousand acres of land in Gujranwala and the surrounding districts, and enjoys a share of a large *jagir* from the Kashmir State, which was conferred on his grandfather Diwan Jwala Sahai and his descendants in perpetuity, in addition to an allowance of four rupees per thousand of the collected revenue. The total annual value of the *jagirs* in British territory enjoyed by Jwala Sahai's descendants is Rs. 5,100. Diwan Amar Nath has spent considerable sums in establishing a high school, boarding-house and dispensary at Eminabad the seat of the family. His son Badri Nath was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been called to Bar.

Diwan Sheo Nath, son of Diwan Lachhman Das, is also a large landowner in Eminabad and the neighbourhood. Lachhman Das' share of the Kashmir *jagir* was confiscated on his dismissal from the post of Diwan in 1888, but was subsequently restored to him by the Darbar when he regained the favour of the Maharaja, and is now enjoyed by Diwan Sheo Nath.

Of the younger branch Diwan Gobind Sahai is the best known member of the family in British India, and owns upwards of eleven thousand acres of land in the Gujranwala district. He pays Rs. 8,000 per annum in land revenue. He enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 per annum granted by the Kashmir State to his father Diwan Nihal Chand, as well as a *jagir* of Rs. 3,500 from the Jammu State. He also owns property in

Jammu yielding an income of about Rs. 4,000 per annum. His eldest son, Diwan Lakhpat Rai, was Secretary to the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, and for a short time to the present Maharaja, but left the State on his father's dismissal from the post of Diwan. In 1900, however, he was recalled and appointed a Tahsildar. He was recently made *Wazir Wazarat* or Governor of Gilgit and died there from pneumonia in 1908. His younger brother, Narayan Das, is a Naib-tahsildar in Jammu.

The family has held no seat in Darbar since 1888.

GANGA BISHAN OF EMINABAD.

KARORI MAL
(dead).
|
Jiwan Mal
(dead).

Diwan Karam Chand (died 1884).	Gurmukh Rai (died 1890).	Dhuraj Mal (died 1897).	Harnam Das (died 1895).

Sons of Diwan Karam Chand:

Diwan Sant Ram (died 1899).	Mohan Lal (died 1897).	GANGA BISHAN (BORN 1855).

Diwan Sant Ram (died 1899).
|
Mt. Ram Rakhi.
|
Amar Nath.

Sons of Dhuraj Mal:

Hardayal (died 1893).	Jai Ram.

Hardayal (died 1893).
|
Mohkam Chand
(born 1862).
|
Gyan Chand.

Jai Ram.
|
Budhu

The Nanda Khatri family, of which Ganga Bishan is the present representative, is of some antiquity. Ujar Sen, the first of whom any mention is made, lived in the reign of Babar Shah, and by a marriage with the daughter of a wealthy official of Eminabad in Gujranwala, whither he had gone in the train of the Emperor, established the fortunes of the family. His son Lakhu was adopted by his father-in-law Devi Ditta, and on his death succeeded to his office of Kanungo; and for several generations the office, which was in those days of some consideration, remained with the family. The Sikhs under Sardar Charat Singh overran this part of the country, and the family lost most of their wealth; but the conqueror gave them a share in three villages, Kotli Dianat, Raipur and Rafipur, and on the accession of Ranjit Singh several members of the family were taken into his service. The only one who became of any importance was Karam Chand. He first went to Gujranwala, where he took a small contract for the revenue of Eminabad, and later he was sent as Tahsildar to Sri Har Gobindpur, which was then administered by Tek Chand. For his services here he received a grant of three villages, Suliman, Kotli Mazbian and Kot Karam Chand in the Gujranwala district.

When Sher Singh ascended the throne, Tek Chand, an official of Nao Nihal Singh, was turned adrift. His subordinate Karam Chand was dismissed with him, but Raja Dhian Singh took him into his service, and sent him to Bhimbar to manage his estates. After Dhian Singh's death

Karam Chand served Raja Gulab Singh in Hazara, and when that country was exchanged by the Raja for Manawar he retired to Peshawar. Two of his villages, Mazbian and Suliman, had been resumed in 1846 on his refusal to come to Lahore, and in 1850 Karam Chand had only three wells at Eminabad, worth Rs. 200, which were released for his life.

Karam Chand did not get on well in Kashmir, as he had an enemy at Court in the person of Jwala Sahai, the Maharaja's chief agent, afterwards Prime Minister. The mothers of Karam Chand and Jwala Sahai were sisters, and there was between them a quarrel of long standing. Jwala Sahai adopted his mother's quarrel and, making out that Karam Chand had embezzled very largely, caused him to be thrown into prison. The rights of the question cannot at this lapse of time be ascertained, but it is certain that Raja Jawahir Singh, nephew of the Maharaja, indignant at such treatment of his father's faithful servant, procured, with much difficulty, his release, and took him into his own service, in spite of the Maharaja's opposition. When Raja Jawahir Singh proceeded to Lahore, the Maharaja attacked his fort of Mangla on the Jammu road. It was most gallantly defended for some months by Sant Ram, son of Diwan Karam Chand, but was at last taken. Gulab Singh tried, it is said, to induce Sant Ram to enter his service; but he refused, and the Maharaja threw him into prison. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, Karam Chand was at Lahore in command of some troops belonging to Raja Jawahir Singh. He was directed to join General Van Cortlandt, which he did, and was present as commandant of Raja Jawahir Singh's contingent at all the actions fought by the General between Ferozepore and Rohtak. He then remained at Hissar till the Raja's contingent was amalgamated with the Police, when he was appointed commandant of the 10th Police battalion, on his former pay of Rs. 500 per mensem. In 1861, when the Police were reorganized, Karam Chand's services were no longer required; but for his loyalty and gallantry he received a *jagir* of Rs. 3,177 at and near Eminabad, Rs. 1,200 of which were to descend to his son. He also enjoyed a life *jagir*, valued at Rs. 220, in Kot Karam Chand, sanctioned in 1850. The Diwan worked for nine years at Gujranwala as an Honorary Magistrate, resigning in 1874 in favour of his son Mohan Lal. He then took service with the Maharaja of Jammu, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. On the Diwan's

death in 1884 the *jagir* was resumed, with the exception of holding in Nagri, Puranpur and Rajpur, tahsil Gujranwala, yielding Rs. 1,200 per annum, which were released in favour of his eldest son Sant Ram, who was also owner of one hundred and sixty *ghumaos* of land in Chak Duni Chand, tahsil Gujranwala. He and his youngest brother Ganga Bishan were in the service of the Jammu Maharaja, receiving each Rs. 1,800 per annum.

The brothers Sant Ram and Mohan Lal were Provincial Darbaris of the Gujranwala district. The former died in 1899, and his *jagir* was then resumed. His landed property in Chak Duni Chand is at present in possession of his widow, but Amar Nath, a pleader in Lahore, who is the son of Sant Ram's eldest daughter, is the ultimate heir.

Ganga Bishan, the youngest son of Diwan Karam Chand, may be regarded as the present head of the family. He has now retired from the service of the Jammu State, and resides at Eminabad. He owns a considerable amount of property there, but it is mostly uninhabited and yields little more than Rs. 100 per annum.

The family has at present no seat in Darbar.

JAI SINGH, CHIMNI.

- RAM SINGH.
  - S. Hukma Singh.
    - Mehr Singh (died 1858).
    - Sher Singh (died 1845).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1893).
        - JAI SINGH (BORN 1856).
        - Sant Singh (born 1875).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1894).
          - Sohan Singh.
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1905).
        - Labh Singh (born 1883).
          - Harbant Singh (born 1901).
      - Thakur Singh (died 1887)
    - Amar Singh (died 1893)
      - Bahadur Singh (died 1859).
      - Saudagar Singh (born 1855).
        - Dayal Singh (born 1876).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1903).
        - Lal Singh (born 1877).
      - Jhanda Singh (born 1857).
        - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1891).
        - Labh Singh (born 1893).
        - Sundar Singh (born 1895).
        - Ikbal Singh (born 1897).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1883).
      - Raja Singh (died 1902).
      - Uttam Singh (died 1905).
        - Kartar Singh (born 1885).

Ram Singh, a Khatri of the Gandi Bonjai caste, was the first of the family to become a Sikh. He left Bhera in the Shahpur district for Gujranwala, where he entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a trooper, and from him received the grant of a well at Gujranwala, which is still held by the family. He was killed at Bhula Kariala in a skirmish, and left one son, Hukma Singh, a minor, who when able to bear arms entered Ranjit Singh's army. He soon afterwards distinguished himself in the Kasur expedition in 1807, in which he was severely wounded. He was created a Sardar at the same time as Hari Singh Nalwa, and received civil charge of the Ramnagar district and control of the customs and salt duties on a salary of Rs. 24,000, with the military command of the contingents of the Darap *jagirdars*. He accompanied the Lahore chief against Pathankot and Sialkot, and at the latter place showed himself so brave and energetic that Ranjit Singh embraced him and expressed his surprise that such a *chimna* of

a man should be more courageous than men twice his size. *Chimna*, in the Punjab dialect, signifies both a man of small stature, and a little bird, swift and strong of wing; and Hukma Singh, who was somewhat undersized, found that the nickname *chimna* thus given stuck to him till it became the agnomen of his family.

For his services Hukma Singh received *jagirs* worth Rs. 60,000 in Ugoki and Roras, and on the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812 he received additional *jagirs* in Sayadgarh, worth Rs. 40,000, and also a portion of the Sialkot *jagir* alienated from Sardar Ganda Singh Sufi, which he held for seven years. His force of irregular horse, which was under the command of his cousin Bhai Gurdayal Singh, mutinied shortly afterwards, and the allowance of Rs. 24,000, which he had received for its maintenance from the Ramnagar customs, was discontinued. In 1814, Yar Muhammad, with the aid of the people of Khairabad, drove the Sikhs out of Attock. Hukma Singh, with Sham Singh Bhandari and two thousand irregulars, attacked him and drove him with loss across the Indus, recovering the plunder which the Afghan army had collected. Khairabad was severely punished for its complicity in this affair.

In 1818 Hukma Singh was appointed Governor of the districts of Attock and Hazara, and he named Bhai Makhan Singh as his deputy. The latter was of rather a peremptory disposition, and an insolent letter which he wrote to Muhammad Khan, the powerful Tarin chief, ordering him to pay the revenue without delay, set all Hazara in a blaze; for Muhammad Khan called out his tribe and attacked the Sikh force, which was overpowered and cut up, Makhan Singh being among the slain. The few who escaped brought the evil news to Hukma Singh, who marched out to avenge his friend. At Sultanpur he met Muhammad Khan, and a sharp fight ensued; neither party could fairly claim the victory, but it so far remained with the Tarin chief that Hukma Singh returned to Attock without seeking to bring on a second engagement. The Maharaja was much displeased by the conduct of Hukma Singh on this occasion, and there was, besides, another cause of offence, in his having hung, to gratify his private revenge, one Sayad Khan of Kot Hassan Ali, a wealthy and well-disposed chief. He was fined Rs. 1,25,000 and removed from Hazara, where Diwan Ram Dayal was sent as his successor in 1819.

Hukma Singh was a good soldier, and there were few of the Maharaja's campaigns in which he did not serve; and his skill and bravery were so well recompensed that at one time he held *jagirs* amounting to upwards of three lakhs of rupees. On his death, owing to disputes in the family, all the *jagirs* were resumed. His eldest son, who had married the sister of Sardar Jhanda Singh Butalia, received command of one hundred sowars on Rs. 500 per mensem. Amar Singh and Mehr Singh were made commandants on Rs. 775 and Rs. 1,440 per annum, respectively.

Sher Singh was killed at Sobraon, and his son Lehna Singh received a situation about the person of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, with a *jagir* of Rs. 1,149 in the Sialkot district, which he enjoyed on life tenure, one-fourth descending to his heirs male in perpetuity. He lived at Gujranwala, and exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate there from 1872 till his death. He was also President of the Municipal Committee. By his consistently loyal and straightforward conduct, he earned the respect and esteem of several district officers in succession, always giving cordial assistance in all matters connected with the administration, and bringing his powerful influence to bear upon the side of progress and order. It is recorded of him that on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration at Gujranwala, the Sardar, as a special act of honour and respect towards Her late Majesty, unwound his flowing beard in public Darbar, to the intense gratification of his fellow Sikhs, instead of wearing it, as he ordinarily did, twisted round his ears. He died in 1893.

The Sardar's eldest son, Jai Singh, now the head of the family, is employed in the Police. The *jagir* held by Lehna Singh has been divided amongst his three sons, Jai Singh's share being Rs. 600, of which Rs. 300 is for life and Rs. 300 perpetual, while Labh Singh and Sant Singh receive Rs. 125 each. The latter is a Ressaidar in the 22nd Cavalry.

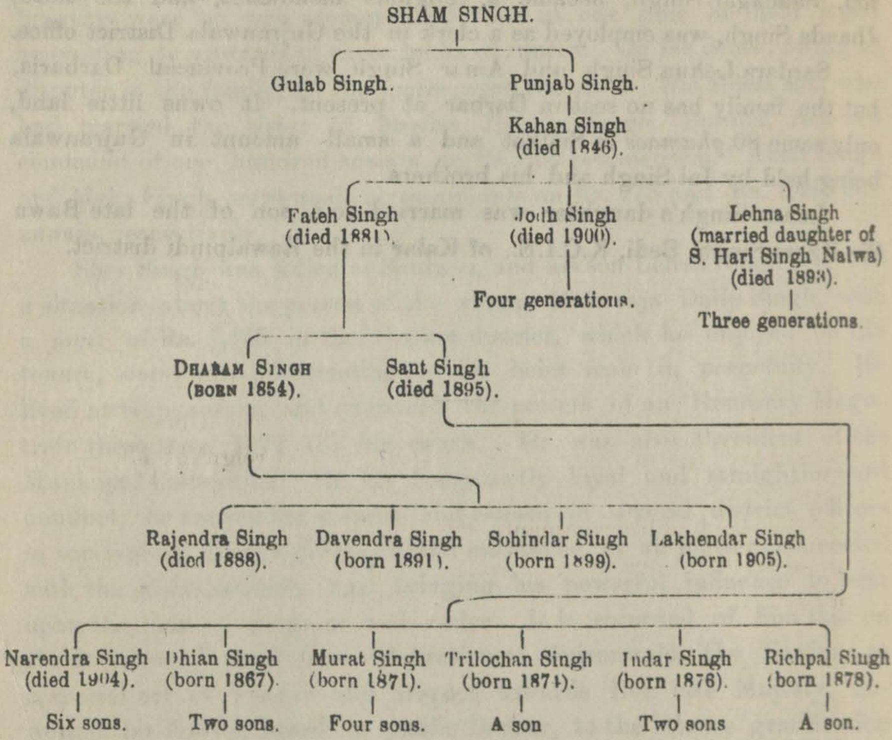
Amar Singh, uncle of Sardar Lehna Singh, held a rent free grant for life of a well, valued at Rs. 75 per annum, at Garjhak in Gujranwala. This was granted as a reward for distinguished service in Oudh during the Mutiny, when Amar Singh was an officer of Voyle's Horse. He also enjoyed a cash pension of Rs. 180 per annum. His eldest son, Bahadur Singh, died on the voyage to China in 1859, whither he was

proceeding with his regiment, the 19th Bengal Lancers. The second son, Saudagar Singh, became a religious mendicant, and the third, Jhanda Singh, was employed as a clerk in the Gujranwala District office.

Sardars Lehna Singh and Amir Singh were Provincial Darbaris, but the family has no seat in Darbar at present. It owns little land, only some 80 *ghumaos* in Sialkot and a small amount in Gujranwala being held by Jai Singh and his brothers.

Lehna Singh's daughter was married to a son of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh, Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Kalar in the Rawalpindi district.

DHARAM SINGH OF GHARJAKH



Sham Singh was a banker in the village of Gharjakh, near Gujranwala. Of his two sons, the eldest, Gulab Singh, followed his father's profession, but Punjab Singh, the younger, enlisted in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala, receiving Rs. 30 a month as a trooper. Like many other common soldiers in the Sikh army, he rose to command by his courage; and after the death of his patron, Sardar Fateh Singh, not liking his successor Dal Singh, the nail-cutter, he went over to Ranjit Singh, who placed him in a regiment and gave him in *jagir* the villages of Aimah and Fatehpur in the Amritsar district, worth Rs. 2,500; and after the second Multan campaign in 1818 he received *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 50,000, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five sowars. On his death the *jagirs* were resumed by the State, as his only son, Kahan Singh, was but fifteen years old. However, when the boy grew up, the Maharaja sent him to Makhad and Pindi Gheb in

command of five hundred horsemen, and conferred on him a *jagir* of Rs. 15,000. He remained here for nine years, when, his payments having fallen into arrears and his accounts not successfully passing a rigid examination, he was recalled and dismissed from Government employ. He then became a follower of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, and accompanied his new master in his numerous expeditions. He fought in the campaign against the Ghazis of Yusafzai in 1831, and soon after, not getting on well with his brother officers, went over to Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, who gave him a subordinate command with a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000. He then went to Kashmir with the Governor-General, Mihan Singh, and returned after three years to Lahore with a considerable fortune. His son Lehna Singh married the daughter of his old leader, Sardar Hari Singh, who took his son-in-law with him to Peshawar in the last and disastrous campaign of 1837, in which the great General was killed. During the life of Nao Nihal Singh and the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh, Diwan Kahan Singh and his three sons were treated with favour and received military appointments; but when Raja Hira Singh rose to power trouble came upon the family. Lehna Singh was in the service of Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia; and the new Minister, who hated the Sindhanwalias and their adherents, confiscated Kahan Singh's *jagir* and threw him and Fateh Singh into prison. Lehna Singh, who contrived to escape, took refuge with Bawa Bir Singh, the great Sikh Guru. Not till Jawahir Singh became Minister did the family regain their liberty and their former position. Diwan Kahan Singh was killed by a musket-shot during the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and the Darbar granted the family a *jagir* in Gharjakh and Dholanwala, worth Rs. 2,910, subject to service. On the annexation of the Punjab the *jagir* was resumed, and in lieu of it cash pensions of Rs. 600 and Rs. 360 were granted to Fateh Singh and Lehna Singh respectively. The widow of Kahan Singh also received a pension of Rs. 360.

Sardar Fateh Singh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala in 1869, and continued in the office until his death in 1881. His mother, Mai Kishan Kaur, died in 1875, and her pension lapsed to Government. Sardar Sant Singh, a Provincial Darbari, succeeded his father as head of the family and died in 1895, and he in his turn was succeeded by his eldest son Narendra Singh, who died in 1904. Dharam Singh, Sardar Sant Singh's brother, is now regarded as the representative

of the family. He was at one time an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, but retired in 1903 on a pension of Rs. 300 per mensem. His cousin Harnam Singh, the eldest son of Jodh Singh, is also a retired official of the Public Works Department and Harnam Singh's eldest son Gurmukh Singh is a Divisional Engineer in the Jammu State. The joint income of the family from land and other sources is said to amount to about Rs. 20,000.

Sardar Lehna Singh lived at Gujranwala, and on his death in 1893 half of his pension lapsed to Government, the other half being granted to his widow, Mai Chand Kaur. The family are Khatri Sikhs. Their home is at Gharjakh, a village founded by the Waraich Jats in Gujranwala.

SARDAR GYAN SINGH, LAMBA.

- CHARAT SINGH.
  - Diwan Singh.
  - Pardhan Singh.
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Atar Singh (died 1880).
        - Sardar Hari Singh (died 1898).
        - SARDAR GYAN SINGH (BORN 1858).
          - Tara Singh (born 1879).
            - Kuldip Singh (born 1896).
            - Sapuran Singh (born 1898).
            - Amrik Singh (born 1900).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1902).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1903).
          - Harkishan Singh (born 1890).
            - Sawan Singh (born 1907).
    - Ram Singh.
      - Amir Singh.

The founder of the Lamba family was Gurmukh Singh, one of the most famous of the Maharaja's Generals. He was of humble origin, his father, Pardhan Singh, being a money-changer in the little town of Khewa, situated on the right bank of the Jhelum opposite Jalalpur. In the summer of 1780, as Mahan Singh Sukarchakia was passing through the town on his return from an expedition in the neighbourhood of Pind Dadan Khan, Gurmukh Singh, then a boy of eight years, was presented by his uncle Basta Ram, who was a petty officer in the service of the chief. Mahan Singh was pleased with the bright eyes and intelligent looks of the boy, and kept him with him. Later in the same year Ranjit Singh was born, and when he was two years old Gurmukh Singh was appointed to be his play-fellow and companion. The children grew up together, and during the early years of Ranjit Singh's power wealth and honours were showered on Gurmukh Singh. He was with Ranjit Singh at the capture of Lahore in 1799, and was then made paymaster of the

forces, and put in charge of whatever treasure the Sukarchakia chief possessed. A detailed account of the military services of the Sardar would be the history of all the wars of the Sikh Empire. He fought at Kasur, where he commanded two thousand men; at Jhang and Sialkot, and against the Gurkhas in 1809. The next year he was present at the siege of Multan, and aided in the reduction of Sahiwal and Khushab. He commanded a division in the battle of Attock in 1813, when the Afghans and the Kabul Wazir were driven from the Punjab, and fought in Kashmir and all along the northern and north-western borders of the province. Fifteen times he was wounded in battle: eight times by musket-balls, thrice by sword-cuts, thrice by spear-thrusts, once by an arrow. For his services he was munificently rewarded by his master. Before the capture of Lahore he received the *jagir* of Pindi Lala and Shahidanwala, and afterwards Dinga and Ratto, worth Rs. 15,000 and 35,000, respectively. After the Kasur campaign of 1807, where the Sardar took the fort of Morada, and where he was wounded by a spear, he received *jagirs* in the Kasur *ilaka*, worth Rs. 82,000. When Nar Singh Chamiariwala died in 1806 his troops were placed under Gurmukh Singh, and a large portion of his estate, worth Rs. 15,000. At one time his estates amounted to three lakhs and a half; but the enmity of the Jammu Rajas, Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, which he had incurred by attacking and defeating their father Mian Kashora Singh, destroyed both his wealth and power, for they opposed him on all occasions and procured the resumption of the *jagirs* of Gamrola, Dinga and Dhontal. In 1832 he went with Tara Chand to Bannu, where the Sikh army was defeated by Dilasa Khan. The cowardly General had fled, leaving a gun in the hands of the enemy; but Gurmukh Singh charged at the head of his horsemen and recovered it. One by one the *jagirs* of the Sardar were resumed, and in 1836 he lost Rohtas. This was through the hostile influence of Raja Dhian Singh, who now ruled the failing monarch; but the reason given was the perpetual quarrels of the Sardar with the Ghakar chief, Fazl Dad Khan, from whose father, Nur Khan, he had taken the famous Rohtas fort. On his death-bed the Maharaja, feeling some remorse for his shameless ingratitude, directed his son Kharak Singh to restore this *jagir* to the man who had fought so faithfully by his side throughout life, and this Kharak Singh would have done had he lived long enough. As it was, Gurmukh Singh only recovered Rs. 5,500 of the estate. Maharaja Sher Singh, who

hated the Dogra Rajas as much as the Sardar did, promised to support him against them, and gave him estates worth Rs. 25,000, and at annexation he was in possession of Rs. 36,600 a year. He had in August 1847 been appointed, with Sardar Bur Singh of Mukerian, to take charge of the Rani Jindan, whom it was necessary to confine in the fort at Shekhupura, and he discharged his difficult duties with fidelity and discretion, till, on the outbreak of the Multan disturbances, the Rani was sent down country. The Government in 1850 released his personal *jagirs*, worth Rs. 12,600, and that of his son, worth Rs. 2,000, for their lives. One-third of the Sardar's *jagir* was to descend to his male heirs in perpetuity. Sardar Atar Singh held Naushahra in Shahpur, worth Rs. 4,275, and in Gujrat the villages of Pindi Lala, Chak Basawa, Doburji, Killa Atar Singh, Kot Sattar and two wells, worth Rs. 2,807. The title 'Lamba,' or tall, was not given to Gurmukh Singh on account of his height, for he was of middle stature, but from his taking command of the contingent of Mohar Singh Lamba, who was an exceedingly tall man.

Sardar Atar Singh died in 1880. His *jagir* was divided equally between his sons, Hari Singh and Gyan Singh. The annual value at the time was Rs. 7,298, extending over five villages, and four wells in Phalia, Gujrat, and one village, Naushahra, in the Shahpur district. Sardar Hari Singh was a Lamba Bangach Khatri, one of the leading gentlemen in Gujrat and a Divisional Darbari. He served for a short period as a Naib-tahsildar, but resigned for family reasons. He was a member of the District Board and had considerable local influence. He lived almost entirely at Killa Atar Singh, near Pindi Lala, tahsil Phalia. He died in 1898 without leaving any sons and his younger brother Gyan Singh succeeded both to his hereditary title of Sardar and his seat in Divisional Darbars. His brother's share of the *jagirs* also passed to him. He is Sub-Registrar at Phalia and also a Zaildar.

RAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN, CHIB, OF POTHI.

- **RAJA HASSAN MUHAMMAD KHAN.**
  - Imam Kuli Khan.
    - Inayat Ali Khan.
      - Tarbiat Khan.
        - Jamiat Khan.
          - Sher Jang Khan.
            - Raja Sultan Khan (died 1902).
              - RAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1852).
                - Ghulam Kadir Khan (born 1873).
                - Lal Khan (born 1893).
              - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1853).
                - Fateh Sher Khan (born 1877).
                - Diwan Ali Khan (born 1884).
                - Two other sons.
              - Amir Ali Khan (dead).
                - Rahim Dad Khan (born 1877).
                  - Six minor sons.
              - Farman Ali Khan (died 1867).
              - Akbar Khan (born 1868).
                - Murawat Khan (born 1899).
            - Ali Haidar Khan
            - Najib-ullah Khan (died 1898).
            - Rahim-ullah Khan (died 1902).
      - Shamsher Khan.
        - Zulfikar Khan.
          - Sikandar Khan.
            - Umar Khan.
              - Akbar Ali Khan.
              - Amir Khan.
              - Fazldad Khan (died 1864).
                - Nazar Ali Khan.
                - Fateh Khan (died 1879).
                  - Allah Dad Khan (born 1877).
              - Nawab Khan.
                - Ali Mardan Khan.
                - Sher Baz Khan.
          - Bandu Khan.
            - Bahawal Khan.
            - Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1868).
              - Sultan Alam Khan (died 1893).
                - Azim-ullah Khan
                  - Two generations.
                - Lal Khan
                  - Four sons.
                - Ghulam Hussain Khan.
                  - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1895).
                - Pehlwan Khan.
                  - Three sons.
              - S. B. Mardan Ali Khan (died 1898)
                - Muhammad Khan (born 1859).
                  - Two sons.
                - Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1864).
                  - Muhammad Hassan Khan (born 1880).
                  - Three other sons.
                - Sarafraz Ali Khan (born 1865).
                  - Ashik Ali Khan (born 1884).
                  - Three other sons.
                - Two other sons.
                - Safdar Ali Khan (born 1865)
                  - Abd-ur Rahman Khan.
              - Seven other sons.
    - Kamal Khan.
      - Surkhru Khan.

The Chibs are an ancient Rajput tribe scattered through the low range of hills between the rivers Beas and Jhelum. In the Gujrat district, where they are most numerous, they occupy fifty-one villages, and here they are mostly Muhammadans, while those of Kangra and Jammu retain the old Hindu faith. The Chibs are not descended from one of the royal Rajput houses ; but they hold the second place, and rank with Salaria, Harchandra and other honourable tribes. They themselves assert that they have some share of royal blood, and that one of their ancestors, Hamir Chand, married the daughter of the Katoch Raja of Kangra, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, his descendants ruling in Kangra for eight generations, until the time of Chib Chand and Udai Chand. But this story is probably false. No Mian belonging to a royal clan would give his daughter in marriage to an inferior in rank ; nor in the long roll of four hundred and seventy-five Katoch Kings are the ancestors of the Chibs to be found. The name of Hamir Chand, indeed, occurs twice ; but the names preceding and succeeding are not those of Chib history. But a genealogy that extends over a period of fourteen thousand years may possibly be somewhat inaccurate.

Chib Chand, the founder of the tribe, quarrelled with his brother Udai Chand and, leaving Kangra about the year 1400, settled near Bhimbar, at the village of Malura or Muchalpura, where he married the daughter of Raja Sripat, the local ruler. Not content with the possession of the daughter, he coveted the chiefship, and, inviting his father-in-law with his whole family to a feast, he murdered them all and became himself Raja. For several generations his descendants ruled in the neighbourhood of Bhimbar, till Sadi, in the reign of the Emperor Babar, went to pay his respects at Court, and received an Imperial confirmation of his possessions in return for his renouncing Hinduism and adopting the Muhammadan faith, taking the name of Shadab Khan. This chief accompanied Humayun on more than one of his expeditions, and was at length killed by one Pir Haibat, a native of Kandahar, with whom he had a quarrel. Apostacy is not always considered respectable ; but the Chibs have made Shadab Khan a saint, and his tomb, near Bhimbar, is a sacred place of pilgrimage, to which both Hindu and Muhammadan members of the tribe resort. The saint is generally known as Sur Sadi Shahid, and there is a custom in the tribe of leaving one lock of hair on the head of every

infant until such time as the parents can visit the shrine, when it is cut off with much ceremony, and the child is then, and not till then, considered a true Chib. This ceremony is as essential as the *pahul* among the Sikhs, or circumcision among Muhammadans. The Chib chiefs held the district of Khari Kariali, stretching along the Jhelum, below the fort of Mangla and Nowshera till the Sikhs rose to power. Then Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, having captured Gujrat from the Ghakkars, turned his arms against them, but was not able to make much impression upon them as their country was very difficult for an attacking force. Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, and Mahan Singh Sukarchakia later attacked Mangla without success, and its reduction was left for the great Maharaja himself. In 1810, after Ranjit Singh had seized Gujrat from Sahib Singh, he marched northward and reduced the fort of Chunian, held by Raja Umar Khan, who retired to his still stronger fort of Mangla. The Sikh army then marched against Mangla, when Umar Khan, thinking resistance useless, sent his son Akbar Ali Khan to sue for peace. Before an answer could be received the chief died, and Ranjit Singh, not wishing to drive Akbar Ali Khan to extremities, left him half of his father's possessions, which he only lived six months to enjoy. All was then confiscated ; but to Amir Khan, the second son, a pension of Rs. 4,000 was assigned, and to his cousin Sher Jhang Khan a pension of Rs. 3,000. Some years later Amir Khan died, and the pension was continued to his younger brother Fazldad Khan. Prince Kharak Singh, to whom Khari Kariali was given in *jagir*, took Fazldad Khan into his service on Rs. 3 a day, and ten years later four sowars were also allowed him on Rs. 1,075. When Kashmir and Jammu were made over in independent possession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, the *jagir* of Rs. 4,000 was included in that territory, and the cash allowance of Rs. 1,075 was exchanged for a *jagir* of the same amount at Dal Kalu and Sithal. The Raja accompanied Sher Singh to Multan in 1848, but did not join in his rebellion, and his *jagir* was continued to him. It was resumed after his death in 1864 and his sons, Nazar Ali Khan and Fateh Khan, were given a pension of Rs. 540.

One of the leading men among the Chibs was Raja Sultan Khan, of Pothi, son of Sher Jang Khan. A *jagir* in the villages of Pothi, Dak, Bhalwal and Phularwahu in the Gujrat distict, valued at Rs. 1,692 per annum, was passed to him at annexation. He did good service in the Mutiny, receiving a cash reward of Rs. 500. He died in 1902 and was

succeeded by his son Raja Muhammad Khan, who is now the head of this branch of the family. He inherited the whole of his father's *jagir*, now valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum, but out of this he has to pay maintenance allowances of Rs. 450 to his brother Ata Muhammad Khan, Rs. 225 to his nephew Rahimdad Khan, Rs. 125 to his brother Akbar Khan, and Rs. 200 to other dependants. Raja Muhammad Khan also owns about five hundred *bighas* of land. He is a Provincial Darbari. His brother, Ata Muhminad Khan, is a Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate at Sialkot, and his nephew Diwan Ali Khan, is in the army.

Mention must also be made of the descendants of Bandu Khan, who was for many years a *Kardar* under the Sikhs. On the death of his father, Chandhri Ghulam Ali Khan succeeded to the office and improved the district by his admirable management. Four villages, Sang, Besa, Jagu and Chang, were released in his favour. In 1849 he showed himself hostile to Government, and his *jagir* and his privileges were resumed; but he redeemed his character for loyalty in 1857, and received a pension of Rs. 300 for life. His second son, Mardan Ali Khan, at this time entered the old 2nd Sikh Cavalry and rose to be Risaldar-Major in the same regiment, now the 12th Cavalry. He furnished thirty sowars for service in the Mutiny, and was with his regiment in many battles in the eventful years of 1857 and 1858. He also took part in the Abyssinian expedition of 1868 and in the Afghan War of 1879-80. He received the order of British India and the title of Sardar Bahadur. The many officers under whom he served held him in the highest esteem. He succeeded to a share in his father's *jagir* in the Kharian tahsil of Gujrat, and enjoyed also *zaildari* dues amounting to Rs. 200 per annum. He was given a grant of nine squares in the Chenab Canal Colony.

Mardan Ali Khan died in 1898, and his property was divided among his six sons. Of these, Muhammad Khan is a *lambardar* in the Chenab Colony; Mumtaz Ali Khan is *zaildar* of Besa, *lambardar* of Marar village, a member of the District Board and a grantee of six squares on the Chenab Canal; Sarafraz Ali Khan is a Risaldar in the army, and his son Ashik Ali Khan is a Jamadar; Safdar Ali Khan retired from the army as a Dafadar. Muhammad Hassan Khan, the eldest son of Mumtaz Ali Khan, is a grantee and *lambardar* on the Upper Jhelum Canal.

Sultan Alam Khan, the elder brother of Mardan Ali Khan, was a Darbari. He died in 1893, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Azim-

Ullah Khan, may be regarded as head of the Besa branch of the family. He is a retired Dafadar of the 12th Cavalry, and enjoys a pension of Rs. 100 per annum, a part of the Mutiny pension granted to his grandfather, Ghulam Ali Khan. Ghulam Hussain Khan, the third son of Sultan Alam Khan, has for many years been House Surgeon at the Punjab Veterinary College in Lahore, and has done excellant service in this capacity. He is now a senior professor in the College. He saw service in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and holds the medal. His younger brother, Pehlwan Khan, is a Risaldar in the 12th Cavalry.

Other members of the family who have seen military service are Pir Muhammad Khan, one of the younger sons of Chaudhri Ghulam Ali Khan, who was a Subadar of the 25th Punjabis; and Niaz Ali Khan, a grandson of Ghulam Ali Khan, who is a Jamadar in the 101st Grenadiers and has served in South Africa and Somaliland.

The Hindu Chibs have given far more trouble in Gujrat than their Muhammadan kinsmen. During the whole reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh they were notorious for audacity and lawlessness. Inhabiting Dewa, Botala and other hill villages, a few miles beyond the Jammu frontier, they would descend upon the plains, burning and plundering, and even the larger towns were not safe from attack. Twice the Maharaja burnt their village; but this had only a temporary effect, and they remained for many a long day as evil-minded as in old Sikh times. Twice since the annexation of the Punjab have they made raids upon British territory: in June 1849, when they attacked the village of Asar; and in August 1858, when they sacked Dokhoa, on which occassion Maharaja Gulab Singh, on the strong representation of the British Government, sent a force against Dewa and burnt it to the ground, forbidding its reconstruction on the same site. Since then, fear of punishment has kept these marauders quiet; but they still have as great a love for a raid across the border as when in the old days they could plunder without opposition up to the very walls of Gujrat.

SARDAR HARI SINGH, LAMBA.

- RAI MAHAN SINGH.
  - Laja Singh.
    - Budh Singh.
    - Amar Singh.
      - Fateh Singh
        - Three generations.
      - Dayal Singh (died 1832).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1834).
        - S. Kishan Singh (died 1860).
          - S. Kehar Singh (died 1898).
            - SARDAR HARI SINGH (BORN 1880).
              - Hardit Singh (born 1902).
            - Sher Singh (born 1882).
            - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1896).
          - Teja Singh (born 1858).
            - 4 sons.
          - Mohar Singh (died 1905).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1895).
      - Mohar Singh.
        - Tara Singh.
          - Baghel Singh.
            - Didar Singh.
              - 3 sons.
        - Nihal Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh
          - Basheshar Singh.

Among the petty Sardars who followed the fortunes of Charat Singh Sukarchakia was Rai Mahan Singh and his son Laja Singh. Both fell in the service of their chief; for during one of the frequent Afghan invasions they volunteered to visit the enemy's camp, in disguise, to discover his strength and position, but they were detected and killed as spies. Charat Singh took Amar Singh, the son of Laja Singh, into his service, and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000 in the Naka territory. Amar Singh served well and faithfully three generations of Sukarchakia chiefs, Charat Singh, Mahan Singh and Ranjit Singh, and died soon after the last-named had taken command of the *Misal*, but not until he had introduced his three sons, Fateh Singh, Dayal Singh and Mohar Singh, into the chief's service. They soon rose into favour, and Mohar Singh especially distinguished himself in an action with the Afghans at Khewa in the Gujrat district. Ranjit Singh gave him, at his own request, a *jagir*

at Mikrach in exchange for the estate he possessed in Naka. The three brothers received in all *jagirs* to the value of three lakhs of rupees, which they held for twelve years, when Mohar Singh retired to Benares, contrary to the wish and order of the Maharaja, who confiscated the *jagirs*, and gave the command of the contingent of seven hundred horse to Gurmukh Singh. The latter took the name of Lamba, which properly belonged to Mohar Singh, an agnomen given to him on account of his great height. Dayal Singh retrieved in some measure the fortunes of the family. He fought in the battle of Attock in 1813, when he was severely wounded, and the next year joined in the first expedition against Kashmir, when he was wounded again. For these services he received *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 32,000. In the year 1826 he fell into disgrace, and lost his estates, with the single exception of Mong, five miles north of Khewa, worth Rs. 4,000, but two years later the Maharaja restored him to favour and gave him other *jagirs* worth Rs. 28,000. He died in 1832, leaving two sons; the elder Bishan Singh, aged seven, and the younger, an infant in arms. Bishan Singh died two years after his father, and as the surviving brother could render no military service the *jagirs* were resumed. Ranjit Singh did not, however, forget the child, but made over the Gujrat *jagir* to his cousin Nihal Singh, who was enjoined to act as his guardian. Baduwal in the Jhelum district was also assigned to Kirpal Singh, another cousin, on the same conditions. When the Multan rebellion broke out in 1848 Kishan Singh remained loyal; but two of his cousins, Nihal Singh and Basheshar Singh, joined the rebels, and lost *jagirs* worth Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,100, respectively. In 1857 Kishan Singh rendered assistance in arresting some fugitives of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, which had mutinied at Jhelum. For his service on this occasion he received a present of Rs. 400, and his followers were suitably rewarded. The Sardar died in 1860 leaving three children, Kehar Singh, Teja Singh and Mohar Singh, all under age. Sardar Kehar Singh, the eldest, was a Naib-tahsildar and died in 1898, and Mohar Singh the youngest, who was in the Police, died in 1905. Teja Singh, the second son, still survives. He is a *safedposh* in the Phalia tahsil and holds eleven squares in the Chenab Colony. Kehar Singh's eldest son, Hari Singh, now the head of the family, is also a Naib-tahsildar. He owns seven squares of land in the Chenab Colony and is a Divisional Darbari. Didar Singh, a distant cousin, was converted to Christianity many years ago and is

working as an evangelist of the Church of Scotland Mission. He is a member of the Municipal Committee and also of the District Board. Sardar Kishan Singh's sons were joint owners of about three hundred acres in *Mauzas* Khina and Chak Sardar Dayal Singh, Tahsil Phalia, Gujrat.

BADRI NATH OF KUNJA.*

BAISAKHI MAL.

- Diwan Mohkam Chand (died 1814).
  - Diwan Moti Ram (died 1839).
    - Ram Dayal (died 1810).
    - Shoo Dayal (died 1844).
      - Maya Lal.
        - Ram Chand.
          - Nihal Chand (died 1873).
          - Amar Chand (born 1872).
            - Two sons.
          - Badami Chand (born 1874).
        - Hari Chand (died 1898).
          - Ralla Ram (born 1884).
            - Two sons.
          - Fateh Chand (died 1897).
      - Kanhaya Lal.
        - Radha Kishan (adopted by Dhanraj), (died 1907).
          - BADRI NATH (BORN 1870).
            - Narinjan Das (born 1894).
            - Three other sons.
        - Jagan Nath (died 1890).
          - Lakhmi Das (died 1905).
    - Kirpa Ram (died 1842).
      - Dhan Raj, adopted (died 1880).
- Sobha Ram.
  - Kishan Dayal.
  - Dit Mal.
  - Ganpat Rai.
    - Bhagwan Das.
      - Jagan Nath (born 1867).
      - Bindraban (died 1908).
      - Banshi Ram (born 1876).
    - Tara Chand (died 1906).
      - Mela Ram (born 1902).

The most distinguished of the Generals, by whose skill and courage Ranjit Singh rose from a subordinate chiefship to the Empire of the Punjab, was Diwan Mohkam Chand. The sagacity with which the Maharaja selected his officers was the reason of his uniform success. Mohkam Chand was no soldier by birth; his father was a trader and, according to Hindu custom, the son would have been a trader too, had he not, when quite young, been offered a post as *munshi* by Sardar Dal Singh Gil, of Akalgarh. He is said indeed to have served with Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, at the siege and capture of Rasulnagar, and to have gained there his first military experience; but this does not seem true. He remained with Dal Singh till 1804, when that chief died, and his estates

*NOTE.—In former editions this family appeared under the Lahore district.

were seized by Ranjit Singh. Sehjo, the widow of the Sardar, disliked Mohkam Chand and demanded his accounts, as, for many years, he had held the entire management of the Akalgarh property; but the Diwan did not care to expose them to a close and unfriendly scrutiny, and left for Gujrat, where Sárdar Sahib Singh Bhangi gave him employment. But with this chief he soon quarrelled, and in 1806 left Gujrat for Lahore, where Ranjit Singh, appreciating his talents, made him chief of the army, much to the annoyance of the Sikh Sardars. The same years he led the army across the Sutlej, and first seized Zira, which was for some time defended by the widow of Sardar Mohar Singh Nishanwala. He then reduced the possessions of Jagat Singh Buria, Muktsar and Kot Kapura, being aided by a traitor in the camp, Sodhi Jawahir Singh, father of Guru Gulab Singh of Manawar, then Dharamkot; and he then marched to Faridkot, from the chief of which he obtained tribute, on the way seizing Mari from Hari Singh and Arbel Singh, brothers-in-law of Tara Singh Gheba. In October 1806 he accompanied Ranjit Singh in his expedition against Patiala, in alliance with Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, when Ludhiana, Jhandiala, Badowal, Jagraon, Kot, Talwandi, Saniwal and other districts were seized; some being made over to the Raja of Jind, some to Jaswant Singh of Nabha, and the remainder in *jagir* to the Lahore Sardars, Gurdit Singh, Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Mohkam Chand.

In 1807 Tara Singh Gheba died, and his large possessions in the Jullundur Doab were seized and divided between Gharba Singh and Mohkam Chand. The latter, in the three years 1806, 1807, 1808, received in *jagir* portions of the *ilakas* of Gila, Kot, Jagraon, Talwandi, Dharamkot, Kot Kapura, Zira, Faridkot, Saniwal, Jandbar, Bharampur, Dhari and Chandpur, comprising two hundred and sixty-eight villages and worth Rs. 1,54,255 a year. He was also made Governor of the Jullundur Doab; and at Phillour, on the right bank of the Sutlej, he built for the Maharaja the fort which still commands the passage of the river, on the site of an imperial *sarai*. The Rahon and Nakodar country, worth Rs. 6,42,611, was also made over to him in *jagir*. The British had in 1809 made Ludhiana a military cantonment; and General Ochterlony, the Resident stationed there, did not find Mohkam Chand a pleasant neighbour, for he hated the English, who had made the Sutlej the bound of his master's ambition. Early in 1810 he accompanied Ranjit Singh to Multan, the attack upon which was unsuccessful, and afterwards reduced

the country held by Khan Singh Nakai. In 1811 he was sent against Bhimbar, and returned to Lahore, having extracted Rs. 40,000 from the Rajput chiefs in the hills above Gujrat. Some of the Jullundur chiefs now showing a disposition to rise, he returned to Phillour and quickly restored order, much to the Maharaja's satisfaction, who created him Diwan, bestowing on him at the same time valuable *khilats*. It was at this time that the Diwan annexed the territories of Sardar Budh Singh Faizulapuria, valued at upwards of three lakhs of rupees. For long the Maharaja had desired his overthrow; and his refusal to attend at Court gave a colourable excuse for attacking him. His forts of Jullundur and Patti were reduced, and the Sardar fled to Ludhiana for safety. Strangely enough, the two chiefs who brought their forces to aid the Diwan in this expedition were Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Jodh Singh Ramgarhia, although they were said to have formed an alliance with Budh Singh Faizulapuria to resist Ranjit Singh should he attack either of them. But it was perhaps to postpone an attack on themselves, which they saw was imminent, that they joined the Diwan in his attack on Jullundur. They were now the only independent chiefs of importance between the Sutlej and the Indus; and Mohkam Chand urged his master to abolish, in a great measure, if not altogether, the feudal tenure, and to take the whole country under his direct authority. But the time for so radical a change as this had not arrived.

In 1812 the Diwan reduced Kulu; and was then despatched to Kashmir, ostensibly to explain away the hostile movements of Prince Kharak Singh and Bhai Ram Singh, but in reality to spy out the land and ascertain whether it was ripe for conquest. But another man, whose ambition was not less than that of Ranjit Singh, was preparing to attack Kashmir. This was Fateh Khan, the Minister of Shah Mahmud of Kabul, who, seeing an alliance with the Sikhs was necessary to his success, invited the Maharaja to join forces and, with him, invade Kashmir. This was agreed to; and Diwan Mohkam Chand and Fateh Khan marched from Jhelum together. But the Afghan had no intention of allowing the Sikhs any large share either in the conquest or in its results, and had only carried on negotiations to secure the Maharaja's neutrality. No sooner had the force reached the Pir Panjal, than he, without consulting Mohkam Chand, or informing him of his intention, pressed on by double marches with his hardy mountain troops, while the Sikhs, never of much use in

the hills, were unable to move owing to a heavy fall of snow. The Diwan saw the design of Fateh Khan, but he was not disconcerted. He promised the Rajauri chief a *jagir* of Rs. 25,000 if he would show him a pass by which he might reach the valley at the same time as Fateh Khan, which he contrived to do with a handful of troops under Jodh Singh Kalsia and Nihal Singh of Atari. The Diwan was thus present at the capture of Sher Garh and Hari Parbat and the reduction of the valley, which was a work of no difficulty; for Ata Muhammad, the Governor, had fled, and little resistance was offered. But his force was too weak to be of much assistance, and Fateh Khan declared that the Sikhs were not entitled to a third share of the plunder as had been agreed upon. Shah Shuja, the ex-Prince of Kabul, was made over to the Diwan, who brought him to Lahore, where he was received with every appearance of respect; but Ranjit Singh, savage at his disappointment in Kashmir, and thinking hospitality to one in misfortune superfluous, robbed him of the famous *Koh-i-Nur* diamond and his other jewels, and detained him under surveillance till April 1815, when he made his escape. The Maharaja when he heard that Fateh Khan would not divide the spoil of Kashmir, was very wroth and determined on revenge. He opened negotiations with Jahandad Khan, brother of Ata Muhammad, the late Governor of Kashmir, who held the fort of Attock, which commanded the passage of the Indus, and induced him to surrender it to a Sikh force. It was now Fateh Khan's turn to be angry, and he demanded the restoration of the fort; but Ranjit Singh refused until he should receive his share of the Kashmir plunder. The Wazir, in April 1813, set out from Kashmir and invested Attock. Forces were hurried up from Lahore, first under Karam Singh Chahal, and then under Diwan Mohkam Chand. For long the armies lay opposite each other; the Sikhs suffering somewhat in the frequent skirmishes and not liking to force on a general engagement till the garrison of the fort had exhausted its supplies and it was necessary to relieve it or abandon it altogether. The Diwan then determined on fighting; and at Haidaru, a few miles from Attock, he drew up his force in order of battle. The ball was opened by a brilliant cavalry charge led by Dost Muhammad Khan, afterwards the celebrated ruler of Kabul, which broke the Sikh line. One wing was thrown into complete disorder and some guns captured. The Afghans, thinking the victory won, dispersed to plunder, when the Diwan led up his reserves.

in person and drove back the enemy at all points with great loss. Fateh Khan had already fled, believing Dost Muhammad to be slain; and the Afghan army, driven out of Khairabad, retired upon Kabul, from whence the Wazir led an expedition against Herat to endeavour to recover the reputation he had lost before Attock. The battle of Haidaru was fought on the 13th July 1813.

While Mohkam Chand was engaged on active service, his son Moti Ram managed the Jullundur Doab. His grandson Ram Dayal, though at the time only twenty-two years of age, was already distinguished for ability and bravery; and in May 1814, when the Maharaja determined to again invade Kashmir, he was appointed to command one division of the army. Against this expedition the Diwan remonstrated in vain. He urged that the season was not propitious; that no supplies had been collected on the road; that the hill Rajas were hostile; but when he saw that Ranjit Singh was determined to try his fortune, he asked leave to accompany the army. But Mohkam Chand was now very old, and his health was failing, and the Maharaja desired him to remain at Lahore and preserve order during his absence. The Sikh army was massed at Sialkot, and from there marched to Rajauri, the Raja of which place recommended that the force should be divided: one portion, under the Maharaja in person, marching by way of Punch; the second, under Ram Dayal, Dal Singh Naharna, Jamadar Kushhal Singh and other Sardars, marching through the Bahramgala Pass. This advice was unfortunately followed; and Ram Dayal with his division crossed the Pir Panjal and descended into the valley, where Azim Khan with his whole force gave them battle. The Sikhs fought well, but they were outnumbered and driven back with great loss. A repulse was in their case as disastrous as a total defeat: they had no reinforcements at hand and no supplies. Bhai Ram Singh was sent by Ranjit Singh to the assistance of the detachment; but he was a timid man, and when he heard of Ram Dayal's repulse he halted for a day or two at Bahramgala and then retired. The Maharaja now found that he must retreat himself, leaving Ram Dayal to his fate. The retreat soon became a flight. The hill tribes disputed the passage of the army; and heavy rain came on, making the road all but impracticable. But at length, with great loss of men and officers, among the latter the brave Mit Singh Padhania, the Maharaja fought his way out of the hills and retired to Lahore. Although

the disasters which had befallen the expedition were in a great measure owing to the rashness and precipitancy of Ram Dayal, yet he retrieved matters as far as was possible. He held his own in the Kashmir valley with such determination that Azim Khan was compelled to come to terms, allowing him a safe conduct, and even admitting, in a written document, the supremacy of Lahore.

In October 1814 Diwan Mohkam Chand died at Phillour, to the grief of the Maharaja and the whole Sikh nation. As a General he had been almost always successful; his administrative talents were as great as his military ones; and in his death Ranjit Singh lost his most loyal and devoted servant. But there were other good men left in the family. Moti Ram was created Diwan in his father's room, and the Jullundur Doab was entrusted to him, with the charge of the fort at Phillour. Ram Dayal with Dal Singh Naharna, was sent against the Kharals of Gugera, and to take tribute from Multan and Bahawalpur; and the next year against Rajauri to punish the treachery of Raja Agar Khan during the expedition of 1814. Agar Khan tried to buy forgiveness; but Ram Dayal would not listen to terms, and sacked and burnt both the town of Rajauri and the palace of the Raja. The next year he was sent northwards to watch the movements of Fateh Khan, who had joined his brother Azim Khan in Kashmir, returning to Kabul the next year. Hukma Singh Chimni was at this time in charge of the Attock fort, and it was as much as Ram Dayal and he could do to keep in order the Muhammadans of Hazara and Yusafzai, who were instigated to revolt by Fateh Khan: and on one occasion Ram Dayal was all but defeated by them.

In the spring of 1819 the Maharaja, taking advantage of the absence from Kashmir of the Governor, Azim Khan, determined again to attempt its reduction. The leader of the Sikh army was Misra Diwan Chand, the conqueror of Multan, while Ram Dayal commanded the rear division. The latter was prevented from marching by the heavy rain and had no share in the fighting. Little resistance was, however, made. Zabar Khan took to flight; and the province of Kashmir was annexed by Ranjit Singh to his dominions, Moti Ram being appointed the first Governor. Ram Dayal was then sent against the Raja of Punch; and when Bhai Makhan Singh was killed in Hazara and Hukma Singh Chimni, the Governor, recalled, he was sent there to restore order. This was no easy matter. The tribes had been thoroughly exasperated by the conduct of Hukma

Singh and their successes had given them confidence; and when Ram Dayal had penetrated as far as the fort of Gandgarh he was surrounded by numbers of the enemy, the Afghans of Miswari, Srikot, Torbela, Yusafzai and Swat, and compelled to fight. Through the whole day, from sunrise to sunset, the battle was fought against enormous odds by the Sikhs; and at night, completely worn out, they retired to their entrenchments. Last to leave the field was Ram Dayal; and the enemy, perceiving that he was separated from the main body of the army, made a sudden dash and cut off and surrounded his party. The Sikhs fought desperately, but in vain; and Ram Dayal was killed and all his escort. The Sikhs in dismay at the death of their General struck their camp and retreated in all haste from Hazara.

The death of Ram Dayal was a great grief to his father, who desired to give up the Kashmir government and retire to Benares. The Maharaja was not unwilling to permit the Diwan's resignation, and appointed as his successor Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, the most dashing soldier in the Khalsa army, now that Ram Dayal was dead. But the Kashmiris and hill tribes could not endure the tyranny of the Sardar; and after one year Moti Ram was re-appointed Governor, and held the post till 1826. The Diwan was a man of some ability and was liked by the people; but he was indolent and apathetic, and his administration was not marked by any event of importance, except the advent of the cholera, which then visited Kashmir for the first time and decimated the population. While Moti Ram was in Kashmir, his son Kirpa Ram managed the Jullundur Doab, and Sheo Dayal lived on his *jagir* in the Gujrat district. Raja Dhian Singh was jealous of the wealth and power of the family, and persuaded the Maharaja to grant the estate of Siba, near Phillour, to his brother-in-law Ram Singh. Kirpa Ram was so much irritated at this slight that, when he was directed to join the Peshawar expedition with his whole contingent, he only brought fifty horsemen. The Maharaja was furious. He imprisoned Kirpa Ram; recalled Moti Ram from Kashmir, and sent there, as the new Governor, Diwan Chuni Lal; while the fort of Phillour he made over to Fakir Aziz-ud-din and later to Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. It was not for a year and a half that the family was again taken into favour, and then only on payment of a heavy fine. Kirpa Ram was now sent to Kashmir as Governor, superseding Chuni Lal. His administration was tolerably successful.

He was an extravagant man and fond of display, but, at the same time, of a gentle disposition. The Rambagh garden at Srinagar, in which Maharaja Gulab Singh's monument stands, was laid out by him, as were also many other gardens in the neighbourhood of the capital. In 1828 the valley suffered very much from earthquakes. Private and public buildings were destroyed, and the inhabitants forsook the towns for the greater security of the mountains. After the earthquakes came the cholera even worse than in the days of Moti Ram. The cholera was followed by the rebellion of the Raja of Muzaffarabad; but Kirpa Ram marched against him and completely defeated him. These were the only events of the administration. In 1831 Kirpa Ram again suffered from the enmity of Raja Dhian Singh. He had given protection to Raja Faiz Talab Khan of Bhimbar, whom both the Dogra brothers hated and wished to capture, while Kirpa Ram resolutely refused to give him up. Dhian Singh accused Kirpa Ram of contumacy and embezzlement, and had so much influence with the Maharaja that the Diwan was recalled from Kashmir and again imprisoned; while the Jullundur Doab was taken from Moti Ram and given to Misra Rup Lal, after Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din had been tried in Hoshiarpur and found wanting. At this time Moti Ram was absent at Simla, where he had been sent with Hari Singh Nalwa and Fakir Aziz-ud-din on a mission to the Governor-General. On his return he tried to make peace between Raja Dhian Singh and his son, who had been released on payment of a *nazrana* of nine lakhs of rupees; but seeing this impracticable, and weary of public life, he retired to Benares, where he died in 1839. Kirpa Ram served in Bannu in 1832, and then finding the enmity of Dhian Singh as great as ever, while his influence at Court increased day by day, he asked permission to join his father at Benares. The permission was refused, and Kirpa Ram determined to go without it. He went on an assumed pilgrimage to Jwala Mukhi; and from there, crossing the Sutlej into British territory, he journeyed to Benares, where he remained till his death in 1842. He left no son of his own, but he had adopted Dhan Raj, whom he left the sole agent of his still large *jagirs*, worth four lakhs of rupees.

When Kirpa Ram left the Punjab, his brother Sheo Dayal, who had been appointed Governor of Gujrat, and his sons, kept their appointments; Kanhaya Lal acting as Deputy to his father and Maya Lal

holding an office at Court. The latter accompanied Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to Kashmir as Treasurer in 1841; but on his father's death, three years later, returned to Kunja, where he succeeded to the estate, worth Rs. 12,000. He did good service during the rebellion of 1848, and after the annexation of the Punjab acted as Thanadar of Jullundur and Gujrat. In 1858 he was appointed Tahsildar of Harappa in the Gugera district, but did not hold the appointment for any length of time. He resided at Kunja after quitting Government employ. Kanhaya Lal filled the office of *Kardar* in several districts during Sikh rule. His eldest son Radha Kishan was Thanadar of Peshawar until the re-organization of the Police, when he received his discharge.

Dhan Raj, the adopted son of Kirpa Ram, was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of the old Sikh army at Peshawar. When Sardar Chatar Singh took the field, he was sent by Colonel George Lawrence to prevent the Sardar passing the Indus. He succeeded at the time, but subsequently his men deserted and he had to retrace his steps. After annexation he was appointed Tahsildar at Peshawar, becoming ultimately an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, and was rewarded with the grant of half the revenues of Kunja, worth Rs. 1,300. At the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 he received the title of Honorary Assistant Commissioner. His death occurred in 1880. Colonel Dhan Raj adopted Radha Kishan, grand-nephew of Kirpa Ram, his own adoptive father. The *jagir*, of course, lapsed; but as a special case, and in deference to the express wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy permitted a departure to be made from the established principle, and granted a portion, valued at Rs. 1,000, to Radha Kishan. He resided at Kunja in Gujrat, and was a Sub-Registrar of the district. He died in 1907, and his only son Badri Nath may now be regarded as head of the family. The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the half (Rs. 500) the revenue free grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum held by his father on the understanding however that the grant will finally lapse on Badri Nath's death. He holds a perpetual *muafi* of the value of Rs. 24 per annum in the villages of Majra and Kunja, both in Gujrat. The family also owns considerable house property in Kunja, Gujrat, Lahore and Benares, but this consists mainly of buildings erected for a public purpose

such as Baradaris and Dharamsalas, and the annual income is small. The family has a small amount of land near Kunja in proprietary right. It has no seat in Darbar at present. Maya Lal's son Hari Chand was a Munsif in the Hoshiarpur district. He died in 1898. His son Ralla Ram is a field kanungo.

Regarding the other branch of the family, a few words will be sufficient. Sobha Ram, brother of Mohkam Chand, was for some years in the Maharaja's service and left to his three sons, Kishan Dayal, Dit Mal and Ganpat Rai, a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 in the neighbourhood of Kunja, with the village of Gidarkot. Both Dit Mal and Ganpat Rai accompanied Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to Kashmir, and remained in his service and that of his son Imam-ud-din Khan for three years as *Kardars.* During the rebellion of 1848 the brothers served under Major Edwardes, and behaved well, and on the annexation of the Punjab were taken into Government employ. Dit Mal was first made a Tahsildar, and subsequently Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died without issue. Banshi Ram, grandson of Ganpat Rai, is a teacher in the Educational Department.

TIWANAS OF MITHA TIWANA.

- MIR ALI KHAN.
  - Mir Ahmad Khan.
    - Dadu Khan.
      - Sher Khan.
        - Khan Mnhammad Khan.
          - Charagh Khan.
            - Four generations
          - Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1829).
            - Kadir Bakhsh (died 1848)
              - Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
                - Malik Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1887).
                - Ghulam Jilani (born 1888).
            - Alam Khan (died 1877).
            - Khan Bahadur Malik Sahib Khan. C.S.I. (died 1879).
              - The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan. Honorary Lieutenant. C.I.E. (born 1874).
                - Khizar Khan.
            - Jahan Khan (died 1885).
              - Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Khan (born 1848).
                - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1891).
                - Sher Muhammad
            - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Khan (died 1894).
              - Muzaffar Khan (born 1870).
                - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1890)
          - Khuda Yar Khan (died 1837).
            - Malik Fateh Khan (died 1848).
              - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Sher Khan (died 1894).
                - Malik Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1894).
              - Alam Sher Khan (died 1897).
                - Hayat Khan (died 1895).
              - Malik Sher Bahadur Khan (died 1894).
                - Three generations.
              - Malik Ahmad Khan (born 1843).
                - Two generations.
              - Sultan Khan (died 1853).
          - Alam Sher Khan (died 1846).
            - Fateh Sher Khan (died 1893).
              - Three generations
          - Fateh Khan (died 1816).
            - Allahdad Khan (died 1897).
              - Three generations.
        - Khan Beg Khan.
      - Alam Sher Khan.
    - Mir Khan.

From a common ancestor have descended three remarkable tribes, the Sials of Jhang, the Ghebas of Pindigheb and the Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana in Shahpur. The Ghebas know but little of their past history, but they are claimed as kin by both Sials and Tiwanas, who, till lately, were agreed as to their respective descent from Gheo, Teuu or Teo, and Seo, the three sons of Rai Shankar, a Rajput of Dharanagar; the ancestor of the Ghebas being Gheo, of the Tiwanas Teo and of the Sials Seo. The bards of the Tiwana tribe some years ago made further enquiries, and have now a different story, which will be more easily understood by an extract from the genealogy.

Whether the amended genealogy is more truthful than before, it is impossible to say. It certainly seems more probable than the regular descent from the three sons of Rai Shankar. If the Tiwanas did not come to the Punjab with the Sials, their emigration was no long time after, and must have been before the close of the fifteenth century. They soon embraced Muhammadanism and settled at Jahangir on the Indus, where they remained till the time of Mir Ali Khan, who by the advice of his spiritual guide, Fakir Sultan Haji, moved eastward with his tribe and many of the Shaikhs, Shahlolis, Mandials and others. He arrived at the country then called Danda, and founded the village of Ukhli Maula in the Shahpur district. His son Mir Ahmad Khan, about the year 1680, built Mitha Tiwana, seven miles east of Ukhli where he had found sweet water, from which the town was named. This chief was engaged in constant hostilities with the Awans, his neighbours to the north, and at Hadali, five miles from Mitha Tiwana, defeated them with great slaughter. Dadu Khan and Sher Khan, the third and fourth Maliks, improved and enlarged Mitha Tiwana, which soon became a flourishing town, and many settlers from other parts of the country took up their residence in it: Awans from Jhelum, Karars from Mankera, Chahls from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and Nuns from the Upper Chenab.

Sher Khan became Malik in an irregular way. Discontented with the severe rule of his father, he rebelled with his brother Alam Sher Khan, and, assassinating their uncle Mir Khan, killed their father in a skirmish outside the walls of the fort. The two brothers seem to have lived together without fighting between themselves, a circumstance remarkable enough among the Tiwanas, and they considerably enlarged their territory at the expense of the Awans, seizing Warcha and other

territory at the foot of the hills. It is related that Alam Sher Khan, thinking Awan-shooting the finest sport in the world, would frequently go alone to the mountains with his gun, and after shooting two or three Awans, as other less ambitious men shoot partridges, would return to breakfast. Sher Khan now thought himself strong enough to refuse the tribute the Tiwanas had hitherto paid to the Governors of Dera Ismail Khan. His brother accordingly attacked the troops which had been sent to collect it on their return march, and, taking them by surprise, routed them with the loss of their leader.

About the year 1745 Sher Khan founded Nurpur Tiwana, which soon became a large and thriving village. Some years later he contrived to quarrel with Inayat Khan, the fighting chief of Jhang Sial. The latter had won Mari, on the right bank of the Jhelum, from the Nawab of Multan and had placed it in charge of Sher Khan, who was to receive a certain sum for its management. This was not paid with any regularity, and Sher Khan, thinking to exact it by force, assembled his clan and, driving the Sials out of Khai, laid siege to Kot Langar Khan. Inayat Khan marched to relieve it, and defeated the Tiwanas in a battle before the walls. Sher Khan died in 1767 leaving two sons, Khan Muhammad Khan and Khan Beg Khan. His brother Alam Sher Khan had fallen some time before in an expedition against the Panchars. The first occupation of Khan Muhammad, the new chief, was the suppression of a revolt of the Hasnal and Mastial tribes who inhabited Botala,* Hadali and Hamoka. In this he was successful, and he then went to Jhang to visit his kinsmen, leaving Mitha Tiwana in charge of his brother. On his return he found the gates closed against him and his brother the acknowledged chief. He then retired to Nurpur Tiwana, where he raised troops and marched against Khan Beg Khan, who was defeated and thrown into prison. He was, however, soon released, promising obedience for the future.

Khan Muhammad was engaged in constant hostilities with his neighbours. Nurpur was attacked by the Nawab of Mankera, and only relieved after a siege of more than a month. With Lal Khan, the chief of Khushab, some fifteen miles from Mitha Tiwana, on the Jhelum, Khan Muhammad had always been friends, till Jafar Khan, the son and heir of Lal Khan, suspecting the Tiwana chief's intentions were not quite

*Called Botala from the number of idols (*bút*) found when digging the foundations of the village.

honest, plotted against him while visiting Khushab. Khan Muhammad escaped to his own town and prepared for fight. Lal Khan, with his younger son Hakim Khan and his wife Nurbhari, came to assure Khan Muhammad of their innocence, but he arrested them and, marching to Khushab, opened fire upon the town, tying his hapless prisoners to the guns to divert the fire of the enemy. Jafar Khan called Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, an old friend of Khan Muhammad, to his aid. The Sikh came with a considerable force and compelled the Tiwana chief to retire. Khan Muhammad, however, had his revenge, and killed in cold blood his wretched prisoners, who had neither done nor wished him evil. Towards the end of his rule, his brother Khan Beg Khan again took up arms against him, being aided by Rajab Khan, a Sial chief of Garh Maharaja, Fateh Khan of Sahiwal, and Jafar Khan of Khushab. For some time Khan Muhammad defended himself; but his enemies were too powerful, and in 1803 he applied to Ranjit Singh for succour. That Sardar was by no means secure himself; but on the promise of a subsidy of one lakh of rupees he consented to trap Khan Beg Khan. It was arranged between the confederates that when Ranjit Singh marched into the country Khan Muhammad should take to flight, seeing which Khan Beg Khan would probably come to pay his respects, believing the Lahore chief his friend. All happened auspiciously: Khan Beg Khan was caught by Ranjit Singh, and made over to his brother, by whom he was put to death. Ranjit Singh took his blood-money, and with some small tribute from the Muhammadan Maliks of the neighbourhood returned to Lahore in 1804. Khan Muhammad Khan had outwitted his brother; but his second son, Ahmad Yar Khan, now rebelled against him, and, having won over most of the tribe to his side, induced his father to make a virtue of necessity and yield the chiefship to him. He had no easy life, and was always fighting with the chiefs of Mankera, Khushab and Sahiwal with varying success.

In 1817 Maharaja Ranjit Singh sent a force, under Misra Diwan Chand, against the Tiwana chief at Nurpur. After a short resistance the fort was taken, and Ahmad Yar Khan fled to Jhandawala or Jandiala in the Mankera territory. When the Sikh army had retired, leaving a garrison under Jawant Singh Mokal in Nurpur, Ahmad Yar Khan returned and regained possession of the country; but he was a second time compelled to fly to Jandiala, from which he was driven by the Mankera Nawab,

who threw his sons into prison. He now submitted to the Maharaja, who granted him the *ilaka* of Jhawarian, worth Rs. 10,000, in *jagir*, subject to the service of sixty horsemen. In 1821 Ranjit Singh marched against Hafiz Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Mankera, and the Tiwana Malik gladly joined the expedition, as he had an old score to wipe out with the Nawab. Muhammad Khan, the predecessor of Hafiz Ahmad, had surrounded Mankera with a cordon of twelve forts, Haidrabad, Maujgarh, Fatehpur, Pipal, Daria Khan, Khanpur, Jhandawala, Kalor, Dulewala, Bhakar, Dingana and Chaubara; while to make the central fortress inaccessible he had permitted no wells to be sunk within the cordon. But for all this, the besieging army, with the invincible Ranjit Singh commanding in person, moved on, digging wells as it advanced, invested the fort, and after a siege of twenty-five days the Nawab capitulated, being allowed to retain the government of Dera Ismail Khan.

The assistance rendered by the Tiwanas during this campaign was very great; and the Maharaja was so much struck with their handsome and manly appearance, their bold riding and their gallant fighting, that he insisted upon a troop of Tiwana horse returning with him to Lahore. Of this troop of fifty horsemen Kadir Bakhsh was the commander. He served at Multan some years, and in many campaigns, with distinction. In 1837 his cousin Fateh Khan shared with him the command of the sowars. Khuda Yar Khan found himself a person of very small importance at Lahore, where no one of the Sikh nobles cared a straw for his long genealogy or for his hereditary claim to rule over the Shahpur jungles. He was appointed, on Rs. 1,000 a year, *chabuk-sowar*, or rough rider to the Maharaja, whose hunting expeditions he superintended until his death in 1837. Fateh Khan, son of Khuda Yar Khan, had been during these years in the service of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, to whom the Mitha Tiwana country was given in *jagir* in 1819, Jawant Singh Mokal having held it two years. He proved himself as impetuous and overbearing as his master, and quarrelled and fought with Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Amar Singh Sindhanwalia, who successively held the adjacent district of Panjkata. Till the death of Hari Singh, in 1837, Fateh Khan held a command under him in his native country, and any *jagir* or estates he may have received were given by the Sardar and not by the Lahore Government. In 1837 he came to Lahore, where Raja Dhian Singh, who had heard of his courage and unscrupulousness, thought that he would

make a useful employe and took him into favour; and in 1838 procured for him the appointment of manager of the Mitha Tiwana country, with control of such of the salt mines, like Warcha and Choha, as lay to the south of the range and close to the plain country. With him was associated Pars Ram, a Khatri; but their joint administration was not very successful, and in 1840 Fateh Khan was Rs. 20,000 in arrears; and Prince Nao Nihal Singh, glad of an opportunity to humble an adherent of Raja Dhian Singh, placed him in arrest in the house of Misra Lal Singh *Toshekhania* until the arrears were paid off.

On the death of Nao Nihal Singh the Raja regained his power, and Fateh Khan's fortunes rose with those of his patron. He was sent as manager of the Kachi country, and Sahib Khan, Alam Khan and other of his relations were made *Kardars* of Mianwala, Shekhowal and Nurpur Tiwana. Soon after the accession of Sher Singh, Fateh Khan was sent on duty across the Indus. The country of Tank had been ruled for many years by a Katikhel family, the last of whom, Allahdad Khan, had been ousted by the Sikhs. The country, however, brought little profit to its conquerors. Allahdad Khan, indolent when in power, but active enough in opposition, ravaged the country, cut off Sikh convoys and foraging parties, and the revenue had fallen to next to nothing. In this state of things Raja Dhian Singh proposed Fateh Khan as the only man who could restore order, and he was accordingly sent with a strong force and full powers. His mission was entirely successful. He proposed to reinstate Allahdad Khan as Governor of Tank, but the chief died before it was possible to carry out the design. Then Fateh Khan proceeded to Marwat, the country to the north of Tank, to collect the revenue, without fighting if possible, but any how to collect it. The first thing that he did was to build a fort at Laki, on the Gumbela river, in the heart of the Marwat country. This was not opposed by the chiefs, for he had promised to reduce the revenue demand to one-sixth of the produce, and had thus won their support; but no sooner was the fort completed than Fateh Khan begged for loans, in addition to the revenue charge, which loans could not be refused, and which Diwan Daulat Rai, his successor, made a perpetual poll tax, odious to the last degree to the people. This accomplished, Fateh Khan returned in triumph to Lahore, taking with him Shah Nawaz Khan, the young son of Allahdad Khan Katikhel, who was well received at Court.

The fortunes of the Malik now seemed made, when, in one day, his friend and patron, Raja Dhian Singh and Maharaja Sher Singh, fell by the hands of the Sindhanwalias. Fateh Khan was with the Raja just before his murder; but as the assassins and their victim passed into the Lahore fort, he fell behind and allowed himself to be shut out. No man was more versed in intrigue than he; he saw a catastrophe was impending, and had no such love for the Raja as to desire to share his fate. Raja Hira Singh, the son of the murdered Minister, openly accused Fateh Khan of being in the conspiracy, and put a price on his head. There was no reason to believe the charge true, for by the Raja's death Fateh Khan could gain nothing and might lose all. He escaped in disguise from Lahore and fled to his native Tiwana, whither he was followed by a force sent to arrest him. But the Malik fled across the Indus to Bannu, and took refuge with Swahn Khan, who was offered Rs. 3,000 to give up his guest; but this the Waziri chief was too honorable to do. Kadir Bakhsh, who would have been imprisoned had the Sikhs succeeded in capturing him, took refuge with his old master Sawan Mal at Multan. When the Lahore troops had retired, Fateh Khan re-crossed the Indus and called the Muhammadan tribes to arms. He was now well known along the Indus, and he soon had a large following at his back. He ravaged the country with fire and sword, and defeated several bodies of irregular troops sent against him. When, however, a regular force under Sardar Mangal Singh Siranwali marched against him, he again escaped across the Indus, while Mitha Tiwana was sacked by the Sikhs.

When at length Raja Hira Singh and Pandit Jala fell from power, Fateh Khan hurried to Lahore, where he knew that he should be well received by Sardar Jawahir Singh, the new Minister, whose battles he had fought in fighting against the late administration. He was not disappointed. Jawahir Singh gave him valuable presents and made him Governor of the Mitha Tiwana country, of portions of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and of the whole province of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, superseding Diwan Daulat Rai, son of Laki Mal, the Governor first appointed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh when he resumed the country from Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan.*

* Commonly known as Shah Nawaz Khan.

But Jawahir Singh had not given Fateh Khan this power and position for nothing. The Minister had a dangerous rival in the person of Prince Pashaura Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, to whom the Sikhs now generally looked as the best man to sit on the throne. The Prince had, with the help of the Muhammadan tribes in the neighbourhood, gained possession of the fort of Attock, and Fateh Khan Tiwana and Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, men upon whom the Minister knew he could rely, were directed to proceed against him. With some eight thousand men they invested the fort, but the feeling in favour of the Prince was so strong that they would have been unable to reduce it by force. Stratagem was accordingly resorted to, and, on solemn promises of safety, the Prince surrendered the fort to Fateh Khan and Chatar Singh. Having secured their victim, the two chiefs began their march to Lahore, and in two days reached Hassan Abdal, some thirty miles from Attock. At this place a letter from Lahore was received, in which was written that it was unsafe in the present temper of the Sikhs to bring Pashaura Singh to the capital, and that he must be detained in the north country. The order was well understood. That very night Fateh Khan and his confederate entered the Prince's tent with a guard, seized him, placed him in irons, and, leaving the camp standing, marched back to Attock with all speed, accompanied by a few hundred horse, and carrying the Prince with them. As he drew near the gloomy walls of the fortress he saw his certain doom, and begged for his sword and shield that he might die fighting like a man. But the unfortunate Prince was hurried into the fort and placed in the lower chamber of a tower past which rushed the black, swift Indus. When night came he was strangled, and his body thrown into the river.

Through all the evil history of the Punjab there is recorded no murder more cruel than this. Pashaura Singh was a fine, high-spirited and gallant youth, beloved by the troops and the people, and only hated by those who feared his rivalry. But the murder did not go unavenged. The weak-minded, slavish Chatar Singh died in exile many hundred miles from his native land. Jawahir Singh, the instigator of the deed, was killed by the enraged soldiery shortly afterwards, while upon Malik Fateh Khan came the troubles related here. After the murder he crossed the Indus at Kalabagh and took possession of his new province of Dera Ismail Khan. The Governor, Daulat Rai, retired,

not prepared to resist at this time, and the Malik then determined to get rid of some of his Tank enemies and thus render his own power the more secure. The three chief *jagirdars* in Tank were the famous Painda Khan, Ashak Muhammad Khan and Hayat Ullah Khan. These three chiefs were enticed to Dera Ismail Khan, and Painda Khan visited the Darbar of the Malik to talk over his affairs and arrange them satisfactorily. The conversation grew somewhat excited, and at length Fateh Khan insulted the Afghan to his face. Painda Khan saw his danger and sat still; but his young son, Sikandar Khan, unable to control himself, drew his sword and cut down the Malik's Jamadar Partaja, who was standing by him. Fateh Khan was ready for this. In a moment the room was full of armed men. Painda Khan, his son and most of his retainers were cut to pieces. Then the Malik attacked the house of Hayat Ullah Khan, where Ashak Muhammad and Nasir Ullah Khan had taken refuge, stormed it and put the inmates to death. Hayat Ullah himself escaped to the house of Nawab Sher Muhammad, who purchased safety for himself and the fugitives for Rs. 40,000.

The indignation at this atrocity was great on the frontier, and even the authorities at Lahore were compelled to appear shocked. Fateh Khan bribed high for immunity. Raja Lal Singh, the Maharani, and Mangla, the slave girl, all took his money and promised him protection; but popular feeling was too strong against him, and Diwan Daulat Rai was again nominated Governor of Dera Ismail Khan. The Malik determined on resistance, and when Daulat Rai arrived at Bhakar, opposite Dera Ismail Khan, on the left bank of the Indus, he crossed the river to attack him. The Diwan, however, had regular troops with him, and Fateh Khan was compelled to retire to Dera. Daulat Rai followed and marched upon the town, outside which the Malik met him with some three thousand men. But these troops were undisciplined and did not care to wait the assault of the Diwan's Multanis, whose prowess was well known, and they dispersed without fighting. Fateh Khan, deserted by his adherents, was compelled to retreat to the fort of Akalgarh, which he had left in charge of his son Fateh Sher Khan. There he murdered all his prisoners, and the same night, crossing the Indus, retired to Mitha Tiwana to wait for better days. The country was at this time in confusion after the Sutlej campaign; and the English, to whom the Malik had offered his services during the war, were at Lahore. Raja Lal Singh was no friend of Fateh Khan, and would have confiscated all his *jagirs* but

for the intercession of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan. In the hot weather of 1846 the Malik was sent to Kashmir, as he was an intimate friend of Shaikh Imam-ud-din, the rebel Governor, and it was thought that he might influence him favourably, as he could gain nothing by playing the Government false. He went with Edwardes as far as Jammu; from thence to Kashmir with Puran Chand; and having performed his mission with ability and success, returned to Jammu. He afterwards accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kashmir.

On the return of Fateh Khan to Lahore he was called upon to explain the accounts of his late government, as Diwan Dina Nath had brought him in a defaulter to the amount of seven lakhs of rupees. This, Fateh Khan asserted, was covered by the expenses of five thousand horse and foot, engaged by orders of Sardar Jawahir Singh; but the written orders which he produced as those of the Sardar were without date, no particular service was specified, nor any detail as to the number of men. After a long dispute, and full allowance for these presumed levies having been granted, the demand against the Malik was reduced to four lakhs of rupees. Fateh Khan complained of the harshness of this demand, but in reality he was treated with exceptional leniency. Every rupee of the four lakhs was due, as the accounts still in Raja Dina Nath's office show; and this was at the time admitted by himself, and the admission signed and sealed with his own hand. Fateh Khan could have paid the four lakhs without the slightest inconvenience. He had not been a manager under the tyrannical Hari Singh, or irresponsible Governor of the Derajat, for nothing; but he pretended that he could not pay, and he was placed in restraint in the house of Kahan Singh Man, with the approbation of Major H. Lawrence. For three and a half months he was thus kept under arrest; and then, as he resolutely asserted his inability to pay, he was removed to the fort of Gobindgarh. Directly the order for his imprisonment was issued he offered to pay two lakhs of rupees in eight days. The Darbar allowed him twenty days in addition to this, but when the time had elapsed Fateh Khan had changed his mind. He knew that a temporary imprisonment was all he had to fear, and he preferred this to paying what was due from him. But he had not done with his promises. His son Fateh Sher Khan was imprisoned with him, and after two months he petitioned that the young man might be released in order to raise the money. This was permitted. Fateh Sher

Khan was liberated, and declared in Darbar that Maharaja Gulab Singh would be answerable for one lakh, and that the rest should be paid on his father's release. After some delay Rs. 21,000 were paid into the Dera Ismail Khan treasury ; and the Multan rebellion breaking out, Edwardes, thinking the Malik would be of use on the frontier, obtained his release, and in June 1848, when the state of the country made it advisable to recall Lieutenant Taylor from Bannu, Fateh Khan was sent as Governor of that province, with Marwat, Isakhel, Kachi and Mianwali. He would rather have fought Mul Raj in the open field, but he was ready to work anywhere, and at the beginning of July took over charge from Taylor.

The Sikh force of Bannu was thoroughly disaffected, and the appointment of Fateh Khan increased its dissatisfaction. Early in August the troops broke into open mutiny, but the vigour of Fateh Khan suppressed it for the time. There were at this time in Bannu four regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry and four heavy guns with a troop of horse artillery. The only European with them was Colonel John Holmes, an old servant of the Lahore State, and chief among the Sikhs was Sardar Ram Singh Chapawala. When the news of Raja Sher Singh's rebellion at Multan reached Bannu, about the 25th September, the Sikhs rose in mutiny. They murdered Colonel Holmes, seized four light guns which had been withdrawn from the bastions for the purpose of being sent to Multan, and besieged Fateh Khan in the inner fort of Dalipgarh. He called the Muhammadan tribes to arms, and many answered to the call ; but the Malik had even in Bannu as many enemies as friends. First came to his aid Muhammad Khan Isakhel, whom the Malik had once reinstated in his chiefship; then Dilasa Khan, whose name was a terror to the Sikhs, and who had beaten from his mud fort Tara Chand and the bravest of the Sikh Sardars. With these came Jafar Khan of Tapa, Bazid Khan Sharani, Sher Khan and Muhammad Azaz Khan Isakhel. But the Sikhs found allies also: Mir Alam Khan of Madan, the intimate friend of Ram Singh Chapawala; Musa Khan of Sikandar Khel; and on their side, too, were numbers, discipline and guns. But the gallant borderers at first got the best of the fight and took possession of the town of Dalipgarh, while the Sikhs had to stand on the defensive. But this was a temporary advantage, and the Sikhs attacked the Muhammadans in force, drove them out of the town with great loss and closely invested the fort. The Malik might have held

the fort for ever against the besiegers had there been a supply of water; but the well was then being sunk, and the defenders were soon reduced to the last extremity. They dug night and day, but they could reach no water, and at last were compelled to surrender. Fateh Khan, to whom the Sikhs would never have given quarter even had he deigned to ask for it, was shot down at the gateway of the fort, and Muhammad Alam Khan and Sher Khan Isakhel and Lal Baz Khan of Bazar were carried away as prisoners, and did not recover their liberty till after the final defeat of the Sikh army at Gujrat.

On the annexation of the Punjab it was not easy to discover the real position of the family with regard to estates and allowances. At the death of Khudayar Khan in 1837 the estate was divided between his son Fateh Khan and his nephew Kadir Bakhsh. The former commanded twenty-two sowars, and the latter thirty-three; the allowance of Fateh Khan was Rs. 1,000, the same as his father had held as *chabuk sowar*; that of Kadir Bakhsh was Rs. 720; and, besides this, there was Rs. 10,440 for the pay of the troopers. When Kadir Bakhsh died the *jagir* was continued to his son Sher Muhammad Khan. In Jawahir Singh's time Fateh Khan was allowed one-quarter of the revenue collections of Mitha Tiwana and Khushab, in consideration of the former position of his family in the district. This *chaharam*, or fourth, amounted to Rs. 8,345 a year, but the Malik only held it one year. Under Lal Singh it was resumed, as were his other allowances, and his sowars were discharged. Fateh Khan seems also to have received from Raja Gulab Singh, the farm of the salt revenue, some percentage on the collections at Fatehpur, where in 1842 he had assisted to re-open and work a long disused mine. When sent by Jawahir Singh as Governor of Dera Ismail Khan, his pay was fixed at Rs. 10,000; but this was nominal; and at so great a distance from Lahore a Governor could make his pay what he liked. Fateh Sher Khan, son of Fateh Khan, served as one of Major Edwardes' chief officers, and fought with the greatest gallantry throughout the war of 1848-49. At its close the Government was anxious adequately to reward the services of the Tiwanas and allowed them one-fourth of the revenues of the country from which they had been driven by Ranjit Singh. The whole amounted to Rs. 50,105, including Sher Muhammad's *jagir* of Rs. 6,945, and this being resumed a *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 in perpetuity was granted to Sher Muhammad Khan, and one of the same amount to Fateh Sher

Khan and his four brothers; Fateh Sher Khan taking Rs. 2,000 and his brothers Rs. 1,000 each. In addition to these perpetual grants, Sher Muhammad Khan's personal *jagir* of Rs. 3,240 was continued to him as a pension for life, while Fateh Sher Khan received a cash pension of Rs. 5,000 and Sahib Khan of Rs. 480 a year. These Maliks and their relatives again proved loyal in the Mutiny.

The rivalry between Malik Fateh Sher Khan and Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, two of the leading men of the last generation, was intense; the one founding his claim on the distinguished pre-eminence of his celebrated father, Fateh Khan, and the other standing on his own merits and as representative of the elder branch. Their mutual jealousy divided the family and their adherents into rival factions, whose jealousy, each of the other, too often involved the chiefs in vexatious litigation, impairing their fortune and influence.

Malik Fateh Sher Khan, after serving with distinction and gallantry under Edwardes at Multan in 1848-49 at the head of four hundred horse, was one of the first of the great chiefs who answered to the call made upon them by John Lawrence at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. He at once raised a regiment of irregular cavalry and joined the Hariana Field Force under General Van Cortlandt. He and his men were engaged in several actions, notably at Hissar, Bangali and Jamalpur, and were on every occasion distinguished for their dash and gallantry. After the fall of Delhi the Tiwana Horse were attached to the movable column under the command of Colonel Gerard, and behaved well at the battle of Narnaul, when the rebels were completely defeated with heavy loss. They afterwards aided in restoring order in the Gurgaon district and took part in many engagements. They were much commended for their good conduct both in the field and in quarters; and Malik Fateh Sher Khan, their leader, showed himself to be a bold and daring chieftain, a gallant soldier and a right loyal subject. For his fidelity and courage he was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur and a life *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in addition to the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 2,000, and the life pension of Rs. 5,000, which, as already stated, were granted to him after annexation. Malik Fateh Sher Khan died in December 1894 leaving a minor son, Muhammad Sher Khan, who is now being educated at the Aitchison College; his estate being under the management of the Court of Wards.

Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, came just after Malik Fateh Sher Khan on the Darbar List. In 1849 he commanded a body of horse, and was present throughout the operations before Multan, where he displayed bravery, intelligence and zeal. From Multan, sent with a body of horse and foot on detached duty, he marched along the banks of the Jhelum and compelled a Sikh garrison to evacuate Khushab, and, following close on their retreating steps, he crossed the river and took the fort of Shahpur. Turning back, he attacked Mitha Tiwana where a strong party of Ghorcharas had taken refuge. The garrison capitulated, and treasure amounting to Rs. 12,000 fell into the Malik's hands; and of this sum he at once sent Rs. 7,000 to Taylor at Dera Ismail Khan. The districts round Khushab and Mitha Tiwana being now clear, the Malik again crossed the river and ejected the rebel garrison from Sahiwal, where he captured a gun. He next laid siege to Ahmadabad, which he took and partly destroyed. In the middle of the work of destruction he found himself opposed to a vastly superior Sikh force from Pind Dadan Khan, and was obliged to retire; but the Sikhs were unable to follow up their advantage, for near Jhawarian they were met by a body of foot and horse under Sahib Khan and Langar Khan, and were driven back on Pind Dadan Khan with great slaughter and with the loss of their stores and guns. The great victory of Gujrat followed very shortly afterwards, and the rebels everywhere laid down their arms, thus rendering further activity on the part of the Malik unnecessary.

It is true that, from a military point of view, none of these engagements were of great moment, nor was the fighting very severe. But in estimating the value of the services rendered by Sher Muhammad, it must be remembered that they were performed in the face of the Sikh army, and that the probable issue of the contest with the Khalsa had not yet become apparent; so that, by espousing in so uncompromising a manner the English cause, he braved utter ruin to himself and his family. "It was a great advantage," writes Taylor, "to have so active and loyal a partizan in the Sind-Sagar Doab, by whose exertions the atmosphere was cleared of hostile parties; and the officials and the large Sikh detachments in Pind Dadan Khan, Bhera, and other places in the neighbourhood, were prevented from draining the country for supplies for the army.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny the Malik raised a body of three hundred horse, which was employed first in keeping order in the Cis-Sutlej and Delhi Divisions and in 1858 was on active service under the Com-

mander-in-Chief in Oudh, where it took part in several actions with distinction. The duties allotted to the Malik were performed in a manner which gained him the respect and good-will of the officers under whom he served; and the Government of India showed appreciation of his services by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur and by assigning him a life *jagir* of Rs. 600 in addition to the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 and the life pension of Rs. 3,240 which were conferred on him after annexation. He owned thirty thousand acres of unproductive land in the Khushab Thal, and he held on lease fifteen hundred acres of irrigated land near the Jhelum. He died in 1890 leaving two sons, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Jilani Khan, both minors. The former was for a time at the Aitchison College and the latter is still there. The estate is under the Court of Wards. Dost Muhammad Khan having attained his majority has succeeded to his father's seat in Darbar.

Malik Sahib Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., uncle of Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, did excellent service in 1848 on the occasion of the pursuit of Bhai Maharaj Singh and in the capture of his followers. He and Langar Khan of Sahiwal were the first to arrive at Jhang after a long chase, and were thus present in the attack upon the Bhai, in which Sahib Khan personally engaged and killed several of his adherents. The Malik then took his men down to Multan, and was present during the early portion of the siege. Thence, sent north on detached duty, he attacked a body of the enemy near Chachran, defeated them with great slaughter, capturing four of their *zamburahs*. In May 1857, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he raised a body of three hundred horse, with whom he was present at the affair at Jhelum against the mutineers of the 14th Infantry, and afterwards, under Mr. Cooper, against the mutineers of the 26th Regiment at Ajnala. Here Sahib Khan's advice and tact were most conspicuous in bringing about the capture of nearly two hundred mutineers without a single shot being fired, his party consisting of but forty dismounted sowars. Sahib Khan's contingent was then employed in preserving order around Cawnpore, where the people were still practically in rebellion. The duty of guarding the passage of the Jumna was successfully undertaken. At Kalpi, again, they were highly commended for their gallantry in covering the working parties engaged in erecting batteries. They then accompanied General Napier in his Central India campaign, and were on all occasions forward when fighting was anticipated.

For his Mutiny services Malik Sahib Khan was given the title of Khan Bahadur and a life *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in addition to his previous life pension of Rs. 480; and on his return to the Punjab he obtained a large grant of land, and excavated a canal from the Jhelum for irrigation purposes, devoting himself with great success to its development. He took a great interest in horse-breeding, and, by his care and intelligence, did much to improve the indigenous breeds. Best of all, he kept himself aloof from the family quarrels in which his relatives had been only too apt to engage, and he earned a high reputation for straightforward truthfulness and integrity. It was for this, as well as for his gallant and loyal behaviour in the field, that the Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on him. He died in 1879, and his *jagir* and pension expired with him. His only son, Umar Hayat Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College, and, in 1895 succeeded to the administration of his estate, which, during his minority, had been most successfully and profitably managed for him by the Court of Wards. In 1903 Malik Umar Hayat Khan, who is an Honorary Lieutenant in the 18th Tiwana Lancers, saw service in the Somaliland Expedition and in 1904 accompanied the Mission to Tibet. In 1905 he took a relief party to the Kangra district after the disastrous earthquake of that year, and in January 1906 he was appointed a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, to which two years later he was re-appointed for a further term. In January 1910 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General. In June 1906 the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on him, and in the latter part of the same year he was selected as an *Attaché* to the staff of the Amir of Kabul during his visit to India. He is an Honorary Magistrate exercising first class powers, and is one of the largest landowners in the Province.

Malik Jahan Khan, brother of Malik Sahib Khan, served for many years as *Kardar* under Diwan Sawan Mal; but finding that his merits were not sufficiently appreciated, he left the Diwan in 1848 and joined Edwardes with sixty sowars. He fought two successful engagements at Dajoa in the Jhang district, and thus helped to prevent two strong detachments of the enemy from joining the main body at Multan. In the early portion of the siege he was sent with Sahib Khan on detached duty, and was present in the affair at Chachran. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he assisted Sahib Khan in raising a body of irregular horse, and,

with him, went through the Central India campaign under General Napier. At the close of the Mutiny he received a pension of Rs. 360 per annum in addition to his previous pension of Rs. 360, and on his death a pension of Rs. 190 per annum was continued to his widow and daughter. He left one son, Malik Muhammad Khan, who was granted a lease of valuable land, which he subsequently purchased, at Kot Muhammad Khan, south of Shahpur, and has a seat in Divisional Darbars. He at one time did good service as Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff and Sub-Registrar for the Shahpur tahsil, but failing health compelled him to give up all active work. In 1899 the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed on him.

Malik Fateh Khan, another brother of Malik Sahib Khan, served with Edwardes' force near Multan in 1848, and was wounded in the action at Chiniot. He also took part in the affair at Chachran, and proved himself a gallant soldier and a good swordsman. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he joined the force under his brother Sahib Khan, and was present at Jhelum, Ajnala and Ferozshah, displaying the utmost alacrity in the pursuit of the rebels. For these services he was given a life-muafi of one hundred and fifty acres. Malik Fateh Khan died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son, Malik Muzaffar Khan, who was formerly a Jamadar in the Guides Cavalry. Malik Muzaffar Khan is a Provincial Darbari and owns about a thousand acres of valuable land at Muzaffarabad near Shahpur Civil Station. He is forward in all matters connected with local administration and succeeded Malik Muhammad Khan as Sub-Registrar for the Shahpur tahsil.

Several other members of the Mitha Tiwana family have attained to good positions in the Army and Police, the Tiwanas being considered as ranking with the best cavalry soldiers in the Indian Army.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD CHARAGH KHAN, OF SAHIWAL.

- MALIK BAJAR KHAN. (died 1530).
  - Gul Bhalak Khan (died 1547).
    - Hot Khan.
      - Mobarak Khan.
        - Budha Khan.
          - Sahib Khan.
          - Lodha Khan.
            - Langar Khan.
              - Lal Khan.
                - Fateh Khan.
              - Mubarak Khan.
                - Muhammad Khan.
                  - Allahyar Khan.
                  - Fateh Khan (died 1820).
                    - Langar Khan (died 1853).
                      - Muhammad Hayat Khan (died 1862).
                      - Mubarak Khan (died 1890).
                        - Zulfikar Khan (died 1864).
                        - SARDAR MUHAMMAD CHARAGH KHAN (BORN 1854).
                          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1897).
                        - Fateh Khan (born 1865).
                      - Lashkar (born 1830).
                        - Two generations.
                    - Lal Khan (died 1842).
              - Bahram Khan.
              - Lashkar Khan.
                - Kanun Khan.

The Baluch family of Sahiwal came to India in 1527. Malik Bajar Khan was a petty chief of Kach Makran, the most westerly province of Baluchistan, who had the misfortune to have a handsome daughter. The fame of the young girl's beauty having reached the ears of the neighbouring Seistan chief, he asked her in marriage; but Bajar Khan had no desire for the alliance and, having for some time opposed his more powerful neighbour with indifferent success, he fled with his family

and retainers to Delhi, the throne of which the Emperor Babar had lately won. He was well received by the monarch; his younger brother Amir obtained the *jagir* of Farrukhabad, where his descendants still reside, and Bajar Khan received the chiefship of the Thal country about Shahpur in the Punjab, which was then in a most unsettled state. He took up his quarters near Khushab, and soon succeeded in reducing the troublesome tribes of the neighbourhood to something like order. In 1530, at the age of seventy, he died, and was succeeded by his son Gul Bhalak Khan, who founded several new villages in the Shahpur district, and defeated the Khatkian tribes with great slaughter at a spot named after the battle, Hadanwala, (*hadi*, a bone,) from the immense number of the slain, whose bones for long after whitened the plain. The village is now known as Hadali.* He obtained from the Emperor the tract of country around Sahiwal, which he peopled and brought into cultivation. He died in 1547, having some time before his death resigned the chiefship in favour of his son Hot Khan. Little is known of this man or of his two immediate successors; but Sahib Khan, the sixth chief of Sahiwal, was a man of so cruel and oppressive a disposition that the people rebelled against his authority and, having deposed him, made his nephew, Langar Khan, chief in his stead. Langar Khan was of an easy disposition, and much improved his territory, paying great attention to agriculture. Fearing that his four sons by different wives might quarrel, he built for each a separate fort in the neighbourhood of Sahiwal, one of which is still standing. This remarkable method of ensuring the preservation of peace was not successful, and on the death of Langar Khan in 1735 his sons began to quarrel fiercely among themselves. Lal Khan, the eldest, held his own, and having put to death his brothers Bahram Khan and Lashkar Khan and his nephew Kanun Khan felt himself secure. When Ahmad Shah Durani first invaded India, Lal Khan gave him every assistance in the way of supplies and carriage. The Durani Prince treated him with such consideration that Mubarak Khan, his only remaining brother, became jealous of his fame and, conspiring with Fateh Khan of Bucharianwala, brought a large force against him. In the battle that ensued Lal Khan was defeated and slain.

Fateh Khan was but twelve years old when he succeeded his father. He was a clever boy, and soon avenged his father's death, forcing

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* The Tiwanas defeated the Awans at the same place.

Mubarak Khan and his family to take refuge at Bahawalpur. Great severity must have been shown to the adherents of Mubarak; for a large emigration took place from the district, the Baluchis of Khai, Kot Isa Shah and Kadarpur, going over to the Sials of Jhang. Fateh Khan's reign was a short one. He was taken prisoner in an Afghan invasion carried to Dera Ismail Khan and there put to death. He left no son, and his two brothers were so young that their mother, Bandi, took the direction of affairs. She possessed courage and ability, and was obeyed by the clan, and her only fault was that she was a woman. In 1750 Raja Kura Mal, the lieutenant of Ahmad Shah, arrived at Sahiwal and summoned the infant chiefs to his presence. Bandi suspected treachery and, refusing compliance, called the troops to arms and attacked the Raja, but was totally defeated. The children were taken prisoners and, it is believed, put to death.

Mubarak now thought his turn was come, and, returning from Bahawalpur, assumed the chiefship without much opposition and held it till his death in 1770. His son Muhammad Khan found it difficult to make head against the Sikhs, who were at this time overrunning the country. Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi attacked Sahiwal, but was repulsed, though he took possession of a portion of the territory. Muhammad Khan at length succeeded in recovering this with some loss, but was assassinated soon afterwards by some Sikhs and Baluches who had come to Sahiwal on pretence of paying him a complimentary visit. Allahyar Khan having punished his father's murderers turned his attention to the improvement of the country, and was engaged in cutting a canal from the Jhelum, when he was killed by a fall from his horse. Fateh Khan, the fourteenth chief, was a minor at the time of his brother's death, and for some time his mother Allah Jewai acted as regent, in conjunction with Diwan Daya Ram. When the boy grew up he determined to seize the power which his mother and the Diwan seemed to wish to retain, and his bold policy was completely successful. He then turned his arms against the Sikhs and recovered from them the forts of Nahang and Shaikh Jalal. From Mit Singh Bhangi he took Dera Jara, and soon became dreaded for his energy and courage. On all sides he recovered ancestral possessions and acquired new ones, till he at length ruled over a larger tract of country than any of his predecessors, and his revenue amounted to about Rs. 1,50,000. When Mahan Singh rose to power Fateh Khan thought it politic to pay him

a small tribute; and in 1804 he agreed to give Ranjit Singh yearly twenty-five horses and twenty-five camels. This tribute was in 1809 commuted to Rs. 12,000 per annum.

It is not likely that Fateh Khan paid the tribute with any great regularity; but this point is immaterial, for an excuse was never wanting when Ranjit Singh desired to rob a weaker neighbour; so in the spring of 1810, having collected his forces, Ranjit Singh marched to Sahiwal and summoned Fateh Khan to his presence. The Baluch fox had noticed many footprints going into the den of the lion, but no sign of a returning step, and hesitated to comply; but Ranjit Singh expressed such devoted friendship for him, that at length he sent his son Langar Khan, a child of four years of age, with rich presents. The Maharaja received the boy with great cordiality, and having again expressed his friendship for Fateh Khan, marched against Zafar Khan, chief of Khushab, which place he reduced after several days' siege. Fateh Khan now thought himself secure; but, Ranjit Singh returned at night to Sahiwal, took the fort by surprise and carried the chief prisoner to Lahore. After a year he was released, and a *jagir* of Rs. 14,400 was given to him at Jhang, with which he was to furnish fifty horsemen. In 1812 he returned to Lahore, and for three years remained about the Court; but this life was not to his taste. During these three years he saw Sultan Khan, the Bhimbar Raja, betrayed by Ranjit as he himself had been betrayed; he saw the miserable Shah Shuja tricked and robbed by the Prince who had sworn to protect him; and at last he turned his back on the accursed Court, and fled to Mankera to the protection of Muhammad Khan, the great and wise Baluch Governor. He remained here for nine months; but Muhammad Khan could not do much to assist him, and he then left for Multan, where he lived for two more years, supported by Muzaffar Khan. But when his old enemy marched on Multan in 1818 the poor outcast retired to Bahawalpur, where, in the town of Ahmadpur, he died in 1820.

Langar Khan, his eldest son, was at his father's death but fourteen years old, and Sadik Khan, the chief of Bahawalpur, took him and his horsemen into his own service. After three years Ranjit Singh, who had heard of Fateh Khan's death, invited Langar Khan, to Lahore and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in Jhang and Sahiwal, with allowances for fifty horsemen, and stationed him at Multan where he remained under he orders of Diwan Sawan Mal for ten years. Shortly before the Maharaja's death he granted a new *jagir* to Langar Khan at Muglanwala, Nun and Jhok

Manjur worth, with the old Sahiwal *jagir*, Rs. 3,000, and still in possession of the family. Besides this, Langar Khan was allowed in cash Rs. 11,236 for the services of himself, his two sons and forty-two troopers. Maharaja Sher Singh ordered him, with two hundred horsemen, to accompany the camp of General M'Caskill through the Punjab during the Afghan War, and in July 1841, commanding the same force, he went with Major H. Lawrence as far as Charbagh in Laghman. After the assassination of Sher Singh, Langar Khan was sent by Raja Hira Singh against Fateh Khan Tiwana, who was ravaging the country between the Chenab and the Indus; but the expedition had not much success, and it was not till the death of Hira Singh that Fateh Khan submitted and came to Lahore, where he offered his services to Jawahir Singh, the new Wazir. Under this Minister, Langar Khan was stationed at Pind Dadan Khan, and at the close of 1847 was sent under Lieutenant Edwardes to Bannu. In June 1848 he did good service against the insurgent Bhai Maharaj Singh. For three days and nights, from Jhandiala to Jhang, did Langar Khan, with other Muhammadan chiefs, hang on his tracks till, being joined by the fresh troops of Misra Sahib Dayal, they drove the rebel force into the swollen Chenab. Two months afterwards Langar Khan joined General Whish's camp at Sardarpur, and served during the whole siege of Multan with great credit. On annexation his personal *jagirs*, worth Rs. 3,000, were released in perpetuity, and a pension of Rs. 1,200 granted him, which was resumed at his death on the 17th March 1853. His eldest son, Muhammad Hayat Khan, succeeded him. This young man had served at Kabul and Bannu and through the Multan siege, and was both loyal and brave. He died on the 7th February 1862, aged thirty-five years.

The present head of the family is Sardar Muhammad Charagh Khan, son of Muhammad Hayat Khan's younger brother Mubarak Khan. Sardar Charagh Khan, who has a seat in Divisional Darbars, is not in very prosperous circumstances, and though the family is still much respected and commands considerable influence, it is gradually declining from its former importance.

MALIK MUBARIZ KHAN, TIWANA, OF JAHANABAD.

MUBARAK KHAN.

Ghulam Hussain.

Izzat Khan (died 1859). | Azam Khan (died 1847). | Shahadat Khan (died 1868). | Sardar Bahadur Malik Jahan Khan (died 1893). | Fateh Sher Khan (born 1832).

Nur Khan (born 1844). | Muzaffar Khan (born 1852). | Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1856). | Sohra Khan (born 1857). | Piara Khan (born 1865).

Khan Muhammad Khan (born 1875). | Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1878).

Abdul Ghafur Khan (born 1894). | Abdul Kadir Khan (born 1890).

MALIK MUBARIZ KHAN HONORARY LIEUTENANT. (BORN 1863). | Muhammad Mumtaz Khan (born 1885). | Alam Sher Khan (born 1881). | Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1885).

Sardar Bahadur Malik Jahan Khan, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, joined Malik Sahib Khan's Risala, and took part in the actions of Jhelum and Ajnala. He afterwards did good service at Kalpi, and served throughout the Central India campaign on the personal escort of General Napier, taking a share in several actions up to the battle of Ranade, where he particularly distinguished himself by boldly attacking five or six of the enemy without assistance; but he was worsted in the encounter and severely wounded. He was afterwards posted as Risaldar to the 18th Bengal Lancers, and was for a short period appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp on Lord Napier's Staff. After establishing a reputation as a gallant and faithful officer he retired with the full pension of a Risaldar, and the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him for conspicuous bravery and merit.

He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Malik Mubariz Khan, who had been given a commission in the 9th Bengal Lancers in 1885 when he enlisted a troop of men from his district, paying Rs. 15,000 for their "chanda" funds. Malik Mubariz Khan served for six years in

the 9th Bengal Lancers, and after his retirement was made an Honorary Lieutenant in the same regiment. He still continues to take a very keen interest in his regiment. For some years now he has resided at Jahanabad, where he and his brother, Malik Mumtaz Khan, own a very fine property which is irrigated from their own canal. Malik Mubariz Khan is a Provincial Darbari and was in January 1910 nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. Malik Mumtaz Khan, after serving in the Imperial Cadet Corps, received a commission in the army and is now attached to the Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters. Malik Muzaffar Khan and Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, nephews of S. B. Malik Jahan Khan, were Ressaidar and Risaldar respectively in the 9th Bengal Lancers, and Malik Sher Bahadur Khan is now Risaldar-Major of the 26th Light Cavalry. He received the Royal Victoria Medal from the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited India in 1905.

Malik Jahan Khan was married to a daughter of Malik Ghulam Haidar Khan, Tiwana, of Hadali, who claimed to be the tenth in descent from Sidhari Khan, second son of Uddar Khan. The latter according to one account was the common ancestor of all the Tiwanas. Some account may here be given of the Hadali branch of the family, the pedigree of which is as follows :—

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN.

- Jahan Khan (died 1892).
  - Ahmad Khan (died 1902).
    - Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1870).
    - Ata Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
  - Bakht Jamal Khan (born 1857).
    - Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
    - Muhammad Khan (born 1900).
- Fateh Khan (died 1893).
  - Ahmed Yar Khan (Honorary Captain). (born 1859)
    - Muhammad Bahadur Khan (born 1885).
    - Two other sons.
  - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1866).
    - Four sons.
  - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1870).
    - One son.

Malik Jahan Khan, eldest son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, was a Tahsildar in Bannu district. His eldest son, Malik Ahmad Khan, served as Daffadar in the 18th Bengal Lancers, and after retirement was granted

five squares of land in Lyallpur and was appointed *lambardar* of his village and a member of the Shahpur District Board. His son, Sher Bahadur Khan, is a Rissaidar in the 39th Central India Horse, and succeeded his father as *lambardar*. He served in the Mohmand Field Force in 1897-98, gaining the medal. His uncle, Bakht Jamal Khan, acts for him as *lambardar* in his absence. Bakht Jamal Khan's eldest son, Sher Muhammad Khan, has been selected for a direct commission in the 13th D. C. O. Lancers.

Malik Fateh Khan, second son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, was appointed Jamadar in the 18th Bengal Lancers in 1858, for which regiment he furnished many recruits of his own tribe. He saw a considerable amount of active service, and on retirement was granted proprietary rights in five hundred acres of land in Shahpur district, where he founded a village called Fatehabadpur. Of his three sons, the eldest, Malik Ahmad Yar Khan, served with great distinction in the 18th Tiwana Lancers, retiring as Risaldar-Major in 1907. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and in the Frontier campaigns of 1881, 1890 and 1897-98. He received the Order of British India of the second class in 1903, and of the first class in 1906, in which year he was also granted the title of Sardar Bahadur and was presented with the Royal Victorian medal by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He now holds the honorary rank of Captain in his regiment. His eldest son, Malik Muhammad Bahadur Khan, was educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College and received a direct commission as Jamadar in the 39th Central India Horse in 1904.

Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur, second son of Fateh Khan, entered the 18th Lancers as Daffadar in 1882, but was subsequently transferred to the 39th Central India Horse as Jamadar, in order to assist in raising a Tiwana troop for that regiment, of which he is now Risaldar-Major. He served in the Frontier campaign of 1897-98, receiving the Order of British India of the second class. He received the Coronation medal in 1902 and the Royal Victorian medal in 1906.

Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan, third son of Fateh Khan, entered the 18th Lancers as Daffadar in 1886, and two years later was appointed Jamadar of the 13th D. C. O. Lancers, for which regiment he assisted in raising a Tiwana troop. He was promoted to Risaldar-Major in 1907. Like his brothers he served in the Frontier campaign of 1897-98.

The three sons of Fateh Khan have thus all risen to the rank of Risaldar-Major. They reside in the village of Hadali in Shahpur, where they own about three thousand *ghumaos* of land. This village is the home of fifteen Tiwana commissioned officers, seven of whom belong to this branch of the tribe.

NAWAB MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN, TIWANA, OF HAMOKA.

- MALIK NAZIR KHAN.
  - Malik Bakhsh Khan.
    - Malik Fateh Khan.
      - Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan (died 1871).
        - NAWAB MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN (BORN 1866).
          - Allah Bakhsh Khan (born 1887).
      - Alam Khan (died 1887).
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1853).
          - Fateh Muhammad Khan (born 1895).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1883).
        - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1886).

Malik Bakhsh Khan, great-grandfather of the present head of the family, served with some distinction in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, and was rewarded by the grant of proprietary rights in the village of Hamoka and lands in the Shahpur tahsil, which are still in the possession of the family. Malik Fateh Khan also entered the army, but after a short career he was killed in the Jhang campaign of 1826. On the outbreak of the Multan rebellion, Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan collected a hundred sowars and served under Edwardes throughout the siege. When the city fell the Malik and his men were sent under the command of Lieutenant Younghusband to clear the country round Hariana of the rebel troops; and after annexation the Malik entered the police as Risaldar, and served for some years, chiefly in his own district. His administrative abilities were conspicuous in 1857, when he was placed on special duty to watch the discontented and furnish intelligence for this part of the Punjab. He kept the troop which he commanded in excellent order, and showed that had he not been required at home he would have distinguished himself in Hindustan as much as did his more fortunate relatives. After the Mutiny he continued for many years as Risaldar and Inspector of Police in his native district, and won universal commendation for the impartial and trustworthy manner in which he performed his duties. Malik Sultan Mahmud died in 1871 leaving one son, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, who was brought up under the Court of Wards. He owns a fine estate at Khwajabad in the Shahpur tahsil,

besides a large area of valuable land purchased elsewhere, almost all irrigated by his own private canal. He is a good horseman and an excellent landlord. In 1894 he became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and in 1903 was appointed British envoy at Kabul, in which capacity he acquitted himself so well that in June 1907, on his return to India, the title of Nawab was conferred upon him together with a political pension. His Majesty the Amir also granted him the title of Izzat Nishan which he is allowed to use in India. His son, Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College and now resides at Khwajabad, where he looks after his father's estate. Nawab Khuda Bakhsh Khan is a Provincial Darbari.

Malik Alam Khan, brother of the late Sultan Mahmud, served as a Risaldar in the Tiwana Horse during the Mutiny, and specially distinguished himself at Narnaul, where he was seen well in front with a handful of men at a critical period of the day, holding a position near the enemy's camp against the whole strength of the rebel force, which he held in check until relieved by the arrival of the infantry. Unlike most of his relatives, he received no reward or pension. His son, Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, is Sub-Registrar of the Khushab tahsil. Malik Sahib Khan, the head of another branch of the Hamoka family, enjoys an *inam*.

KHAN BAHADUR MALIK MUHAMMAD HAKIM KHAN, NUN, OF MITHA TIWANA.

- NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Bakhsh Khan.
    - Jahan Khan.
      - KHAN BAHADUR, MALIK MUHAMMAD HAKIM KHAN (BORN 1828).
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1902).
        - Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1870).
          - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1894).
          - Gul Sher Khan (born 1897).
          - Jahandad Khan (born 1902).
          - Saif Ullah Khan (born 1904).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1881).
        - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1902).
          - Ghulam Ahmad Khan (born 1904).
        - Sahib Khan (born 1887).
        - Sardar Khan (born 1888).
        - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1894).
    - Fateh Khan (died 1881)
      - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1875).
        - Firoz Khan (born 1894).
        - Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1897).

This branch of the Nun tribe traces descent from a Rajput, Raja Ganj, whose greatness looms vaguely through the mist of the distant past. The family have long intermarried with their neighbours, the Tiwanas, and may be regarded as a section of that more famous clan. Malik Bakhsh Khan and his son Malik Jahan Khan served in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and held some villages in *jagir*, which were resumed before or at annexation. During the Multan rebellion Malik Fateh Khan joined Edwardes with a body of sowars, and was present during the siege, doing good service; and afterwards helped to reduce several forts in the Jhelum and Bannu districts. He received a pension of Rs. 1,200, which lapsed on his death. His son Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan holds a lease of three thousand five hundred acres of valuable land near Bhera

The head of the family, Malik Muhammad Hakim Khan, Khan Bahadur, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, joined Malik Fateh Sher Khan's Tiwana Horse, and was present at the actions of Hissar, Baugali, Narnaul and other places; at one of which he was wounded. He was considered a fine specimen of a cavalry officer, and had much influence with his men,

whom he treated well and fairly. On the reduction of the Tiwana Horse he was awarded a life *jagir* of Rs. 275 for Mutiny services. He then served for a short time in the police, but soon exchanged his Inspectorship for the post of Tahsildar, which he held for many years, retiring with a reputation for uprightness and honesty in his dealings with the people, with whom he was always deservedly popular. He holds some five thousand acres of valuable land, part of which he has purchased from Government, and he has developed his estate most successfully, showing himself an enlightened and considerate landlord. He is in an especial degree characterised by sound judgment, scrupulous honesty and a high sense of justice, and shows himself on all occasions a gentleman of the best type. He has a seat in Provincial Darbars, and in 1888 was granted the title of Khan Bahadur. His cousin Muhammad Hayat Khan is also a Provincial Darbari. Malik Hakim Khan's eldest surviving son, Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, is an Honorary Magistrate exercising third class powers.

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN JAWAHIR MAL OF BHERA.

- SULAKHAN MAL.
  - Radha Kishan (died 1828).
    - Devi Sahai (died 1858).
      - Jiwan Mal (died 1892).
        - Ganpat Rai (born 1858).
        - Daulat Rai (born 1862).
          - Ram Lal (born 1888).
          - Chaman Lal (born 1892).
      - Diwan Kirpa Ram (died 1894).
        - Hakim Rai (born 1881).
        - Panna Lal (born 1886).
    - Bishan Das (died 1865).
      - DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN JAWAHIR MAL (BORN 1848).
        - Des Raj (born 1869).
          - Mangal Sen (born 1889).
          - Sheo Narayan (born 1892).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1895).
        - Sita Ram (born 1874).
        - Bal Ram (born 1877).
      - Lachhmi Das (born 1852).
        - Sheo Ram (born 1870).
  - Kishan Chand (died 1833).
    - Shankar Das (died 1825).

The Diwan family of Bhera came originally from Peshawar, where under the Mughal Emperors they appear to have held both revenue and military appointments. The founder of the family, Parma Nand, was a man of position. Tradition ascribes the abolition of the *jazia* in Peshawar to his influence, and in memory of this a turban, said to have belonged to Parma Nand himself, is on the occasion of the *chautha* bound on the eldest son's head in order to insure the wearer's future prosperity and happiness.

The *sanads* and papers belonging to the family are said to have been lost or destroyed on the confiscation of their property after annexation; and the early history of the family, preserved only in oral tradition, is consequently obscure and uncertain. It is, however, probable that the fortunes of the Diwans declined with those of the Durani Empire, and that as the central authority became less vigorous and less able to make itself felt in the outlying provinces, the power of the officials diminished

until the title of Diwan, borne by this family, sank into a mere hereditary distinction.

In the early years of the present century, Diwan Sulakhan Mal, seventh in descent from Parma Nand, the founder of the family, left Peshawar and entered the service of Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria. This powerful chieftain, having in the latter half of the eighteenth century established his head-quarters at Rawalpindi, conquered and ruled over a tract of country yielding three lakhs a year.

Diwans Radha Kishan and Kishan Chand remained in the service of Sardar Milkha Singh, and under Jiwan Singh, son of that chief, they went through the Kashmir campaign of 1814. On the death of Sardar Jiwan Singh which took place in the following year, Maharaja Ranjit Singh felt himself powerful enough to seize the greater portion of the Thepuria lands. This he did ; but, in accordance with his usual conciliatory policy, he took the Sardar's troops, afterwards known as the Dera Pindiwala, into his own service and gave his officials appointments proportionate to their importance or merits. To the Diwans he was specially favourable, appointing Radha Kishan to a command in the Dera Pindiwala, and Kishan Chand to the Dera Guru Har Rai, one of the finest regiments in the Maharaja's service. The brothers did good service under Sardar Hari Singh in the northern campaigns when Attock, Shamgarh and Peshawar fell before the Sikh arms. Diwan Radha Kishan signally distinguished himself in the assault on the Attock fort, being the first to scale the walls ; and the success of that assault was publicly attributed by the Maharaja to his dash and valour.

In 1833 Diwan Kishan Chand was sent on an embassy to Shah Zaman Shah with an escort of five hundred sowars, but was killed at Ali Masjid in the Khyber at the outset of his mission. Diwan Devi Sahai and Bishan Das, sons of Diwan Radha Kishan, received from the Darbar the appointments previously held by Radha Kishan and Kishan Chand. The former, Devi Sahai, rose high in the service of the State. In his military capacity he went through the Multan, Mankera and Afghan campaigns ; and he was further employed on the frontier in realizing arrears of revenue and in administering justice. In 1838 he was sent to Bombay " to acquire a knowledge of the condition and state of the province, with especial regard to its military and mercantile resources."

This mission was accomplished to the Maharaja's satisfaction, for he was presented with a valuable *khilat* and assigned a *jagir* in Shahpur yielding, it is said, Rs. 20,000 per annum. In 1846 he accompanied Rajas Gulab Singh and Dina Nath, representatives of the Sikh Khalsa, to Kasur, where was signed the treaty which closed the First Sikh War. In 1849 the Diwan joined Mul Raj, and was present throughout the siege of Multan. After the battle of Chilianwala, in which they shared the defeat of the Sikhs, they were among the chiefs whose lands were confiscated, while they themselves were for a period confined as State prisoners within the limits of the town of Bhera. Diwan Devi Sahai and Bishan Das were, however, assigned compassionate allowances of Rs. 240 and Rs. 180 per annum respectively. In 1857, on the call of John Lawrence, they came forward with such assistance as their circumstances permitted, and in 1860 these services were acknowledged by the Supreme Government.

The family own some seven hundred acres near Bhera, and they hold eighteen hundred acres of valuable State lands on lease in the Bhera Tahsil.

Diwan Jawahir Mal, though not descended from the elder branch, at present represents the family. He did excellent service for years as manager of the Kalra Estate under the Court of Wards and was subsequently appointed as Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar for the Bhera Tahsil. He is a Provincial Darbari and was granted the title of Diwan Bahadur in 1898. He has a well-established and well-deserved reputation for honesty and ability.

His brother, Lachhmi Das, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and District Judge, and recently retired on a pension. His cousin, Kirpa Ram, was also an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and another cousin, Ganpat Rai, is a member of the bench of Honorary Magistrates at Bhera.

RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, CHIB.*

RAJA SULEMAN KHAN.

- Nawab Khan (childless).
- Saadat Khan (childless).
- Raja Sultan Khan
  - Abu Faiz Talib Khan (died 1870).
    - Fateh Khan (childless).
    - Ghulam Kadir Khan (died 1905).
      - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1873).
        - Muhammad Sarwar.
        - Muhammad Aslam.
      - Amin-ul-Mulk (born 1880) } Twins.
      - Gauhar Ali (born 1880) } Twins.
    - Raja Fazldad Khan.
      - Raja Ali Bahadur Khan (died 1908).
        - RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN (BORN 1875).
          - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1905).
  - Ali Mardan Khan.

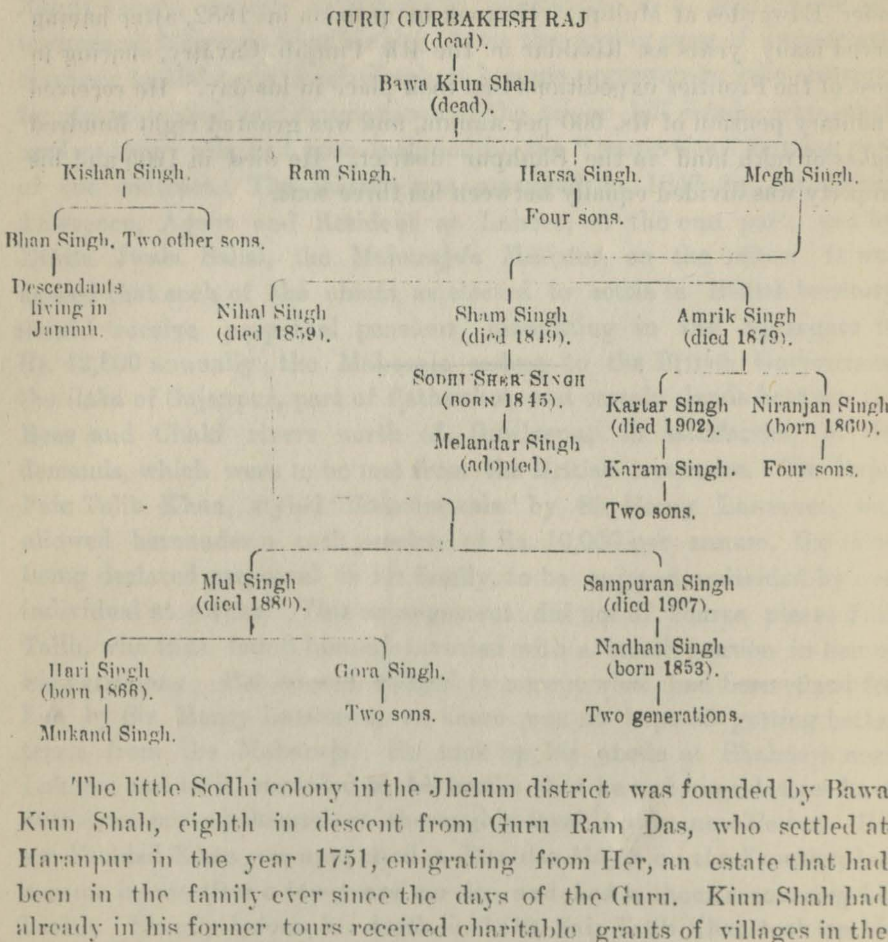
The early history of the Chib Rajput tribe, to which Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan belongs, is given in another chapter. His ancestor, Raja Shadi Khan, was a contemporary and feudatory of the Emperors Babar, Humayun and Akbar; and he ruled over the districts of Bhimbar and Nowshera, within the present limits of Jammu and Kashmir. In consideration of services rendered to the Emperor Akbar in Kandahar, he was made Governor of Kashmir with the title of Shadab Khan. Raja Sultan Khan allied himself with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and furnished him with a large contingent of Dogras for the conquest of Kashmir. But the friendship was not of long duration. The brothers Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh were alarmed at the prospect of an extension of Sultan Khan's territories, and determined to be rid of him. He was invited to visit Jammu, and was there assassinated by Gulab Singh's servants while engaged in prayer on the walls of the newly-built Mandi Palace. The Maharaja professed great anger at the news of this treacherous murder, and permitted Sultan Khan's son Faiz Talib Khan, to succeed to the chiefship, then worth nearly nine lakhs of rupees per

* NOTE.—In the last edition the account of this family appeared under the Gujrat district.

annum. But he was dispossessed by Raja Gulab Singh on the death of Ranjit Singh, though subsequently reinstated in a portion at the instance of Maharaja Sher Singh. After the giving over of Jammu and Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, it became necessary to take measures for the protection and maintenance of the minor hill chiefs, who, much against their will, had been included in the "properties" forming part of the contract. The matter was arranged in 1847 by Sir Henry Lawrence, Agent and Resident at Lahore, on the one part, and by Diwan Jwala Sahai, the Maharaja's Minister, on the other. It was agreed that such of the chiefs as elected to settle in British territory should receive perpetual pensions, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 42,800 annually; the Maharaja ceding to the British Government the *ilaka* of Sujanpur, part of Pathankot, and certain lands between the Beas and Chaki rivers north of Gurdaspur in satisfaction of the demands, which were to be met from the British treasuries. The Raja, Faiz Talib Khan, styled 'Bhimbarwala' by Sir Henry Lawrence, was allowed hereunder a cash pension of Rs. 10,000 per annum, the same being declared perpetual in his family, to be enjoyed undivided by one individual at a time. This arrangement did not of course please Faiz Talib, who thus found himself invested with a small pension in lieu of his patrimony. But he was obliged to accept what had been fixed for him by Sir Henry Lawrence, as there was no hope of getting better terms from the Maharaja. He took up his abode at Shahdara near Lahore; and be it recorded to his credit that he and his relatives have ever since proved themselves thoroughly loyal to the new Power. His son Fazldad Khan was appointed a Risaldar-Major on the Frontier, but became insane after a few years' service, and died without recovering his health. Shortly before his death, in 1870, Faiz Talib Khan took up his abode at Sayadpur in the Jhelum district for the sake of sport, to which he was devoted. The perpetual family pension passed to his grandson, Raja Ali Bahadur Khan, who was a Provincial Darbari and served as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Rawalpindi Division. His son, Muhammad Akbar Khan, was a Naib-tahsildar, but was compelled to resign on account of the precarious state of his father's health. He is now a Member of the Jhelum Municipality, and since his father's death in 1908 has succeeded to the family pension and seat in Provincial Darbars, and to the hereditary title of Raja.

Ghulam Kadir Khan, grand-uncle of the present Raja, distinguished himself as a gallant soldier. His service began in 1849 as an orderly under Edwardes at Multan. He took his pension in 1882, after having served many years as Risaldar in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, sharing in most of the Frontier expeditions that took place in his day. He received a military pension of Rs. 600 per annum, and was granted eight hundred *bighas* of rakh land in the Shahpur district. He died in 1905 and his property was divided equally between his three sons.

SODHI SHER SINGH, OF HARANPUR.



The little Sodhi colony in the Jhelum district was founded by Bawa Kiun Shah, eighth in descent from Guru Ram Das, who settled at Haranpur in the year 1751, emigrating from Her, an estate that had been in the family ever since the days of the Guru. Kiun Shah had already in his former tours received charitable grants of villages in the Sind-Sagar Doab from Sardars Ram Singh and Milka Singh Pindiwala, including the villages of Kotli, Chappar and Ramial. Sardar Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, was one of his disciples, and in 1783 gave to him the *dharamarth*, worth Rs. 1,300, which is still enjoyed by his descendants. His son Ram Singh entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1796, and soon afterwards obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000, consisting of Haranpur, Dharriala and two other smaller villages. Ram Singh was a good soldier, and his fall at the storming of Narayangarh in 1807 was much regretted by his master. Rupees 4,000 of the *jagir*

were continued to his younger brother, Megh Singh, who also received *jagirs* for his own services at Multan, Mankera, and at the battle of Teri in 1823, when he received a *khilat* worth Rs. 5,000. Sodhi Nihal Singh entered the Maharaja's army in 1819, and five years later was made commandant of one hundred horsemen in the Charyari corps. Sham Singh joined in 1826, receiving a separate *jagir* at Saga. Amrik Singh served first in the Ghorcharas under General Mihan Singh, with a salary of Rs. 2,000; but on the death of Megh Singh in 1826 the cash allowances of the three brothers were stopped, though the personal *jagir* was divided between them. They fought for Maharaja Sher Singh at the siege of Lahore in 1841, and shared in the rewards which the successful monarch presented to the army. Under Sher Singh's successor, Nihal Singh was sent in command of one thousand horse to administer the districts of Dhani, Kachi and Ahmadabad, which were in a state of insurrection. He shot the ambassador of the insurgents dead with his own hand, and by his vigour and severity soon reduced the country to submission. At the same time Sham Singh was sent on duty to Kangra. After Raja Hira Singh's death Nihal Singh was sent to the Shahpur district to keep the tribes of the Bar country in order, and in 1847, after the Sutlej campaign, he was made *Adalati*, and a few months later was transferred to Jullundur in the same capacity. He was a clever Judge, but too severe to be popular. When the Multan rebellion broke out, Sham Singh and Amrik Singh were summoned with their contingent by Nicholson to form the escort of his camp. By his direction they called their brother from Jullundur who, with his horsemen, joined Nicholson at Ramnagar. When the rebels under Chatar Singh found that the Sodhis had determined to remain faithful to Government, they plundered their houses of every thing valuable, the women and children having barely time to escape and fly to Jammu, where they remained until the return of peace. The Sodhis went through the whole campaign, fighting gallantly on the side of the British in every battle, and Sham Singh was unfortunately killed just before the battle of Gujrat. He had been sent to Kunja to collect supplies when the Commissariat officers were unable to go with safety, and he was surprised by the enemy, badly wounded and taken prisoner. He died a few days afterwards from his wounds. After the war Nihal Singh was employed in civil duties and in restoring order between

Jhelum and Attock. At annexation the *jagirs* in possession of Amrik Singh, Nihal Singh and Sher Singh were confirmed to them for life, as also charitable grants to the value of Rs. 3,794 of which two-thirds were upheld in perpetuity. In 1862 the Supreme Government sanctioned the whole of these grants being continued in separate perpetuity according to the ancestral shares. Nihal Singh's share of the personal *jagir*, Rs. 2,200, lapsed at his death in 1859, and the shares of Amrik Singh and his nephew Sher Singh, being Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 1,400 respectively, were only maintained for life. In 1857 Sampuran Singh attended on the Commissioner of Rawalpindi with ten sowars, and Sher Singh and Amrik Singh also supplied a contingent, which did good service during the disturbances; and in 1859 the Sodhis received a reward of Rs. 1,100 for their loyalty. The family of Sodhi Megh Singh has a deadly feud with the descendants of Sodhis Kishan Singh and Harsa Singh, their cousins. The two latter branches of the family joined the national party in 1848-49, and it was Bhan Singh who caused the houses of his loyal kinsmen to be plundered. However, when the Sikh army had been finally defeated at Gujrat, Nihal Singh plundered and destroyed the house of Bhan Singh, so that neither party has now cause of complaint.

Bhan Singh's descendants have settled in Jammu. They attempted to return to Haranpur in 1877, but this was disallowed on the representation of Sodhi Sher Singh, who is at the head of the family. Sodhi Amrik Singh died in 1879.

The *jagir* shares enjoyed by the family are as follows :—

					Rs.
Sodhi Sher Singh	...	...	...	...	2,805
Sodhi Nadhan Singh	...	...	...	...	1,400
Sodhi Hari Singh	...	...	...	...	701
Sodhi Niranjan Singh	...	...	...	...	615

Sodhi Sampuran Singh died in 1907, and his son Nadhan Singh, a retired Tahsildar, succeeded to his *jagir*. Sodhi Kartar Singh died in 1902, his son Karam Singh is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Sodhi Sher Singh has no son, but has adopted his daughter's son Melandar Singh. A case about this adoption was fought out with great bitterness between Sodhi Sher Singh and the other branches

of the family up to the Chief Court. It was decided that the adoption should hold good, except as regards the *jagir*.

Sodhi Sher Singh is a Provincial, and Sodhis Hari Singh and Nadhan Singh Divisional Darbaris.

The family has now very little influence.

MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, KHOKHAR.

- RAJA DADAN KHAN.
  - Shafi Khan.
    - Four generations.
      - Agar Khan.
        - Two generations.
          - Sultan Ahmad Khan (died 1872).
            - Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1892).
  - Fateh Muhammad Khan.
    - Four generations.
      - Sarafraz Khan.
        - Fateh Khan.
          - Sherdil Khan.
            - Sahib Khan (died 1906).
          - Shamsher Ali Khan (died 1871).
            - Raja Saif Ali Khan (born 1843).
              - Wazanfar Ali Khan (born 1895).
          - Mehr Khan.
            - Dadan Khan (died 1881).
  - Firoz Khan.
    - Ahmad Khan.
      - Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
        - Sardar Khan.
          - Zulfikar Khan.
            - Raja Khuda Bakhsh (died 1865).
              - Raja Sardar Khan (died 1896).
                - MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN (BORN 1881).
                  - Muhammad Afzal.
                  - Aslam Khan.
                  - Akram Khan.
              - Sher Khan.
                - Firoz Khan.
                - Wilayat Khan.
            - Ahmad Khan.
              - Bahadur Khan (died childless).
            - Fateh Khan (died childless).
        - Buland Khan.
          - Three generations.
      - Faiz-ullah Khan.
        - Pisari Khan.

The Khokhar Rajas of Pind Dadan Khan and Ahmadabad are of high Rajput origin and intermarry with the Gakhars and Janjuahs. Nothing is known of them previous to 1623, when Dadan Khan, a Khokhar Rajput in the service of the Emperor Jahangir, settled on the Jhelum at the foot of the Salt Range, then known as the hills of Jodh, and built a town which he called after his own name on the site of an ancient village of Shamsabad Nimaksar. He was not permitted to settle without opposition. The country which he had chosen was first inhabited by the Janjuahs, who had been in part dispossessed by the Jalabs, a Rajput tribe that arrived in the Jhelum district no long time before the Khokhars. The country had become depopulated by the frequent wars of these rival tribes, and the salt mines were no longer worked; for

merchants could not visit them without being exposed to robbery and violence. The Khokhar chief held his own at Pind Dadan, which soon became a flourishing town and the centre of the salt trade. He left three sons, from whom have descended the families of Ahmadabad and Pind Dadan Khan. Shafi Khan, the eldest, built a fort at Chak Shafi at the foot of the hills, six miles to the north-east of Pind Dadan Khan, to hinder the incursions of the Gujars and Janjuahs; while his brother Fateh Muhammad built Gujar, about two miles distant from Chak Shafi, and a fort at Pind Dadan Khan. For several generations the tribe held the neighbouring district against all comers, founding many villages and fighting occasionally with their neighbours the Janjuahs and Gakhars. Agar Khan, fifth in descent from Shafi Khan, built Sultan Kot close to Pind Dadan Khan, and the great-grandson of Fateh Muhammad built Kot Sahib Khan on the other side of the town.

Ahmad Khan, son of Firoz Khan, quarrelled with his cousins and, being worsted in an appeal to arms, left Pind Dadan Khan and founded the town of Ahmadabad, fifteen miles to the southward, on the river Jhelum, and here his descendants still reside. He seems to have been an able man, and to have ruled his little district with wisdom. He drove out the Awans of Nurpur, and obtained his recognition as a tributary chief from the Court of Delhi. Although Khuda Bakhsh succeeded him, the most distinguished of his sons was Faiz-ullah Khan. He, finding that his son Pisari Khan had plotted against him with the Khokhars of Pind Dadan Khan and the Jalabs of Haranpur, attacked the combination with so much vigour that he compelled them to sue for peace and give their daughters in marriage to men of his clan. Raja Khuda Bakhsh Khan, who died in April 1865, was great-grandson of the founder of Ahmadabad. He fought against the Sikhs in 1848-49, joining the force of Malik Sher Khan Tiwana, and received in recognition of his loyalty the village of Chauran, worth Rs. 1,160, in *jagir*, subject to one-quarter revenue; also a rent-free grant in Ahmadabad, worth Rs. 388, with proprietary rights in Kot Kach. His son, Raja Sardar Khan, who was a man of considerable influence, died in 1896 leaving one son, Muhammad Hayat Khan, who succeeded to the *jagir* of Chauran, and a large estate in Wand, Kot Kach and Ahmadabad. He is still the titular head of the family and a Provincial Darbari, but has wasted much of his property, and his uncle Sher Khan carries much more weight. The families of the

two brothers of Raja Khuda Bakhsh Khan have died out, and, with the exception of some distant collaterals Muhammad Hayat Khan and Sher Khan are the only two representatives of the Ahmadabad Khokhars.

Of the Pind Dadan Khan Rajas, Sarafraz Khan was perhaps the most distinguished. He thought to make peace with the Janjuahs by giving his sister and his three daughters in marriage to their chief men; and he accordingly betrothed them to Sultan Zulfikar Khan, Diwan Khuda Bakhsh of Garjakh, Nasir Ali Khan of Makhiala and the Kureshi Pir of Mauza Pail. But before the marriages could take place, disputes had again broken out between the rival tribes, and Sultan Zulfikar Khan, who was on his way with the wedding procession to Makhiala, was stopped at Pind Dadan Khan and had to fight for his life. Sardar Charat Singh, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, conquered the Khokhar country; but he allowed the Ahmadabad Raja to hold his chiefship, with some rights still claimed by the family in the original colony. The Pind Dadan Khan Rajas were treated with equal leniency, until early in Ranjit Singh's reign Sarafraz Khan rose in revolt. A force was sent against him, and after a long fight he was utterly defeated and compelled to fly to Makhiala. He later made his peace and received some villages in *jagir*, though Pind Dadan Khan was not restored. In 1848-49 these chiefs joined the national party, and all their *jagirs* and allowances were resumed. Sometime later a pension of Rs. 200 was granted to Sherdil Khan; and Shamsher Ali Khan, Mehr Khan and their widowed mother each received a pension of Rs. 100. That of Sherdil Khan was raised to Rs. 350 for his loyalty in 1857, and at the Settlement the pensions were consolidated into a perpetual grant of Rs. 1,000 in favour of Sultan Ahmad and Shamsher Ali Khan, subject to life pensions to Sherdil Khan, Mehr Khan, and Bibi Banu the mother. The cousins also recovered certain proprietary rights in Pind Dadan Khan and Ahmadabad.

Sultan Ahmad died in 1872, and on the death of Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan in 1892 without male issue this branch of the family became extinct. Fateh Muhammad Khan had, however, adopted his son-in-law Raja Sajawal Khan of the Sangoi Janjuah family before his death, and half of Pind Dadan Khan is accordingly owned by Sajawal Khan.

On the death of Sherdil Khan's son, Sahib Khan, in 1906 without sons, Raja Saif Ali Khan was left as the sole representative of the second branch of the descendants of Dadan Khan. Raja Saif Ali enjoys the whole of the grant of Rs. 1,000. He is Sub-Registrar of the tashil, a Provincial Darbari and has considerable local influence. He has only one son, Wazaufar Ali Khan.

THE JANJUAH TRIBE.

84 generations.

- MALIK GHULAM MAHDI KHAN.
  - M. Fateh Mahdi Khan (sonless).
  - M. Hast Mahdi Khan.
    - M. Khair Mahdi Khan (died 1871).
      - Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mahdi Khan (died 1894).
        - Malik Talib Mahdi Khan.
        - M. Fazl Mahdi Khan.
          - M. Ghulam Mahdi Khan.
          - M. Haji Khan.
        - M. Karim-ullah Khan.
        - Hafiz-ullah Khan.
        - Azim-ullah Khan.
      - M. Shakar Mahdi Khan (sonless).
      - M. Abdullah Khan (died 1891).
        - Habib-ullah Khan.
          - M. Muhammad Inayat-ullah Khan.
          - M. Muhammad Darvesh.
          - M. Sanghar Khan.
        - Najib-ullah Khan.
          - M. Zabardast Khan
      - M. Painda Khan (born 1845).
        - Firoz Khan (died 1898, sonless).
        - Rahim-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Ayub Khan.
          - Muhammad Yakub Khan
    - M. Sher Mahdi Khan (sonless).
    - M. Lakam Mahdi Khan (sonless).
  - M. Haidar Khan (sonless).

The most ancient tribes inhabiting the Punjab at the present day are of Rajput origin. It seems probable, and both history and the traditions of the country favour the supposition, that there have been in the Punjab three great Rajput immigrations. The first took place antecedent to all historic records, not later than 2,500 years before Christ; and the princes of Katoch and Chamba and of the

Jullundur hills, whose ancestors ruled over the Bari and Rachna Doabs, are its living representatives. The second immigration was at least a thousand years later, when Ujamida, the son of the founder of Hastinapur, led his Yadu Rajputs to the north of the Jhelum, and founded a dynasty which ruled the country from Rawalpindi to Multan. Lastly came the emigrations from the Deccan, extending over a long series of years, from the tenth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era, when Rajputs of many and various races came to the Punjab, the descendants of whom are the Jats, Tiwanas, Sials, Ghaibas, Khokhars and many other well known tribes.

It is difficult to say, with any approach to certainty, how long the Janjuahs have been resident in the Punjab; but they are probably the descendants of the Yadu Rajputs, the companions of Ujamida. That this tribe has been identified with the Johyas and Jodhis of Rajputana history only increases the difficulties regarding it. It is true that the Salt Range, to the north of the river Jhelum, is recognized as the original settlement of Yadu Rajputs, and to this day retains its ancient name of the 'hills of Jodh.' But the Johyas of Bikanir, who, though now extinct, were numerous three hundred years ago about Bhuropal, seem to have had little in common with the Janjuahs of the Jhelum.

As early as 740 A. D. the Johyas and Jodhis are mentioned, with Khokhars, Dodis and Sayads, as allies of Hussain Shah, chief of the Langa Pathsan, in his war with the Bhati Rajputs. But the traditions of the Janjuahs themselves do not point to a very ancient occupancy of the Punjab. They all trace their descent from a Raja Mal, a descendant of the Pandus and of the Rathor Rajput race, who about the year 980 A. D. emigrated to the Punjab from Jodhpur or Kanauj, which latter country was then ruled by a Rathor prince. Hearing that the Pandus had once taken shelter in the hills to the north of the Jhelum, he journeyed there with his followers and founded the village of Rajgarh, now famous under the name of Malot. There he ruled in peace till the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghazni, when that monarch summoned him to his presence. Raja Mal refused to attend; so Mahmud sent a force against him, which defeated and took him prisoner; and, to save his life and regain his liberty, he was compelled to renounce his Hindu faith and adopt Islamism. The name of the tribe

is said to have arisen from this conversion, when the *janju*, or thread worn by Raja Mal and all Hindus, and denoting his caste, was broken. The Janjuahs are unanimous in thus placing the advent of their great ancestor into the Punjab in the tenth century, which is the more remarkable as it is certainly erroneous. Their genealogies also confirmed their story. The longest are those of the families of Natel, which gives twenty-three generations from Raja Mal; of Chuha Saidan Shah and Baghanwala, which allow twenty-two and twenty-one respectively. There are families, as the Malot and Dalwal, whose genealogical trees take only seventeen and eighteen generations to arrive at the same ancestor. Allowing thirty years for a generation, which is too liberal an average, the longest of these genealogies does not extend over more than seven hundred years. Raja Mal* is said to have built a temple and tank at Malot, and also at Katas, which is a sacred place of pilgrimage, and is visited every year by many thousand Hindus. He left five sons, Wir, Jodh, Kehla, Tarloni and Khaka. The descendants of Kehla are now to be found in the Kalar and Kahuta *ilakas* of the Rawalpindi district; those of Tarloni live in Amb and the neighbourhood of Attock; while Khaka's offspring inhabit Muzaffarabad, Kot Khaka and other villages near the Jammu frontier.

But Jodh and Wir are the only sons of Raja Mal who require any special notice. On the death of their father they determined to divide the country called, from Raja Mal, the Maloki Dhan† between them. Jodh took the salt mines about Makrach, and captured the town of Makshala from a colony of Brahmans who had settled there. He changed its name to Makhiala and built there a fort and two tanks for rain water, on which the inhabitants still entirely depend, as there is no spring of drinking water near the town. Wir Khan took possession of Khura near Pind Dadan Khan. He had one son, Raja Ahmad Khan, from whom have descended the families of Malot, Badshapur and Dalwal. Jodh was the father of four sons, Rahpal, Sanspal, Jaspal, and Jaipal. From the first of these have descended the families of Baghanwala, Kot Umar, Pindi Khokhar, Wagah, Chakri, Pir Chak, Nathial, Faridpur, Sherpur, Sayadpur and

* If Raja Mal built the temples of Malot and Katas he must have lived at a very much earlier period than Janjuah history allows him, for both are very ancient, and were built long before the Muhammadan invasions of India. Katas has always been a sacred spot, and is mentioned in the Mahabharat (300 B.C.) as the eye of the world. In a cave at Katas is still shown a portion of the cow which supports the world.

† The Dhani country, so famous for its swift and enduring breed of horses, which is now almost extinct.

Natél. Sanspal was the ancestor of the houses of Chuha Saidan Shah, Deh-Chuhar, Kotli-Saidan, Katora, Salori, Kals, Chumbi, Bakhdum Jani, Watli, Lahar, Vahali, Dariala and Khawala. The descendants of Jaspal are few and reside at Kulwala, while the *lambardars* of Dhandot and Warand are of the family of Jaipal. Rahpal, the eldest son of Jodh, ruled at Malot, and his son Naro built Nara on the Bunhan *nala*; while his grandsons, Hast Khan and Tatar Khan founded Garjakh, which became a large and flourishing town, though now ruined and desolate. The Janjuahs soon became split up into many clans, divided among themselves, and thus unable successively to oppose tribes in no way superior to them in courage or military skill. They joined Timur Shah when he invaded India in 1398, and fought under him throughout his campaign. In 1526 they readily submitted to Babar Shah, who has given a somewhat detailed account of the tribe in his memoirs. He mentions that its two divisions were then known by the names of Jodh and Janjuah, agreeing with the Jodhis and Johyas of Rajputana history, though at the present day both have the common name of Janjuah. The Gakhars were the great enemies of the tribe and drove them out of many of their villages; the Awans also pressed them hard; and the Sikhs, last and worst of all, completed their overthrow. There is now no man of wealth or importance belonging to this ancient tribe.

The families of Kot-Sarang and Darapur may, among many of noble blood, be considered the first. Raja Sarang, the founder of the first-named family, held fifty villages, and was a chief celebrated for his valour. He was killed in a fight with the Afghans near Makhad. Fateh Khan, sixth in descent from Sarang, was also a distinguished chief, and in his time the village was called Fateh Kot. The Awans dispossessed the family, though Dhana Singh Malwai allowed them some small proprietary rights. Raja Muhammad Khan and Samand Khan, the latter of whom is *lambardar* of Kot-Sarang, are the present representatives of the family.

The town of Darapur was founded by Malik Darwesh, a fighting chief, who avenged many of the injuries his tribe had received from the Gakhars. His great-grandson, Shabat Khan, fought under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, and was left unmolested in his chiefship; but his son Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan was less fortunate, and was assassinated by Sardar Atar Singh Dhari, who took

possession of all his villages. His sons Haibat Khan and Ali Haidar Khan fled to Malikpur, a strong fort on the river, where they held out for some years, living by plunder. At last, to the joy of the brothers, Atar Singh Dhari was blown up in a mine at the siege of Multan in 1810, and they imagined that they might regain their rights. But Kaur Singh, uncle of the deceased Sardar, held Darapur against them, and so, through all the Sikh rule, the family became poorer and weaker year by year. Many were the changes in *kardars* and *jagirdars* ; Sardar Ratan Singh Garjakh, Khushi Mal, Sobha Ram, Raja Gulab Singh, Raja Lal Singh, Misra Ram Chand, Misra Rup Lal, all came and went ; but no one of them reinstated the Janjuah chiefs. The Darapur family are in a far better position now than they were previous to annexation, holding in *jagir* the villages of Darapur, Chak Mauja Malikpur, Miran and Shahgarh.

Khair Mahdi Khan died in 1871 on his way to Mecca, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Malik Zaman Mahdi Khan, succeeded him. He acted up to the traditions of his tribe in honesty of character, in loyalty to the authorities, and in unstinted hospitality to the stranger within his gates. He gave valuable information to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum in 1857, leading to the capture of a large party of mutineers of the 14th Bengal Infantry who attempted to escape down the river by boat. He was again forward during the last Afghan War with supplies of carriage and provisions. He received a *sanad* in 1887 at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, expressing Her Majesty's approval of his loyalty and general exemplary conduct and had the privilege of being a Provincial Darbari. In 1891 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur. He died in 1894 and was succeeded by his eldest son Malik Talib Mahdi Khan, the present head of the family. Malik Talib Mahdi Khan entered the Provincial Civil Service in 1896 and was made a permanent Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1901. He was at one time Manager of the Mamdot estate and is now Revenue Member of the Bahawalpur Council of Regency. He is a Provincial Darbari. Of his uncles, Abdullah Khan was a semi-recluse and died in 1891. Painda Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari, was for some years in the 19th Bengal Lancers, but took his discharge on his father's death. The following members of his family are in military employ : Malik Fazl Mahdi Khan is a Risaldar in the 18th

Tiwana Lancers; Karim-ullah Khan, a Jamadar in the 109th Infantry; Habib-ullah Khan, a Subadar in the 46th Punjabis; Najib-ullah Khan, a Jamadar in the same regiment; and Rahim-ullah Khan, a Subadar in the 40th Pathans.

Of the many representatives of the old Janjuah chiefs, still holding villages in the Salt Range, mention may be made of Suba Khan living at Malot, at one time the headquarters of the clan. He has some influence in the villages around and enjoys a small *inam*. Sultan Firoz Ali Khan, also a Janjuah of local note as head of the Makhiala branch, which was crushed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, recently died and was succeeded by his young son Ali Haidar Khan, who, in accordance with the local custom was crowned Sultan, but soon afterwards died. The present Sultan is Ashgar Ali Khan, a Jamadar in the 31st Punjabis. Of the twenty-two villages once in possession of this branch of the family only two remain. The Saloi branch of this family includes Gul Nawaz Khan, a Risaldar in the 18th Tiwana Lancers. The Watli family noted for its heroic defence of the fort of Kusak against the Sikhs, has as its head Sultan Nadir Ali Khan. Sultan Lal Khan of this family was held in much esteem. The title of Sultan is alleged to have been bestowed upon the representatives of these two branches by the Emperor Babar. It is much prized in the family, being used only by the head for the time being. Chaudhri Faiz-ullah Khan is the present head of the Dilwal family which enjoys a *jagir* grant of Rs. 1,500 and the *lambardari* of five villages. The Baghanwala Janjuahs have been nearly ruined by fierce family feuds, and its principal members have all died violent deaths in recent years.

Shadman Khan, son of Raja Dhuman Khan of Chaki, died in 1895 and his son Sakhi Muhammad is in the Police, and his son Muhammad Nawaz Khan is a Jamadar in the 28th Punjabis while his nephew Hakk Nawaz Khan is a Jamadar in the 25th Punjabis. His cousin, Karam Dad Khan, is a pensioned Subadar, having served in the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Other well-known men of the tribe are Lal Khan, of Sherpur; Painda Khan of Baghanwala now in the Andamans; Hazir Khan of Dalwal and Kasim Ali Khan of Pindi Saidpur. The Janjuahs furnish excellent cavalry recruits.

RISALDAR MOMARA KHAN, GAKHAR OF DOMELI.

- SULTAN ZIKRIA KHAN.
  - Raja Nur Khan.
    - Jalal-ud-din Khan (died childless).
    - Fazldad Khan.
      - Saghar Khan (died childless).
      - Sher Baz Khan.
        - Nadir Khan.
      - Shah Wali Khan.
        - Gashtasab Khan.
      - Ali Ahmad Khan (died 1877).
      - Rajwali Khan.
        - Firoz Khan.
      - Bahadur Khan.
      - Lahrasap Khan.
        - MOMARA KHAN.
        - Arjasap Khan.
    - Allahdad Khan.
      - Karshasab Khan.
        - Niaz Ali Khan (dead).
          - Sher Muhammad Khan.
        - Murad Ali Khan (died 1882).
          - Mir Alam Khan.
        - Zaman Ali Khan (died 1887).
        - Shujaat Ali Khan (died childless).
        - Pir Muhammad Khan.
        - Mir Muhammad Khan.
  - Akbar Ali Khan.
    - Roshan Khan.
      - Raja Muhammad Khan (born 1854).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1873).
        - Lal Khan (born 1887).
      - Farman Ali (died 1878).
      - Amir Ali (died 1879).
    - Sher Khan.
    - Jalal Khan.

The history of the Gakhars of the Province is given in the Rawalpindi Chapter. The tribe is strongly represented in Jhelum by the Askandral branches, including the houses of Lahri and Bakrala and of Domeli or Rhotas ; also the Bhagial branch, which has ramified into eight sections scattered over the Jhelum tahsil. The most noteworthy family is that of the Domeli Rajas, headed by Muhammad Khan,

grandson of Raja Akbar Ali Khan, who joined Nicholson in 1848, and did good service, receiving a *jagir* of the value of one thousand rupees. His nephew, Fazl Dad Khan, accompanied Raja Sher Singh to Multan in 1848 and joined with him in the rebellion. He had been released from prison by Henry Lawrence shortly before, but this did not prevent him from intriguing against the English. He was employed as the confidential agent between Raja Sher Singh and Maharaja Gulab Singh. His *jagirs* of six thousand rupees were resumed for his treacherous conduct; but he was allowed to receive as subsistence allowance one-fourth of the revenue of Domeli, amounting to Rs. 425 per annum.

Raja Muhammad Khan is in enjoyment of *muafi* allowances aggregating Rs. 500 per annum in the villages of Beli Budhar and Rupar of the Jhelum tahsil. He has a proprietary holding of two hundred and fifty *ghumaos* in the former village. The family is an essentially military one, having for years past furnished our cavalry regiments with some of their best soldiers. Five of the six sons of Fazl Dad took service. Lahrasab, the eldest, was for many years Risaldar-Major of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, in which regiment Bahadur, the youngest, was a Risaldar. Sangar Khan was a Jamadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. Shah Wali Khan was a Risaldar in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. He died in 1882 after a highly honourable career, in acknowledgment of which he was assigned one thousand *bighas* of land in Rakh Bail, tahsil Jhelum, now in possession of his son Gashtasab Khan, a Risaldar in his father's old regiment. Ali Ahmad, brother of Shah Wali, was a Jamadar in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. He died in 1877. His nephew Firoz was a Jamadar in the same regiment. Lahrasab's two sons, Arjasab and Momara Khan were officers in the Punjab Cavalry. They enjoy an *inam* of two hundred rupees, and possess a grant of one thousand *bighas* in *mauza* Ghaziot, tahsil Jhelum. Risaldar Momara Khan, who is now the head of this family and was appointed on his retirement from the army an Honorary Magistrate at Domeli, has an *inam* of Rs. 325 per annum and owns 3 squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. He also shares a grant of 1,000 *bighas* in *mauza* Ghaziot, tahsil Jhelum. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Divisional Darbari. Karshasab Khan, nephew of Fazl Dad, was a Jamadar in the 12th Bengal Cavalry. He died in 1874. Two of his sons are now serving in the army; and a third, Niaz Ali Khan, is a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Rawalpindi district.

SARDAR HARI SINGH OF WAHALI.*

S. BHAG SINGH.
S. Hara Singh (died 1869).

- Sardar Kartar Singh (died 1900).
  - Kishandeo Singh (born 1899).
- SARDAR HARI SINGH (BORN 1864).
  - Amar Singh (died 1899).
    - Davendra Singh (born 1897).
    - Surendra Singh (born 1899).
  - Darshan Singh (born 1891).
  - Gurbachan Singh (died 1899).
- Jit Singh (died 1870).
- Ram Singh (died 1870).

This family claims descent from Karn Mal, who held the office of Diwan under the Emperor Shahjahan. He is said to have been executed by order of Aurangzeb for refusing to adopt the tenets of Islam. In more recent times the family became prominent in the life-time of Bhag Singh, grandfather of Sardar Hari Singh. Bhag Singh accompanied an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to settle the country round Jhelum. On the retirement of this army which successfully accomplished its mission, Bhag Singh was left in charge of part of the Salt Range and made his headquarters at the village of Wahali, now in the Pind Dadan Khan tahsil. In due course the administration of the Salt Range and its valuable mines was transferred by the Maharaja to Raja Gulab Singh, and when the British Government transferred the territory of Kashmir to Gulab Singh, Hara Singh, son of Bhag Singh, accompanied him to his new kingdom. In 1850, when Raja Moti Singh, son of Dhian Singh, obtained the Poonch territory, Hara Singh was appointed an official of the Darbar and was granted the village of Salotri in the Haveli tahsil as a perpetual *jagir*. In 1865 he was made Wazir of Poonch with the hereditary title of Sardar, and the village of Kalhota, worth Rs. 900 per annum, was added to his *jagir*.

Sardar Hara Singh continued to do excellent service in the post of Wazir till his death in 1869. At this date his eldest son, S. Kartar Singh, was only ten years old. But four years later, in 1873, he was

* Not included in former editions.

appointed to the post of *Mashir-i-khas* (private Minister), and the village of Mungbajri in Bag tahsil, worth Rs. 352 per annum, was assigned to him in *jagir*. Kartar Singh was subsequently promoted to the office of *Madar-ul-Maham* and granted the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1879 on the occasion of the Afghan war, Sardars Kartar Singh and Hari Singh offered their services to Government and were given a *sanad* in token of appreciation. Again in 1887, at the time of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, Sardar Kartar Singh received a *sanad* from the Viceroy in recognition of his public spirit and services to the Poonch State. S. Kartar Singh, who was a Provincial Darbari, died in 1900. His only surviving son, Kishandeo Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison College.

Sardar Hari Singh, the present head of the family, still maintains his hereditary connection with the Kashmir and Poonch States, but the obligation to manage his vast estates has prevented him from entering the State service. The family is one of the largest landowning families in the Province, its holdings aggregating some 14,000 acres in the districts of Jhelum, Jhang, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, and it pays about Rs. 20,000 per annum in land revenue. In the Lyallpur canal colony the amount held by this family is 127 squares, and they also own a very considerable amount of house property in the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Murree. They are *lambardars* of six villages in Jhelum and Lyallpur, and have themselves founded four villages named after various members of the family. In the management of this large property Sardar Hari Singh has found an excellent field for the exercise of his great business abilities. He is a model landlord and his estate office at Wahali has been praised by many European officers as the perfection of neatness and system.

The Sardar is a Divisional Darbari, a member of the Jhelum District Board and Cantonment Committee, and a member of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He is a man of great liberality and has expended large sums on charitable objects, such as the relief of famine and plague, the promotion of education and the care of the sick. He has built schools, mosques, temples, *dharamsalas*, tanks and drinking fountains. Special mention may be made of a hospital built and endowed at Wahali at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000 as a memorial of Her late Majesty's Jubilee. For this act of generosity the Sardar received

a *sanad* from the Viceroy and a gold watch from the Lieutenant-Governor. He holds a very large number of certificates from Government officers of various Departments, all of whom speak most highly of his liberality, loyalty, business ability and readiness to assist in all administrative measures for the good of the people.

The Sardar is married to a granddaughter of the late Sardar Bishan Singh of Chotala, and his only surviving son, Darshan Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, is betrothed to the daughter of Sodhi Tikka Ram Narayan Singh of Anandpur, a granddaughter of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Kallar. Amar Singh, Hari Singh's eldest son, and Gurbachan Singh, his youngest son, both died of cholera while on a visit to Benares in 1899. Amar Singh, who had married a granddaughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh of Butala, left two minor sons, both of whom are now at the Aitchison College.

MISRA DAMODAR DAS.

DHANPAT RAI.

Ram Jas (dead). | Ram Kaur. | Jasa Mal.

Amir Chand (died 1881). | Bhagwan Singh (died 1880). | Raja Lal Singh (died 1866).

M. Sukh Ram Das (died 1904). | Raja Ram (born 1840). | Karam Chand. (born 1854). | Kishan Chand (born 1859).

MISRA DAMODAR DAS. | Lekh Raj.

Bishambhar Nath (born 1902).

Gokal Chand. | Ram Labhaya.

Tek Chand (died 1901). | Nand Lal (born 1897).

Lakhmi Chand (born 1844). | Diwan Chand (born 1858). | Kahan Chand (born 1862).

Ralla Ram.

Devi Das (born 1890). | Dowarka Das (born 1901). | Lokesh Raj (born 1902).

Raja Ranbhir Singh. | Balbir Singh. | Tegh Bahadur Singh.

Raghunath Singh. | Shamsher Bahadur.

The family of Misra Damodar Das is of no antiquity. Its rise was as sudden as its fall, and its fall was so complete that only a brief outline of its history is given here. The history of Lal Singh himself was for three years the history of the Punjab, and will be found in some detail in other parts of this book. Ram Jas, the eldest of three brothers, sons of a petty Brahman shopkeeper, entered the service of Basti Ram, the Treasurer of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, as a Munshi. He was killed in the hill country during a tax-collecting expedition in the

early part of the reign of Ranjit Singh, and was succeeded in his office by his brothers Ram Kaur and Jasa Mal. Raja Dhian Singh was the patron of the family, and on the death of Basti Ram his influence procured the appointment of Jasa Mal to the charge of the Bela *toshekhana*, or small-service treasury. In 1830 Amir Chand received an appointment under his uncle, and in 1832 Lal Singh and his cousin Bhagwan Singh were taken into the treasury. The next year Bhagwan Singh was sent as *kardar* to Gujrat, and Jasa Mal was allowed to take the contracts for Rohtas and Jhelum which he held till his death in 1836. Lal Singh succeeded his father; and when Misra Bela Ram was imprisoned for several months by Nao Nihal Singh, on account of his connection with Sardar Chet Singh, Lal Singh held his office of treasurer; and when, four years later, Bela Ram was murdered by the orders of Raja Hira Singh, Lal Singh received the permanent appointment. He was a great favourite of Hira Singh, who created him Raja of Rohtas. But Lal Singh was too greedy to be grateful, and he was deeply implicated in the successful conspiracy of December 1844 against Hira Singh's power and life. His influence increased under the next Minister Jawahir Singh, for he was the lover of the Maharani, and on the death of Jawahir Singh became himself Minister; and he, with Raja Dina Nath, induced the army, which he feared and hated, to cross the Sutlej in 1845 and invade British territory. After the Sutlej campaign he was confirmed as Minister, and this office he held till the close of 1846 when, being convicted of treason in opposing the occupation of Kashmir by Maharaja Gulab Singh under the Treaty of the 16th March 1846, he was removed and banished to Hindustan; first to Agra, then to the Dera Dun, where he enjoyed a pension of Rs. 12,000 per annum until his death in 1866.

Raja Lal Singh rose to power by the exercise of arts, which in a civilized community would have sent him to the scaffold. He was one of the chief instigators and chief actors in the murders of Raja Hira Singh, of Misra Bela Ram and of Bhai Gurmukh Singh. His intrigues with Maharani Jindan were so open and shameless that they even scandalized a people whose immorality was proverbial. By ingratitude, treachery and cunning he succeeded in acquiring the wealth and power for which better men are indebted to their virtue or their genius. He had great opportunities for serving his country, but he resolutely chose the evil in preference to the good. Had he possessed one spark of

patriotism, he might, after the Sutlej campaign, have saved Kashmir to the Punjab. His ministry was supported by the whole strength of the British Government. Major Lawrence stood by him, with no petty interference, but offering wise and generous advice, which this greedy Minister never cared to follow; and when at length his jealousy of Maharaja Gulab Singh led him into treason, his fall from power was hailed with joy by all: by the army, which hated him for the cowardice and imbecility that had been its ruin; and by the chiefs, whose estates he had seized to enrich himself and his creatures.

Misra Amir Chand was in 1838 sent to Kashmir to collect the revenue, and remained there six months. He, later, accompanied Nao Nihal Singh to Peshawar in charge of the camp treasury. Bhagwan Singh was at this time employed in the treasury at Lahore. In 1844 Amir Chand was appointed Governor of Gujrat and Pind Dadan Khan, on a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum, and two years later his brother Bhagwan Singh was appointed *kardar* of Jhang. Both lost their *jagirs* and appointments on the deposition of their cousin Raja Lal Singh; and it was some time before Misra Amir Chand cleared off the large outstanding balances against him. He died in 1881. His eldest son, Sukh Ram, entered the service of the young Maharaja in 1845, and used to lay before him the daily report of the army. He was attached to the Darbar *toshekhana*, and received during the last two years of his service Rs. 4,300 per annum. Misra Bhagwan Singh died in 1880. He and Amir Chand held a small *jagir* of thirty-five *bighas* at Sangoi in the Jhelum district, and a few acres, valued at Rs. 22 per annum, at Kalra in the Gujrat district, which lapsed at their death. Misra Sukh Ram Das died in 1904 and his son Damodar Das is regarded as the head of the family. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and is now a Settlement Naib-tahsildar. His income is about Rs. 3,000.

Raja Lal Singh's sons, Raja Ranbhir Singh and his brothers have nine villages near Dera Dun, where they live. Raja Ranbhir Singh was granted the title of Raja by Government. The family has very little local influence.

Lakhmi Chand, son of Misra Bhagwan Singh, was appointed a Naib-tahsildar in his own district in 1880 to help in the collection of carriage and supplies for the Afghan War. He was allowed to retain his father's *jagir* holdings on half assessment rates. He was granted 6½ squares of land on the Chenab Canal in 1902.

HIRA SINGH, OF CHOTALA.

- SULTAN SINGH (died 1842).
  - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1868).
    - Sardar Jawahir Singh (died 1893).
      - HIRA SINGH (BORN 1859).
      - Jagat Singh (born 1864).
        - Amrik Singh (born 1880).
        - Kartar Singh.
      - Gyan Singh (born 1867).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1886).
        - Ikbal Singh.
      - Hukam Singh (born 1875).
    - Ganda Singh (died 1894).
      - Bhagat Singh (born 1882).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1905).
      - Sant Singh (born 1887).
      - Partap Singh (born 1891).
    - Sobha Singh (died 1901).
      - Sardar Singh (born 1864).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh.
      - Sundar Singh (died 1903).
      - Dharam Singh (born 1881).

Jawahir Singh's family moved from Ajudhia in the days of the Mughals. An ancestor, Sari, passed thence to Kothiala Chatwala in the Shahpur district, where he received some land free of revenue from the Governor of the Lahore Suba. His descendants are now known as Suri Khatris. Some of his children moved to Chotala in Jhelum, where the family now has its home. It is well known in the Punjab as having for many generations given good recruits to the military service.

Sultan Singh, grandfather of Sardar Jawahir Singh, when thirteen years of age, was put on the pay-list of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Ghorcharas, and when old enough was sent on active service in several expeditions on the other side of the Indus, and to Multan and Kashmir. He was given the village of Mundiala Jatian, said to be worth Rs. 2,000 in *jagir*. A portion of this was afterwards transferred to his father-in-law, Sardar Mana Singh, he receiving in exchange larger holdings in Namtasan, Ichara and Kahna. On one occasion, in a tough fight outside Nahangwali Deri

in Yusafzai, he received thirteen sword-cuts and one bullet-wound after making a most gallant stand, almost alone, against a large body of Afghans. When the Maharaja, who was not far off, heard of Sultan Singh's crippled state, he had him conveyed to camp in his own palanquin and presented him with a pair of gold bracelets, which are still in possession of the family. Sultan Singh died in 1842. His *jagirs* were resumed at annexation. His son Bishan Singh also received pay in the Ghorcharas from his early childhood. In Maharaja Sher Singh's time he was placed in charge of the Artillery-park at Lahore; and when the Province was annexed he joined the 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry, raised in 1849, and received the rank of Risaldar, taking part with his regiment in many expeditions along the Frontier. In 1857 he marched to Delhi with a squadron commanded by Sir Dighton Probyn, and served with the greatest distinction throughout the Mutiny. General Probyn writes of him: "He must have been in fifty fights; a braver man I never saw. He knew not what fear was, and delighted in danger. He was conspicuous for his gallantry on many occasions." For his Mutiny services Sardar Bishan Singh received the Orders of Merit and of British India; and he was shortly afterwards appointed Risaldar-Major of his regiment. He died in 1868. The Sardar had been in receipt of a salary of Rs. 4,800 per annum. He held a small *jagir* in *mauza* Samu, Gujrat, and a *muafi* of Rs. 125 in Kariala, Jhelum.

Sardar Bishan Singh's post of Risaldar-Major in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was given to his son Jawahir Singh, whose gallant conduct fully justified the particular distinction which had been shown to the family. He commenced service in 1856 as Jamadar, and was present with his regiment in the Bozdar expedition of 1857. Then he marched to Lucknow, and fought at the Relief and in the several general actions which resulted in the pacification of the Oudh Provinces. He was next engaged in the Kabul Khel expedition of 1859, and later on in the Jawaki campaign of 1877 and the Afghan War of 1878-80, including the actions of Takhtipul, Shahjui, Ahmad Khel, Urzu and Patkao Shana. His chargers were twice wounded with sword-cuts. He received the Order of British India, and after the Afghan War was given a grant of five hundred acres of land in the Gujrat district in proprietary right. He died in 1893, and his eldest son Hira Singh may now be regarded as head of the family.

Jawahir Singh's second son, Jagat Singh, held a commission in the 1st Bombay Lancers and since his retirement has been appointed manager of the Government Seed Farm at Sargodha. Another son, Gyan Singh, served in his father's regiment as Jamadar, and now manages the estate in the Gujrat district.

Jawahir Singh's brother, Ganda Singh, who managed the family property in Chotala, was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1894, and his son, Bhagat Singh, is now *lambardar* of Chotala, which is in the Jhelum tahsil. Another brother, Sobha Singh, was a Jamadar in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and died in 1901. His youngest son, Dharam Singh, is a candidate for a direct commission.

The family has no seat in Darbar at present.

BAWA GURBAKHSH SINGH BEDI.

- SAHIB SINGH (died 1834).
  - Bishan Singh (died 1839).
    - Atar Singh (died 1839).
      - Sampuran Singh.
        - Deva Singh.
        - Parduman Singh.
        - Uttam Singh.
      - Bawa Sir Khem Singh, K.C.I.E., (died 1904).
        - GURBAKHSH SINGH (BORN 1861).
          - Sujan Singh (died 1887).
          - Son (died 1888).
          - Surendra Singh (born 1897).
          - Daya Singh (born 1899).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1903).
        - Hara Singh (born 1866).
          - Jaswant Singh (born 1886).
          - Man Singh (born 1887).
          - Ikbal Singh (born 1889).
          - Son (died 1891).
        - Autar Singh (born 1875).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
        - Ujagar Singh (born 1879).
          - Sant Singh (born 1901).
        - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
        - Hardit Singh (born 1885).
          - Jagjit Singh (born 1905).
  - Tegh Singh.
  - Bikram Singh.
    - Suraj Singh.
    - Sujan Singh.

The early history of Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi's family will be found in the account of Bedi Sujan Singh of Una in the Horshiarpur district. Sahib Singh, Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh's great-great-grandfather, lived in Una, and during his life-time his eldest son, Bishan Singh, migrated to Jullundur in consequence of the number of his disciples in that neighbourhood, and he succeeded to the *jagirs* which Maharaja Ranjit Singh had granted to Sahib Singh.

The family is descended from Bawa Nanak, the great Guru of the Sikhs; and Gurbakhsh Singh, with the descendants of his uncle Sampuran Singh, is the representative of the elder branch of the family, as Sujan Singh of Una is of the younger. But Bikram Singh, in Maharaja Sher Singh's time, killed his nephew Atar Singh, father of

Sampuran Singh and Khem Singh, in battle, and took possession of the greater part of the estates; the latter being Bawa Gurbaksh Singh's father.

During the rebellion of 1848-49 Sampuran Singh and Khem Singh remained faithful to the Darbar, while Bikram Singh joined the rebels.

At annexation the brothers were found in possession of *jagirs* in the Jullundur Doab, valued at Rs. 12,725, and of others, valued at Rs. 15,000, in the present Montgomery district, then Pakpattan. The latter included two separate grants, *viz.*, twenty-seven villages in *Taluka* Basirpur, valued at Rs. 10,000, and fourteen villages in *Taluka* Hujra, valued at Rs. 5,000. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had given the great-grandfather of the brothers, *jagirs* in the Hujra *ilaka* to the extent of Rs. 30,000, which his son and grandson enjoyed; but Maharaja Nao Nihal Singh resumed all Hujra, and the Darbar after the Sutlej War re-granted only a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000. This was resumed, and the Basirpur *jagir* only allowed to the brothers in equal portions for their lives, one-half to descend to their heirs male in perpetuity.

In 1857 Khem Singh, when quite a young man, rendered good service to Government in the Montgomery district. He escorted treasure; he assisted in raising men, horse and foot; he took charge of the Jail during the withdrawal of the guards for the disarming of the company of Native Infantry stationed at Gugera; he accompanied the district authorities in almost all their expeditions against the insurgent tribes, and was always forward when there was fighting on hand. For these services he received at the time a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000, but he was subsequently further rewarded.

Bawa Khem Singh became, as he grew up by far the most noted and powerful spiritual guide among the Sikhs, and acquired wide authority throughout the whole of the Punjab west of the river Ravi from Multan to Peshawar. He invariably exerted his influence in promoting the ends of Government. In the matter of female education he was quite a pioneer, and afforded most valuable support to the movement, both by reason of his priestly character, which enabled him to overcome many prejudices, and by his personal exertions in establishing schools. The successful introduction of vaccination in the Western Punjab and in Peshawar was largely due to his energy. In 1878-79 he assisted in recruiting fifteen hundred Sikhs for the Punjab Frontier Force. And

he further set an excellent example in breaking up the waste tracts of the Montgomery district, and in inducing cultivators to settle down in that somewhat inhospitable and desolate part of the province. His estate of fourteen thousand acres in that district, acquired principally by purchase or under ordinary lease converted into a proprietary title, forms a standing illustration to the people of the successful application of private capital and individual energy in the face of unfavourable natural conditions.

In 1879 Bawa Khem Singh was selected for the honour of Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1882, in consideration of the services above-mentioned, a sum of Rs. 2,500 out of the life *jagir* held by him in the Jullundur district was released in perpetuity, and half of the land revenue of the Basirpur *ilaka*, amounting to Rs. 1,800, which was to have lapsed on his death, was declared heritable for two generations. The *jagirs* of Bawa Khem Singh stood as follows :—

	Rs.
(1). In perpetuity—	
One-fourth revenue of Basirpur *ilaka*, Montgomery district ...	1,800
Jagir in the Jullundur district	2,500
(2). For two lives, one-fourth revenue of Basirpur	1,800
(3). For life—	
Fluctuating revenue (due to canal irrigation) of half Basirpur *ilaka*	2,000
Jagir in Jullundur	2,675
Muafi in Hoshiarpur	150
Do. in Rawalpindi	82
Total	10,057

In 1887 Government sanctioned an additional culturable lease of nearly eight thousand acres of land in the Montgomery district in his favour. He was appointed a Magistrate of Montgomery in 1877, and an Honorary Munsif in the year following. He was for a term an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government; and was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1898.

Bawa Khem Singh most loyally offered his services on several occasions when the political necessities of the time led him to believe they might be of value to Government.

He died in 1904 and his eldest son, Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh is now the head of the family. Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh has been granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars, and has succeeded to his father's

jagirs, except the life *jagirs* which were resumed, but the whole of the rest of the landed property has been divided amongst all six sons according to the provisions of Sir Khem Singh's will. Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as well as of a first class Munsif. He resides at Kallar in Kahuta tahsil and is the spiritual leader of all the Sikhs west of the Ravi, especially of those of the Pothwar. His father's reputation for piety was tremendous and has, no doubt, in a measure descended to his son.

RAJA KARAM DAD KHAN, GAKHAR OF PHARWALA.

- SULTAN MUKARAB KHAN.
  - Sad-ullah Khan (died sonless).
  - Nadir Ali Khan (died sonless).
  - Mansur Khan.
    - Four generations.
  - Shadman Khan.
    - Raja Hayat-ullah Khan (died 1865).
      - RAJA KARAMDAD KHAN (BORN 1855).
        - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1881).
          - Ghulam Safdar (born 1906).
          - Ghulam Sadik (born 1902).
        - Karam Ali Khan (died 1894).
        - Husan Akhtar (born 1901).
    - Muhammad Ali Khan.
    - Kamal Khan (born 1828).
      - Allahdad Khan (born 1861).
      - Khudadad Khan (born 1870).
        - Abdullah Khan (born 1889).
        - Karam-ullah Khan (born 1891).
      - Yusaf Khan (born 1869).

No Punjab tribe is more frequently mentioned in Indian history than the Gakhars, who for many hundred years were the possessors of great power and a wide extent of country. The reason of their strength was that they were united among themselves. Not that their history does not contain many feuds and long continued contests between rival chiefs, but they at all times acknowledged some one chief as head of the tribe, and under him all the clans marched to battle against any external foe. It was their organization which enabled them to defeat Awans, Gujars, Khattars and Janjuahs, tribes always divided among themselves, and never able to combine, even against a common enemy. The Gakhars trace their descent from Kaigohar, a native of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultan Kaid, was a great and successful general, the conqueror of Badakhshan and a part of Tibet, which he held during his life and bequeathed to his son Sultan Tab. For seven generations the family ruled in Tibet, till Sultan Kab, the eighth in descent from Kaid, conquered Kashmir from Manawar Khan, whose daughter he married to his son Farukh. For thirteen generations the Gakhars held Kashmir, Farukh Amir, Mir Dad, Khair-ud-din, Goharganj, Nur-ud-din, Murad, Bakhtyar, Alam, Samand, Mahrab and Rustam ruling in succession. In this last reign the Kashmiris revolted and put Rustam to death, while

his son Kabil fled to the Court of Nasir-ud-din Subuktagin, who was then reigning in Kabul, 987 A. D. It is very difficult to ascertain how far this account of the Gakhar occupation of Tibet and Kashmir is true. It is certain that they overran Kashmir in very early days, and traces of them are still found to the north and west of that country, but there is no proof whatever that they founded a dynasty there. Indeed the names of their chiefs are fabulous. Several are Muhammadan names, *e. g.*, Khair-ud-din, Nur-ud-din, and at this time the Gakhars were certainly not converted to Islamism. Those Muhammadan histories, like Haidar Doghlat, the Hajnama, and Farishta, in which mention is made of the Gakhars, state that it was only in the thirteenth century that they embraced the true faith. Farishta indeed speaks of them in 1205 A. D. as savage barbarians, among whom prevailed female infanticide and polyandry, while they were bitter persecutors of Muhammadans and were only converted at the close of the reign of Muhammad Ghori. Had there been a dynasty of Muhammadan rulers in Kashmir for thirteen generations previous to 987 A. D., when Kabil fled to the court of Subuktagin, it is probable that Kashmir would not require to be re-converted to Islamism in 1327, as it certainly was during the reign of Shah Mir, otherwise known as Shams-ud-din. It may indeed be doubted whether the Gakhars are of Persian origin at all. The chief point in its favour is that, as a rule, the Gakhars are of the Shia sect, while all the other Muhammadan tribes of their part of the country are Sunis. It has again been thought that the Gakhars are a branch of the Gujar tribe; but this theory, which is supported by rather obscure philological argument, is not sufficiently interesting to be more than noticed here. As early as 682, according to Farishta, the Gakhars were resident in the Punjab, and about that year made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Afghans, who aided them against the Raja of Lahore. That the Gakhars were then resident on the Indus seems probable, though their own history contradicts it; but it is not likely that the Afghans, then new converts to Muhammadanism, fierce and enthusiastic, would have formed an alliance with an idolatrous tribe.*

* The early history of the Gakhars, as related by themselves, is necessarily given here. But it seems purely fabulous. The probability is they were emigrants from Khorasan or Afghanistan, and settled in the Punjab not later than 300 A.D. Raja Hodi, a Gakhar chief, is indeed said to have married the daughter of Risalu, the Rajput chief of Sialkot, and one of Salvahan's sixteen sons, who reigned about 120 A.D. This may be false, but it shows that the traditions of the country point to the Gakhars as having been long resident in the

Kabil Khan obtained employ under Subuktagin, and his second son, Gakhar Shah, from whom the tribe derived its name, accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India at the beginning of the eleventh century, and obtained leave to settle with his tribe, then very numerous, at Chana Punir, now Ram Kot, on the Jhelum. He soon became possessed of a wide extent of country, known as Pothwar, between the Jhelum and the Indus, and inhabited by the Khak, Kalu and Khair tribes. His son, Baj Khan, was a minor when his father died, and the widow ruled for some years with credit. Seogi, grandson of Gakhar Shah, was the ancestor of the Sagyal clan of tahsil Gujar Khan. His nephew Rajar Khan founded the village of Dangali, which became the head-quarters of the tribe. Dan was a demon or *jin*, who harassed the neighbouring country, and Rajar Khan determined to get rid of him. He called to his assistance a holy fakir, who stopped up every outlet of the haunted cave and then prepared to burn the demon. But he was not inclined to wait to be burnt, and making a hole, still visible, through the solid rock, he escaped. The name of the village, which was built on the spot, was given in remembrance of the demon and of his passage through the rock. Rajar Khan, died in 1160, and was succeeded by his son Sipher Khan, of whom there is nothing to record. Nang Khan, the next chief, conspired with Fidai Khan Khokhar to assassinate the Emperor Muhammad Ghori, whose General, Kutab-ud-din Aibak, had been sent against the Gakhars who were ravaging the country up to the walls of Lahore itself. They were defeated by Kutab-ud-din with great slaughter, and Nang Khan, thinking that the Emperor had determined on the annihilation of the tribe, planned his death. On the 14th of March 1206, Muhammad Ghori, marching towards Ghazni, encamped on the banks of the Indus. The night being warm, the '*kanats*' or screens which usually surrounded the royal tent had been raised, allowing the band of assassins to reach the tent door without detection. Here a sentry gave the alarm; but he was instantly stabbed to the heart, and the Gakhars entered the tent, where the Emperor was lying asleep, fanned by two slaves. They fell upon him and killed him, inflicting no fewer than twenty-two wounds. The guard hurried up,

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Punjab. Again, where Gakhar history makes the founder of the tribe to be an officer in Mahmud Shah's army, Farishta records that this very Mahmud was in 1008 attacked in the neighbourhood of Peshawar by a force of 30,000 Gakhars, who penetrated the Muhammadan camp, and were only repulsed with the greatest difficulty, Mahmud losing 5,000 men.

hearing the cries of the slaves; but it was too late to save their master, though most of the murderers were caught and put to death with various tortures. Lohar Khan, succeeded his father, and from the second son, Sahori Khan, have descended the Satwal and Lori Gakhars while the Sanal clan is from San Khan, the third son. Lohar Khan had no easy rule. In 1247 the Pothwar country was invaded by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, and, as a punishment for the assistance which the tribe had rendered to the Mughals in their invasion of 1241, he carried away as slaves several thousand Gakhars, men, women and children. Boja Khan, the nephew of Lohar Khan, rebelled against him, and set up an independent chiefship at Rohtas, where he founded the Bogial clan, which still inhabits Rohtas and Dumeli. The invasion of Timur or Tamerlane took place during the chiefship of Gul Muhammad, who died in 1403 A.D. His two immediate successors were not men of any note; but Jastar Khan,* brother of Pir Khan, is often mentioned in Muhammadan history as a brave and successful general. He overran Kashmir, and took prisoner Ala Shah, king of that country. Then, uniting with Malik Toghan, a Turki general, he seized Jullundur and marched towards Delhi. At Ludhiana he was attacked by the king's troops and defeated on the 8th October 1442, and retired to Rawalpindi, from whence he made attacks alternately on Lahore and Jammu, the Raja of which latter place, Rai Bhim, he defeated and killed, till 1453, when he died. Tatar Khan's rule was of short duration, for his nephew Hati Khan rebelled against him, captured and put him to death. His two sons were minors, and the Janjuah chief, Darwesh Khan, took the opportunity of recovering much of the country which the Gakhars had taken from his tribe. Hati Khan opposed him, but was defeated and compelled to fly to Basal, while his cousins Sarang Khan and Adam Khan escaped to Dangali, where the Janjuah army followed them. Hati Khan now collected his tribe and, attacking the Janjuah on their march, routed them with great slaughter. Babar Shah invaded India during the chiefship of Hati Khan, and in the Emperor's interesting autobiography is a notice of his contest with the Gakhar chief. He marched against Pharwala, the

* Jasrat Khan or Jasrat is mentioned as being a brother of Shaikha, who defended Talamba against Timur Shah. But the Gakhars never appear to have gone so far south as Talamba, which was probably defended by the Khatias, an ancient Rajput tribe inhabiting the lower part of the Bari Doab.

capital of the Gakhars, strongly situated in the hills, and captured it after a gallant resistance, Hati Khan making his escape from one gate of the town as the troops of Babar entered by another. Sultan Sarang was now of age, and finding that he could not oust his cousin by force of arms he procured his death by poison, and assumed the chiefship in 1525. He and his brother made their submission to Babar, and Adam Khan, with a Gakhar force, attended him to Delhi, and for this service the Pothwar country was confirmed to them by the Emperor. In 1541 Sher Shah, having driven the Emperor Humayun from India, built the famous fort of Rohtas, where he placed a garrison of twelve thousand men under his General Khawas Khan to hinder the exile's return. Sarang Khan, remembering the generous way in which he had been treated by Babar Shah, espoused the quarrel of his son, and kept the Rohtas garrison in a perpetual state of disquiet, driving off convoys, and wasting the country around the fort. On the death of Sher Shah in 1545 his son Salim Shah determined to punish the Gakhars and moved against them in force. Sarang Khan sued for peace, but all terms were refused, and his son Kamal Khan, sent to the imperial camp as an envoy, was thrown into chains. For two years, in the course of which Sultan Sarang and sixteen of his family fell in action, the Gakhars fought with varying success. In 1550 Prince Kamran, brother of Humayun, with whom he was at feud, and by whom he had just been expelled from Kabul, took refuge among them. The fort of Pharwala was often won and lost during these years of incessant war; but however many troops were sent against them, the Gakhar brave and united, held their own, and Salim Shah found it impossible to subdue them. In 1553 Prince Kamran who had again taken up arms against his brother, and who had been defeated near the Khyber fled to India and took refuge at the Court of Delhi. Salim Shah did not receive him with any favour, and the Prince then returned northward to his former host, Adam Khan, who had succeeded his brother Sarang Khan. This chief stained the Gakhar reputation for hospitality, and gave up his guest to Humayun, who put out his eyes, and two years later re-entered Delhi in triumph, attended by the Gakhar chief, who was richly rewarded for his treachery.

Sultan Sarang had left three sons, Kamal Khan, Said Khan and Alawal Khan; and with the wife of the latter Lashkar Khan, son of

Adam Khan, fell in love, and in order to obtain her put her husband to death. Kamal Khan was at Delhi when he heard the news of his brother's murder, and he complained to the Emperor Akbar, who had succeeded Humayun in 1556, and obtained a grant of half the territory of Adam Khan. This chief would not yield, and Kamal Khan attacked him, took him prisoner and hung him to satisfy his revenge. Kamal Khan did not long enjoy his triumph, and died in 1559. The Gakhar country now fell into a state of anarchy, and remained so for some years till the Emperor divided it between the rival chiefs.* To Jalál Khan, grandson of Adam Khan, he gave Dangali, with four hundred and fifty-four villages; to Mubarik Khan, son of Kamal Khan, Pharwala, with three hundred and thirty-three villages; Akbarabad, with two hundred and forty-two villages, he assigned to Shaikh Gauja, one of Adam Khan's younger sons; and Rawalpindi to Said Khan, the third son of Sarang Khan. Mubarak Khan died the year after this arrangement, and his son did not long survive him. Shadman Khan was an imbecile, and Pharwala was granted by the Emperor to Jalal Khan. The chief was a great warrior, and fought as an imperial general in Kohat, Bannu and Yusafzai, where he died at a great age in 1611. His son and grandson successively held rule, the latter dying in 1670. Allahdad Khan was, like Shadman of weak intellect; but he had a clever wife, who carried on affairs with spirit and success, till her son Dulu Murad Khan grew up and assumed the chiefship. He was renowned for his liberality, and on this account was named 'Lakhi' Dulu Khan. He died in 1726. Then succeeded Muazam Khan, who ruled thirteen years, and Sultan Mukarab Khan, the last independent Gakhar chief. In his days the Gakhar power was greater than it had perhaps ever been before. He defeated the Yusafzai Afghans and Jang Kuli Khan of Khatak, and captured Gujrat, overrunning the Chib country as far north as Bhimbar. He joined Ahmad Shah on his several Indian expeditions, and was treated by him with the greatest consideration, being confirmed in the possession of his large territories, which extended from the Chenab to the Indus. At length, in 1765, Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, the powerful Sikh chief, marched from Lahore, with a large force, against him. Mukarab Khan fought a battle outside the walls of

* About this time Fateh Khan, a grandson of Sarang Khan, emigrated to Hazara, where he founded the village of Khanpur. He was the ancestor of Rajas Firoz Khan and Jahandad Khan.

Gujrat, but was defeated and compelled to retire across the Jhelum, giving up his possessions in the Jech Doab. His power being thus broken, the rival chiefs of his own tribe declared against him; and Himat Khan of Dumeli took him prisoner by treachery and put him to death, himself assuming the headship of the tribe. The two elder sons of Mukarab Khan took Pharwala, the two younger Dangali; but they quarrelled among themselves, and Sardar Gujar Singh seized every thing, with the exception of Pharwala, which was divided among the brothers. Sad-ullah Khan and Nadir Ali Khan died without male issue, and Mansur Khan and Shadman Khan succeeded to their shares, which they held till 1818, when Anand Singh Thepuria, grandson of the famous Milkha Singh of Rawalpindi, seized their whole estates and reduced them to absolute poverty, though the family was in 1826 allowed some proprietary rights in Pharwala. During Sikh days there is no history of the Gakhars to record. They were ground by the exactions of men like Budh Singh Sindhanwalia and Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, the latter of whom threw Shadman Khan and Madat Khan, second son of Mansur Khan, into prison, where they miserably perished. Raja Hayat-ullah Khan, the eldest son of Shadman Khan, was also for twelve years a prisoner in the hands of the Sikhs, and was only released in 1847 through the action of Captain Abbott. He did excellent service in Hazara and at Multan in 1848-49, and also in 1857, when Murree was attacked by the Dhunds. A pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum was granted to him in 1849 in consideration of his having been dispossessed of his patrimony by the Sikh Government, and he sat in the Viceregal Darbar held at Lahore in 1864 as head of the Rawalpindi Gakhars. He died in 1865.

Raja Karamdad Khan is the present head of the Admal family, or descendants of Sultan Adam. This family is the chief branch of the Gakhar tribe and its members claim that they alone are entitled to be addressed as "Raja," other Gakhars being addressed as "Mirza." Karamdad Khan was eight years old when his father died, and at the age of eighteen he entered the 10th Infantry as Jamadar. He became a Subadar, but resigned the service in 1881, and has since lived at the old fort at Pharwala, which with a number of cash grants and a little land is practically all that remains of the ancient Gakhar kingdom. Raja Karamdad Khan is the second Provincial Darbari of the Rawalpindi

district, and exercises civil powers in the Kahuta tahsil. He is also Sub-Registrar, and enjoys a life pension of Rs. 800 per annum in addition to his share of the family cash-grants. He has also a grant on the Jhelum Canal. His eldest son, Sultan Ali Khan, is a Jamadar in the army.

In consideration of the ancient descent of the Admal family, grants consisting of one-fourth of the revenue of thirty-four villages in the Kahuta tahsil amounting to Rs. 1,500 per annum, were sanctioned in specified share in favour of the surviving descendants of Mansur Khan and Shadman Khan in 1879, and the value of these has been increased by recent settlement operations to Rs. 2,532. The principal holders of these *inams* are Raja Karamdad Khan, whose share is Rs. 744 per annum, and the descendants of his uncle Kamal Khan, and of Raja Fateh Ali Khan and Madat Khan. Raja Bagh Bahar Khan, son of Sharif Khan, and great-grandson of Mansur Khan, enjoys a share amounting to Rs. 162 per annum of these *chaharami inams*. He has in addition a mutiny pension of Rs. 60 per annum for life. He is a Naib-tahsildar in the Settlement Department..

Other members of the Pharwala clan who deserve mention are Mirza Muhammad Akbar of Kaniat, who is a *zaildar* and Dilawar Khan, grandson of Mirza Hashmat Ali Khan of Nara, who has been made *inamdar* and enjoys a cash allowance of Rs. 100 per annum for life.

Some mention may also be made of other members of the tribe in the Rawalpindi district, though not of the Pharwala clan. Ali Bahadur Khan of the Maniandа is a retired Inspector of Police, who in 1880 succeeded his father Fazldad Khan, who was also in the Police. His younger brother Rahim Ali is a *zaildar*. They are Admals. Ali Akbar Khan, *zaildar* of Saidpur, is chief of the Sarangal Gakhars in the Rawalpindi district. The Sarangal family is that to which the Gakhar of Khanpur in Hazara belong. They are of the royal blood, being descended from Sultan Sarang, the Gakhar king whose tomb is at Rawat. Ali Akbar Khan is the son of Shahwali Khan, a very well known man, who displayed loyalty to the British in troubled times. His son enjoys a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 300 per annum, the revenue of a whole village in Rawalpindi tahsil being assigned to him.

Ali Akbar Khan, *zaildar* of Sang, is head of the Firozal family, which claims descent froms Malik Firoz, who succeeded Malik Gul

Muhammad as chief in the fifteenth century. The members of this family have good estates and many of them are in Government service, chiefly in the army.

The social standing of the Gakhars is very high, and they give their daughters in marriage outside the tribe only to Sayads. They take military service freely and make excellent soldiers, especially in the cavalry. Unfortunately they consider agriculture as an occupation derogatory to their royal descent and are indolent and incompetent cultivators. Hence it is not surprising that they are generally in debt and that their wealth is continually diminishing.

But, however great may have been the reverses of the Gakhars, they have lost neither pride nor courage. They have been crushed by the Sikhs, a people of yesterday; but there may still be seen in the chivalrous bearing of a Gakhar gentleman some remembrance of the days when Pharwala was an asylum for all who were oppressed, and of the wars in which his ancestors fought on equal terms with the Emperors of Delhi.

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH, CHACHI.

- RAM BHAJ.
  - Sardar Sir Nihal Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1873).
    - S. Amrik Singh (died 1895).
    - Gopal Singh (died 1880).
      - S. Tek Singh (died 1903).
        - SARDAR GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1891).
        - Makhan Singh (born 1895).
      - Amar Singh (died 1905).
        - Ajab Singh (born 1897).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1902).
    - Charat Singh (died 1905).
      - Sant Singh (born 1887).
      - Dayal Singh (born 1890).
      - Sri Guru Ram Singh (died 1887).
    - Ram Singh (died 1892).
    - Udham Singh (died 1905).

The family of Sardar Gurdit Singh is of the Saini Khatri caste, and has for seven generations been resident at Rawalpindi. His great-great-grandfather was a trader, by name Ram Bhaj.

His great-grandfather Nihal Singh, in 1830, married the only daughter of Sardar Gurmukh Singh Chachi. This chief was the son of Sardar Fateh Singh, who, with his brother Sher Singh, was killed in the Kashmir campaign. Sardar Gurmukh Singh succeeded to his father's *jagir*, but died in 1829; soon after which Nihal Singh married his daughter, and was allowed to take the name of Chachi, and succeeded to his father-in-law's *jagir* at Chakori, worth Rs. 2,000.

In 1846, after the Sutlej campaign, Nihal Singh received the title of Sardar, and was appointed, on the part of the Darbar, to attend on the Agent to the Governor-General at Lahore as a kind of Aid-de-Camp, with a contingent of eight sowars. His services in this post were valuable, and, without in any way compromising the interests of his own Government, he rendered prompt and friendly assistance to the English authorities. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out Sardar Nihal Singh remained loyal, though surrounded by strong temptations. From his close connection with the English Resident he could have supplied the rebels with information most important to them, but on no occasion did he violate the confidence placed in him. His exertions to complete the

supply of carriage for the siege train of Multan were great, and were acknowledged by Sir Robert Napier. His conduct irritated the rebels, who burnt his house and plundered his property at Rawalpindi, and treated with severity those members of his family who fell into their hands.

On the annexation of the Punjab the *jagir* of Rs. 5,978, which he had received from Raja Lal Singh in 1846, was maintained to him for life, and the old Chakori *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 was upheld in perpetuity. Instead of his contingent of eight horsemen being dispensed with, and the *jagir* which he had held for its maintenance being resumed, it was continued to him as a special favour, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,000 a year. In 1853 the Sardar became involved in some pecuniary difficulties, and the Government was pleased to reduce the contingent from eight to four horsemen. In this same year there occurred a petty insurrection in the Rawalpindi district. Sardar Nihal Singh was at home at the time, and immediately offered his services to the Commissioner, who sent him to the insurgents to endeavour to induce them to surrender. They, however, seized him, treated him with some indignity, and kept him a prisoner for several days.

During the critical days of 1857, Sardar Nihal Singh, who felt that active and zealous loyalty was better than mere abstinence from rebellion, remained in close attendance on the Chief Commissioner. His advice and the information he at this time supplied were particularly valuable. It was mainly through his assistance that the Chief Commissioner raised the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and selected for service so many of the old Sikh officers who had in former days fought gallantly against us.

When the wild Muhammadan tribes of Gugera rebelled, Sardar Nihal Singh was sent to the scene of action. He was engaged in several skirmishes with the insurgents, and in one of them received a severe wound in the knee.

For his services Nihal Singh received, in October 1858, a present of Rs. 10,000 and an additional *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 to descend to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity on condition of active loyalty. The remaining four horsemen of his contingent were also dispensed with.

Sir Lepel Griffin in 1864 wrote of him : " For eighteen years Sardar Nihal Singh has served the British Government well and faithfully.

He has not cared, in times of political difficulty, to count the cost of his loyalty. He has never hesitated or wavered when the sky has been dark, uncertain on which side his personal interests would be most secure; but has ever been most zealous in his loyalty, and most unremitting in his exertions, when men of less courage and honesty have stood aloof."

In 1862 Sardar Nihal Singh was made a *Jagirdar* Magistrate, and in the same year Rs. 10,000 of his *jagir* were, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, released in perpetuity. In June 1866 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He died in 1873.

The Sardar's pecuniary difficulties have been already alluded to: these increased as years passed by. But in 1869 the Government of India sanctioned a loan of a lakh of rupees, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, in order to relieve him of the pressure of the heavy incumbrances which were weighing him down. In 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, the remission of Rs. 8,000 from the residue of the debt was sanctioned. And in 1880 the loan was finally liquidated by the Sardar's heirs.

Sardar Amrik Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Nihal Singh, succeeded his father as a Provincial Darbari. In 1857 he raised a body of mounted police and took them to Oudh, where they did excellent service. He served in the Province as a Tahsildar.

Of his brothers Gopal Singh was a Deputy Inspector of Police. Charat Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Ram Singh was a Subadar in the 30th Punjab Infantry, afterwards an Inspector of Police in Burmah, and finally took service with the Maharaja of Jammu. Udham Singh was Sub-Registrar in the Sialkot district. They are all now dead.

As above stated, a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 10,000 was granted to Sardar Nihal Singh; and, in accordance with his wishes, the law of primogeniture was declared applicable to it, subject to the condition that one-third of the revenue is held in trust by the holder of the *jagir* for the support of the younger members of the family. Owing to settlement operations, of which the family reap the benefit, the value of the *jagir* has increased to Rs. 12,890, of which Rs. 6,000 represent the revenue of eight villages in the Rawalpindi district, and Rs 6,890 of eleven villages in Gujrat.

Sardar Amrik Singh held for life a separate *jagir* in the Gujrat and Gujranwala districts, originally valued at Rs. 650, and now worth Rs. 462, which was transferred to him in 1840 under deed of gift by his grandmother Mai Devi, widow of Sardar Gurmukh Singh Chachi. Amrik Singh died childless in 1895, and there was a dispute over the succession. Sardar Tek Singh, however, was declared the head of the family and succeeded to the *jagirs* on the conditions mentioned in the above paragraph, having, in addition, to pay his uncle's widow Rs. 150 per mensem and also the expenses of the *dharamsala* at Rawalpindi. Sardar Tek Singh died in 1903, and his eldest son, Gurdit Singh, now represents the family. His *jagir* is worth over Rs. 12,000.

Connected with this family by marriage was Harsa Singh, at one time Jamadar of Orderlies attached to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab. He commenced service on the staff of Sir F. Currie in the days of the Residency, and was afterwards a personal orderly of Sir Henry Lawrence. During the Mutiny he served with the Guides as Dafadar, and fought well before Delhi and Lucknow. He was beside John Nicholson when that brave man received his death wound. Harsa Singh's gallant and faithful services were attested by the letters of many distinguished officials who have known him. His only son, Wazir Singh, was taken by Cavagnari to Kabul, and there shared his master's fate.

SOHAN SINGH.

- **SADHU SINGH** (died 1798).
  - **Budha Singh** (died 1841).
    - **S. Nand Singh** (died 1871).
      - **S. Sujan Singh, Rai Bahadur** (died 1901).
        - **Hardit Singh** (died 1904).
          - **SOHAN SINGH** (BORN 1894).
          - **Mohan Singh** (born 1897).
        - **Gurdit Singh** (born 1871).
    - **Gurmukh Singh.**
      - **Kishan Singh** (dead).
        - **Narayan Singh** (born 1858).
          - **Sant Singh** (born 1880).
          - **Jai Singh** (born 1890).
    - **S. Makhan Singh** (died 1874).
      - **Hari Singh** (died 1867).
    - **Sundar Singh** (died 1892).
      - **Sham Singh** (born 1843).
        - **Atar Singh** (died 1902).
        - **Amar Singh** (born 1890).
        - **Harbans Singh** (born 1895).
        - **Sri Ranbir Singh** (born 1906).
    - **Bhagwan Singh.**
      - **Hukam Singh** (dead).
    - **S. Kirpal Singh, R.B.** (died 1894).

Since the foundation of the present town of Rawalpindi in 1766 by Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria, the family of Sardar Sujan Singh have occupied a prominent position among its citizens, and have generally taken large contracts or farming leases under the ruling Power. Thus, Sadhu Singh was entrusted by Sardar Milkha Singh with the duty of providing rations for the Sikh troops, and Budha Singh was employed in superintending the revenue collections. The latter also was appointed to assist General Ventura, who was sent in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to assess a portion of the district, and for his services on that occasion he was rewarded by the grant of a share in the octroi collections.

Nand Singh, commonly called Sardar Nand Singh, held office under Diwan Kishan Kaur when the latter was appointed Sardar of Rawalpindi in 1841, and accompanied the Diwan to Batala in 1848. About this time the village of Misriot in the Rawalpindi tahsil was granted to

him in lieu of the share of the octroi duties. At annexation Nand Singh and Makhan Singh held several villages in *jagir*, besides a considerable cash assignment; but they took part against the Government in Sardar Chatar Singh's rebellion, and lost all but the village of Misriot, yielding Rs. 200.

Sardar Nand Singh was at home in 1853 when Nadir Khan Gakhar attempted to raise an insurrection in favour of a pretended Prince, Pashaura Singh, and was sent by the Commissioner, with Sardar Nihal Singh Chachi, to the insurgents to endeavour to induce them to surrender. The Sardars were, however, detained and sent off under escort towards the Hazara district. They escaped with difficulty, and then assisted the Commissioner in capturing Nadir Khan, who was afterwards hanged.

In 1857 Nand Singh and his brother Makhan Singh showed, by their conspicuous loyalty, an earnest desire to serve the Government, and did all in their power to assist the local officers by giving valuable information at critical moments and keeping them acquainted generally with the public feeling. On the outbreak at Murree both Nand Singh and Makhan Singh made themselves useful. Nand Singh was also of great use to the Chief Commissioner; he visited every cantonment between Rawalpindi and Phillour and sent accurate accounts of the state of feeling among the native troops. In no one case were the facts afterwards found to be at variance with his reports. The village of Misriot was continued as a reward to Nand Singh and his heirs male in perpetuity, while Mauza Katarian, valued at Rs. 300, was released to him for life, half to be resumed at his death, and the other half to descend to his heirs male in perpetuity. Makhan Singh received a pension of Rs. 200.

Nand Singh was a Provincial Darbari. He always showed great public spirit and enterprise, and constructed several works of public utility, including the Sarai at Sangjani, for which his son Sujan Singh received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,500 from the Lieutenant-Governor at the Darbar held at Hassan Abdal in 1873.

Sardar Sujan Singh followed in his father's footsteps, and raised himself to a high social position by his energy of character. He held most important contracts for the supply of grain, fodder and fuel for the Afghan campaign of 1880. The complete way in which he carried

out his work, often under great difficulties, was warmly acknowledged by the authorities. He built a splendid public market in the Rawalpindi cantonment at his own expense, and otherwise showed himself thoroughly public spirited. The title of Sardar was conferred on him by the Viceroy in 1888, and that of Rai Bahadur in 1889. He died in 1901, and his son Hardit Singh inherited all his property. Hardit Singh died in 1904 leaving two sons, Sohan Singh and Mohan Singh, both minors. Sohan Singh, the elder son, has succeeded to the *jagirs* of Misriot and Katarian, but the rest of the property has been entered up in the names of both brothers. The estate is under the Court of Wards, and the brothers are being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Among the other members of the family, Sardar Kirpal Singh, uncle of Sujan Singh, also distinguished himself. He was employed in various capacities by the Sikh and British Governments, and was at one time a Tahsildar in the Rawalpindi district. He resigned this appointment in 1868, and afterwards took an active part with Sardar Sujan Singh in various business undertakings. From 1873 until his death in 1894 he was a member of the Municipal Committee, and for some years acted as an Honorary Magistrate. He was honoured in 1889 with the title of Rai Bahadur.

BAWA NAROTAM SINGH.

BAWA KHUSHAL SINGH
(died 1858)
- Bawa Atar Singh (died 1878).
  - Bawa Hardit Singh (died 1870).
    - Sher Singh (born 1852).
      - Budh Singh (born 1885).
  - Bawa Hari Singh (died 1885).
    - BAWA NAROTAM SINGH (BORN 1858).
    - Jagat Singh (born 1861).
      - Harcharn Singh (born 1895).
      - Autar Singh (died 1902).
      - Balwant Singh (died 1908).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1905).
    - Bishan Singh (born 1864).
    - Amrik Singh (died 1903).
    - Haria Singh (born 1878).
      - Arjun Singh (born 1907).
  - Bawa Harnam Singh (died 1862).
    - Narayan Singh (dead).

This family is of the Bhala Khatri caste, descended from the brother of Amar Das, the third Sikh Guru, formerly of the Gurdaspur district. Bawa Mushtak Singh, brother of Khushal Singh, migrated to Rawalpindi in the time of Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria, and received from him considerable grants of land. Bawa Khushal Singh followed his brother to Rawalpindi, and established a Gurdwara at Saidpur, also called Ramkund. When Bawa Mushtak Singh died, his nephew, Bawa Atar Singh, occupied the *Gadi* at Rawalpindi, while Bawa Khushal Singh remained in service at the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. The latter had a great reputation as a Guru, and was generally known as Bawa Bishan.

At the commencement of the British rule Bawa Khushal Singh held *jagirs* in Rawalpindi estimated to yield Rs. 2,580, besides rent-free grants in Hazara, of which the annual revenue was put down at Rs. 1,500, and some petty holdings in Peshawar. But in Sardar Chatar Singh's rebellion of 1848, he did not use the great influence which he then undoubtedly possessed with the Sikhs in support of the new Government, pursuing a trimming course, and lending countenance to the rebel party without giving them open aid. Most of his *jagirs* were therefore resumed; but as he was then seventy-four years old, and was looked up to with veneration by the people, the villages of Dhok

Hayat and Dhok Nur and some land near Rawalpindi, yielding in all Rs. 640 per annum, were released to him as a compassionate grant for life; half to be continued to his son Atar Singh, who was not supposed to have been in any way leagued with the rebels. On a separate investigation made into the *jagirs* held by Bawa Atar Singh, the village of Shahar Rai Charagh, estimated to yield Rs. 375, was released for the life of Atar Singh, on the understanding that he would not be entitled to the pension originally proposed for him.

In 1857 Bawa Khushal Singh, with his son and grandsons, remained in attendance on the Deputy Commissioner and behaved loyally. They raised a troop of cavalry, the command of which was given to Bawa Hardit Singh, and the latter rendered faithful service against the wild tribes of the Gugera district, showing conspicuous personal gallantry on more than one occasion.

In 1866 Bawa Atar Singh obtained a reconsideration of the terms on which his *jagirs* were held; and the grants mentioned above as yielding Rs. 640, but then assessed at Rs. 401, were released in perpetuity to him and his descendants, subject to the condition that the estate should descend integrally to the most eligible of the holder's sons; while the village of Shahar Rai Charagh, then valued at Rs. 350 was released to Bawa Atar Singh for life, descending on his death to those of his heirs not in possession of the other holdings..

Bawa Atar Singh died in 1878, and his rent-free tenures descended according to the terms above-mentioned; the grants in Dhok Hayat, Dhok Nur and Rawalpindi, amounting to Rs. 400, falling to Bawa Hari Singh, and the village of Shahar Rai Charagh, now assessed at Rs. 540, to the sons of Hardit Singh and Harnam Singh.

Bawa Hari Singh, who was admitted to the Viceregal Darbar of 1864 as the representative of the family, was an energetic member of the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee, and also sat on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. He died in 1885, and his eldest son, Narotam Singh, was allowed to succeed to his seat in Divisional Darbars.

After the Mutiny Bawa Hardit Singh joined the Police Department, and did good service as an Inspector at Patna, where he died. His son, Bawa Sher Singh is a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.

THE DHUND TRIBE.

The Dhunds inhabit a portion of the hills to the north of the Rawalpindi district between Hazara and the sanitarium of Murree. There is no evidence that the tribe is of Hindu origin, and it is more likely that like their neighbours the Tarins, the Dilazaks and Gakhars, they emigrated to Hazara from the north-west. But they have no doubt themselves upon the point, and trace their genealogy to Abbas, the paternal uncle of the prophet Muhammad. From this ancestor the Daudpotras of Bahawalpur also claim descent, and the pretensions of both tribes are equally ridiculous. One of the traditions of the Dhunds seems to point to a Central Asian origin. It is stated that Takht Khan, one of the tribe, married the sister of Timur or Tamerlane, and accompanied him to Delhi. There Takht Khan remained, and his descendants after him, till the reign of Shah Jahan, when Zorab Khan, who had no children born to him in Delhi, thought that he might be more fortunate in his native country, and set out to return there. He reached the little village of Darankot, some three miles from Kahuta in Rawalpindi, where a son, Jai Khan, was born to him. Jai Khan himself had twenty-two sons, from four of whom have descended the Jadwal, Dhund, Surara and Tanauli tribes. Of these, Khalura or Kulu Rai was the ancestor of the Dhunds. He was directed by the Emperor to go to Kashmir and bring to reason the Governor, who was in open rebellion. He set off with Dhurma, the son of Manakari, both armed with bows and arrows. By slaying a notorious man-eating tiger, which according to tradition was then ravaging the country, they managed to win the approbation of the Nawab, and the two friends left Kashmir with valuable presents, and each taking with him as his wife a daughter of the Nawab. By his Kashmir wife Khalura had two sons, Kund Khan and Kor Khan, from the former of whom have descended the Dhunds. By another wife of the Khatwal tribe he had two sons, Baz Khan and Burcha Khan. The Dhunds remained in Hazara for six generations, and then spread over the hill country, occupying Kahuta, Murree and Dewal.

From an illegitimate son of Khalura the Satis, inhabiting the same country, are said to have sprung, though they themselves deny any connection with the Dhunds, whose bitter enemies they are. The

Dhunds have ever been a lawless, untractable race, but their courage is not equal to their disposition to do evil.

Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1837 almost exterminated them. They, the Satis and several other mountain tribes, had taken the opportunity of the repulse of the Sikhs at Jamrud and the death of Sardar Hari Singh to rise in revolt. Their country had been made over to Gulab Singh, and when he had reduced Yusafzai to something like order he marched with twenty thousand men, regulars and irregulars, to crush the revolt in the Murree and Hazara hills. At first the insurgents were successful. Under the leadership of Shamas Khan, a Sudhan, who had been a confidential follower of Raja Dhian Singh, the whole country had risen, and all the hill forts of the Jammu Raja had fallen into their hands. But Gulab Singh bided his time. He made Kahuta his head-quarters, and very soon his promises and his bribes brought disunion into the hostile camp. When he had so worked upon the chiefs that none knew whom to trust, he marched into the hills, burning the crops and the villages as he advanced, and offering a reward of a rupee for the head of every man, woman or child connected with the insurgents. The wretched people, divided among themselves, and confounded by this display of ferocity in their enemy, made little resistance. They were hunted down like wild beasts in every direction, and massacred without pity, men and women alike. At length Gulab Singh ordered the women to be spared and kept as prisoners with the army, and there was soon to be seen following each division a troop of half-clothed starving females, driven like cattle by day, and at night penned in a thorn enclosure, and exposed to the utmost brutality of the soldiery. Only a few hundred of these women out of several thousand reached Jammu. These, with the exception of a few of the handsomest reserved for Gulab Singh's *zenana* were sold as slaves. It is said, though the statement may be an exaggeration, that twelve thousand of the Dhunds, Satis and Sudhans perished in this hill campaign. Certain it is that some parts of the hills, before well peopled and fertile, became as a desert; men were not left sufficient to till the fields; and a famine the next year swept off many of the miserable survivors of Gulab Singh's revenge.

This terrible punishment was, however, soon forgotten by the Dhunds. In September 1857, thinking a time favourable for revolt

had arrived, they conspired with the Kharals and their kinsmen of Hazara, and planned an attack on the hill station of Murree. But warning had been received in time of the proposed attack, and when the enemy, three hundred strong, advanced on the night of the 2nd of September expecting an easy victory and abundant spoil, they were surprised and driven back, and the next day, on the arrival of troops from Rawalpindi, the Dhund country to the north-west of Murree was entered and eleven villages of the rebels burnt; while fifteen of the ringleaders, who were subsequently captured, suffered death.

The only man of any consideration among the Dhunds was Mansabdar Khan, who held a *jagir* of Rs. 1,080. He was a Tahsildar in the province until 1887. On his death in 1903 three-fourths of the *jagir* was resumed, and the remaining fourth descended to his eldest son, Sikandar Khan, who is now a Naib-Tahsildar in the Amritsar district, and a Divisional Darbari for the Rawalpindi district. He is in no sense a chief and has no influence in the tribe, whose ideas are extremely democratic.

THE MUHIYAL TRIBE.*

Mention may here be made of another tribe: consisting of seven branches, Datt, Chhibbar, Vaid, Bali, Mohan, Lau and Bhimwal, the Muhiyals are mostly found in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. They have been hereditary agriculturists from time immemorial, and though Brahman by origin, lay no claim to the priestly function, and despise the life of indolence led by the ordinary Brahman. They are an enterprising and spirited race, and their loyalty and devotion to duty in the past have been recognized by the Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh rulers of the Punjab by the grant of large *jagirs* of land, which their descendants are still enjoying. Under the British Government also many Muhiyals are found occupying positions of trust and distinction. They have contributed many good soldiers and civil officers to the service of Government.

The Muhiyals claim to have exercised, at various times and places, sovereignty over wide areas. Thus the Datts believe that at one time their ancestors established a dynasty in Arabia, and later at Kabul, where it is known that a Brahman dynasty reigned from A. D. 860 to A. D. 950. The Chhibbars again claim to have ruled at Bhera, which is still the residence of several Muhiyals, and which is said to have been known as *Chhibbaran-di-rajdhani.*

* This note was written by Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S.

GANESH DASS OF SAIDPUR.

- BINDRABAN.
  - Mani Ram.
    - Magar Mal (died 1842).
      - Mast Ram (died 1870).
      - Ratan Chand (died 1864).
        - Katasi Ram (died 1858).
        - Bishan Das (died 1889).
          - Thakur Das (died 1889).
          - Parma Nand (born 1865).
          - Chet Ram (died 1907).
            - Ram Saran (died 1894).
            - GANESH DAS (BORN 1895).
          - Tulsi Das (died 1883).
          - Pirthi Chand (died 1885).
          - Bhola Ram (born 1888).
      - Brahm Das (died 1874).
  - Dhani Ram (died 1853).

Saidpur is said to have been named after Said Khan, the third son of Sultan Sarang Khan Gakhar, to whom the Emperor Akbar gave Rawalpindi when he divided the Gakhar country among the rival chiefs, and this same Said Khan brought an ancestor of the family from Lora, a village in tahsil Haripur, made him his *mashir* or councillor, and gave him the farm of certain villages. The Chaudhri continued to act as *mashir*, and received rent-free grants from the Gakhars, which were maintained in their favour by the Sikhs ; and in this manner and by money-lending they acquired considerable influence and wealth.

At annexation Chaudhri Ratan Chand represented the family in Saidpur, and in 1853 he rendered valuable service by procuring the release of Sardar Nihal Singh Chachi and of Nand Singh from Nadir Khan Gakhar when the latter had attempted to raise an insurrection and had seized the Sardar who had been sent by the Commissioner to induce him to surrender. In 1857 Ratan Chand and his nephew Gurdas Mal showed their loyalty by warning the authorities of the attack which the Dhunds were about to make on Murree. Their services were commended by the local authorities, and Ratan Chand received a *jagir* of Rs. 400, of which half was for his life, and the remainder, in *Mauza* Bechu, in perpetuity ; while Gurdas Mal was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 100 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 200.

Ratan Chand died in 1864, and his son Bishan Das was admitted to his seat in Provincial Darbar in 1864. He succeeded to his father's *jagir*, and held a prominent position in the district. He was an active member of the District Board, and rendered valuable assistance in the spread of education, the promotion of horse-breeding, and other matters connected with the public welfare. He died in 1889 and his son Chet Ram who succeeded him died in 1907, leaving a son Ganesh Das who is still a minor.

KHAN SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, SAGRI, OF MAKHAD.

- GHAZI KHAN.
  - Karam Khan.
    - Abbas Khan.
    - Malik Najam.
  - Haidar Khan.
    - Daria Khan.
      - Shahan Shah.
        - Zahid Khan.
          - Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1861).
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1887).
              - Fakir Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
                - KHAN SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1877).
                  - Sher Ahmad Khan (born 1898).
              - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1853).
                - Two sons.
              - Pir Muhammad Khan (died 1888).
                - Three sons.
              - Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1860).
                - Four sons.

Sher Muhammad Khan is the head of the Sagri Pathans of Makhad, and claims relationship with members of the family who were chiefs before Ghulam Mustafa Khan, his great-grandfather.

Abbas Khan expelled the last chief of the family of Shadi Khan in the time of Ahmad Shah Durani, and ruled as Khan at Makhad, his brother Najam officiating as his deputy at Shakardara on the Kohat side of the Indus, with the title of Malik. Daria Khan, Ghulam Mustafa Khan's great-grandfather, appears to have been a man of some importance, as is evidenced by a *sanad* and title which he received from Ahmad Shah; but nothing is known of his children till we come to Ghulam Mustafa Khan, who ousted the descendants of Abbas Khan in the first quarter of the last century and was leader of the clan at annexation.

In the time of the Durani Kings, Sagri Khan paid no revenue beyond an annual tribute of eighty fat-tailed sheep. He had, however to furnish eighty sowars for the King's service, when required. Later on the Sikhs put a cash settlement on the Rawalpindi lands, leaving

one-eighth of the revenue as an allowance to the chief. The revenue, of which he thus received one-eighth, included the customs duties, the income from gold washings in the river Indus and the tolls levied at the Mákhad ferry.

At annexation the customs duties were abolished, and Government, by way of compensation and for the loss of power to which the chief had to submit, granted to Ghulam Mustafa Khan and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity one-fourth of the land revenue of Makhad and of the proceeds of the gold washings and ferry, instead of the one-eighth which he had hitherto enjoyed.

In 1848-49 Ghulam Mustafa Khan was conspicuous for the fidelity with which he adhered to the British. He resisted all attempts of the Sikh and Afghan leaders to win him over; and he not only maintained himself in Makhad and Shakardara, but also succeeded in an attack on the fort of Jabi, then garrisoned by the Sikh insurgents. He lived till 1861; but during the latter years of his life his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan took an active part in the management of family affairs. He was as loyal as his father had been, and in 1857 placed a body of his followers, horse and foot, at the disposal of the District Officer. He was one of the three great landed proprietors of Rawalpindi who were exempt from most of the provisions of the Arms Act as "great Sardars and *Jagirdars* of the Punjab." His influence was always exercised in the interests of Government; and as Makhad lies on the bank of the Indus, in the extreme south-west corner of the district, and is not easily accessible, his assistance was often of great value. He managed several *rakhs* on behalf of Government on favourable terms, and helped to supply fuel for the Indus Flotilla when steamers navigated the Indus as far as Makhad. Unfortunately he had exaggerated ideas of his rights and authority, and was generally engaged in feuds with the Shakardara Maliks on the Kohat side of the river; with the Parachas of Makhad, traders whose transactions extend to Turkistan and the Khanates; and, more recently, with his undutiful younger sons. He was entrusted with magisterial powers for some years, and when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca these were temporarily conferred on his eldest son, Fakir Muhammad Khan; but the latter made himself unpopular with the people generally, and his father being old and infirm the exercise of the powers was discontinued.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan died in 1887 leaving four sons: two, Fakir Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, by a lady of equal rank with himself; and two, Sultan Muhammad Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan, by a woman of inferior position. In accordance with the family custom, the *jagir* descends to a single select member, subject to the power of fixing suitable allowances, in case of necessity, for the junior members.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan during his lifetime had obtained the recognition by Government of his eldest son Fakir Muhammad Khan as his successor; and he made separate provisions for his sons by the second wife, and obliged them to live in Shakardara. There thus arose a violent quarrel between Fakir Muhammad, his father, and his uterine brother on one side, and his two half brothers on the other. This quarrel unfortunately continued amongst the brothers for many years.

The one-fourth of the land revenue of Makhad was estimated at the time of the grant in 1850 to amount to Rs. 672 per annum, but the assessments of the seven villages comprised in the Makhad *ilaka* were afterwards increased at the revision of the settlement, and the allowance amounted to Rs. 1,570. The villages are Ingra, Rukwan, Kani, Makhad, Naka, Nara and Hadowali.

The Khan of Makhad is also *Jagirdar* of Shakardara in the Kohat district, and receives one-fourth of the income derived from grazing in *rakh* Topi, which was formerly included in *ilaka* Makhad.

Fakir Muhammad Khan died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son, Sher Muhammad Khan, who was then a minor. Sher Muhammad Khan is extremely unpopular, always at variance with the Parachas of Makhad, and has absolutely no influence with his clan. His uncle, Dost Muhammad Khan, with whom he is on bad terms, is on the other hand very influential. He is Zaildar of Makhad. Sher Muhammad Khan is a Divisional Darbari.

MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN, JODHRA, OF PINDIGHEB.

- **MALIK SHAHBAZ KHAN.**
  - Two generations.
    - Aulia Khan.
      - Amanat Khan.
        - Nawab Khan
          - Fateh Khan.
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Allahyar Khan (died 1849).
            - Aulia Khan (died 1896).
              - MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1863).
                - Allahyar Khan (born 1883).
              - Jang Bahadur Khan (born 1876).
                - Two sons
              - Muhammad Zamurd Khan (born 1880).
                - Two sons.
            - Fateh Khan (died 1876).
              - Nawab Khan (died 1906).
              - Amanat Khan (died 1883).
                - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1886).
              - Muhammad Amir Khan (born 1867)
                - Taj Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
        - Allahyar Khan.
    - Three other sons.

The Jodhras are a Muhammadan tribe of Rajput descent; close neighbours of the Ghebas, with whom they intermarry, and with whom, in old days, they were perpetually fighting. They inhabit the *pargana* of Pindigheb in the Attock district, stretching along the river Indus from Mirzapur to within twelve miles of Attock. The tribe has its name from Jodhra, who is said to have adopted Muhammadanism in the eleventh century, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud. He settled in Jammu, where his descendants lived for some generations till the time of Bhosi Khan, who removed to Dirahti, near where Pindigheb now stands. His grandson Shahbaz Khan, hunting near his home, was met by a devotee, Bhor Sultan, who addressed him in mysterious language and told him he would not be fortunate unless he moved his colony to the right bank of the Sil, here a wide, sandy nulla. Shahbaz took the advice and built Pindigheb and many villages were founded in its neighbourhood by him and his successors.

The first Malik who became of any importance was Aulia Khan, who early in the eighteenth century overran the *ilakas* of Nala, Sohan, Sil and Talagang, and held them throughout his life. His son Amanat was equally powerful. Nominally subject to the Sukarchakia chiefs he paid but a small tribute, and with his troops held the country his father had ruled. Not so fortunate was Nawab Khan, his son. This chief held in farm from Ranjit Singh the *ilakas* of Sil and Bala Gheb. In 1813 he rebelled, but was not able to hold his own against the Sikhs and fled to Kohat, where he died in exile. His brother, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, succeeded him, being allowed one-fourth of the revenues of Sil. In the battle of Akora, near Attock in 1827, Ghulam Muhammad fought under Atar Singh and Budh Singh Sindhanwalia against Sayad Ahmad, and no long time afterwards he was assassinated by his rival and enemy, Rai Muhammad Khan Gheba at Amritsar, whither both had been summoned by the Maharaja. Allahyar Khan succeeded to the estate; but of this chief there is little to record. He did good service in 1848-49, and with his five horsemen assisted in keeping open the communication between Captain Nicholson and Lieutenants Edwards and Taylor. At annexation he was only in possession of Dhulian, worth Rs. 750, and a well at Pindigheb, worth Rs. 30. He died shortly after annexation leaving two minor sons.

The Government treated them with liberality, and the position of the family thus became much better than it was in Sikh days. The two brothers received a *jagir*, and were also allowed the *chaharam*, or one-fourth of the revenue, in many villages which had formed part of the ancestral estate of the family.

Malik Aulia Khan showed himself actively loyal in 1857, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 400. He was a man of strong character, and became a very influential personage in the district. Like Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot and Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Makhad, he was always considered exempt from most of the provisions of the Arms Act, as one of the great Sardars and *jagirdars* of the Punjab. He married the daughter of Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot, and thus ended the long-standing feud between the families.

The family hold in perpetuity a *jagir* of the village of Notaha, value Rs. 900, and *muafis* in *mauzas* Pindigheb and Naushahra amounting to

Rs. 103. Malik Aulia Khan's share in these grants was two-thirds, the brothers having inherited their father's estate in the proportion of two-thirds to Aulia Khan and one-third to Fateh Khan. Besides this, the family enjoy *chaharami inams* in perpetuity in thirty villages amounting to Rs. 2,703, and Malik Aulia Khan had a further *inam* of Rs. 641 for life. Malik Aulia Khan died in 1896 and his eldest son Ghulam Muhammad Khan became the head of the family. He is a *Zaildar* and a Provincial Darbari and the exemptions under the Arms Act have been continued in his favour.

Nawab Khan's father, Malik Fateh Khan, like his brother, showed himself actively loyal in 1857, and received a small *khilat*. He died in 1876, and Nawab Khan, his eldest son, was then made a Divisional Darbari. Malik Fateh Khan, as already stated, held a one-third share in the family *jagir* and *inams*, and this was continued to his sons; Nawab Khan receiving a one-half share, and the younger sons between them the other half. But as regards the *jagir* and *muafis*, this distribution is only to effect the present holders. It was decided that the share held by Nawab Khan should descend integrally to the eldest son in each generation, and as each younger son of Fateh Khan died that his share should lapse to Nawab Khan or his representative. Malik Nawab Khan offered his services to Government on more than one occasion in connection with affairs in Afghanistan and on the North-West Frontier generally. He died in 1906 and his nephew Muhammad Akbar Khan has succeeded to his uncle's share of the *jagirs* and *inams* though there is still a dispute over the rest of the property. Muhammad Akbar Khan is a zaildar and a Divisional Darbari.

MALIK DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHATTAR.

- ABDULLAH KHAN.
  - Khair-ud-din Khan.
    - Fateh Khan (died 1880).
      - Muhammad Khan (dead.)
        - Karam Khan (the younger).
      - Kale Khan (died 1895).
        - DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1876).
          - Nawab Khan (born 1901).
          - Muhammad Khan (born 1903).
        - Jahandad Khan (born 1879).
          - Akbar Khan (born 1908).
      - Khudadad Khan (died 1894).
    - Sher Khan dead.
      - Lal Khan.
        - Khudadad Khan (born 1868).
          - Ahmad Khan (born 1885).
  - Two other sons.
  - Fazl Khan (died 1858).
    - Nawab Khan (born 1843).
      - Nawab Sadulla Khan (born 1873).
        - Three sons.
      - Muhammad Ashraf (born 1882).
      - Three other sons.
    - Karam Khan (the elder).
      - Ahmad Khan (born 1877).

Malik Dost Muhammad Khan of Bahtar is the head of one branch of the large and important Khattar tribe, the influence of which is paramount along the Kala Chitta Range, in the Attock and Fatehjang tahsils. It is not easy to determine with certainty the origin of the Khattars, but it seems probable that they were originally natives of Khorasan, and came to India with the first Muhammadan invaders. They trace their genealogy up to Kutab Shah or Kutab-ud-din (nicknamed *Aibak*, from his broken finger, and *Lakh Bakhsh*, from his liberality), who was for many years the Viceroy of Shahab-ud-din Ghauri in India, and who afterwards himself reigned, the first of the Slave kings. But this story is certainly false. The Kutab Shah of Khattar genealogies had nine sons,

while Kutab Shah Aibak had no child of his own ; Aram Shah, who succeeded him, being an adopted son. The Awans, the Khokhars and the Khattars seem to have had a common origin, all tracing their pedigree back to Kutab Shah, who may have lived about the beginning of the eleventh century, and who probably came to India with one of the invading armies of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. His nine sons were named Torai, Haji, Afik, Dusa, Gulgan, Khandan, Khokhar, Ghora and Chohan. The two first remained in Afghanistan, and Afik and Dusa were killed in battle, leaving no issue. From Khokhar have descended the Khokhars of Hafizabad in the Gujranwala district, in no way connected with the Khokhars of Pind Dadan Khan, who are of Rajput descent.

The Khattars have descended from Chohan, the youngest son. From two of Chohan's sons, Hamir and Pasin, have descended some of the Awans of the Amritsar and Sialkot districts. To Ghora the Awans of Rawalpindi and Jhelum, Gujrat and Jullundur trace their origin, while Gulgan also has Awan descendants in Sialkot and Rawalpindi. The Awans of the Sialkot villages Jandiala, Rawal, Milkha and Saroba, and those of Narowal in Amritsar, trace from Durj, a brother of Kutab Shah. Chohan, the ancestor of the Khattar tribe, who is said to have been an officer of Sultan Mahmud, marched against Nilab, then a large town on the Indus, fifteen miles below Attock, and after a short siege took it from the Hindu chief Raj Deo and made it his head-quarters. About the same time his brother Khokhar had settled at Kusak in Jhelum, later held by the Janjuahs and famous for its almost impregnable fort, long besieged in vain by Ranjit Singh. To Ghora or Gholsa had been assigned Sakesar, and to Gulgan a strip of land along the river Jhelum. For many years the descendants of Chohan held Nilab without opposition till the days of Khattar Khan in the sixth generation from Chohan. The Hindus, growing powerful, drove the tribe out of Nilab, and compelled them to leave India for Afghanistan, where Khattar Khan, about the year 1175, entered the service of Muhammad Ghauri, who had just overrun the province of Ghazni and was preparing to attack India. With him, Khattar Khan returned to the Punjab and recovered Nilab by a stratagem. He dressed his men as merchants, and entered the town as if for trade, with large boxes filled with arms. No sooner had they got within the walls, than the disguise was thrown off every man seized his weapons, and the town, taken by surprise, was

captured. The tribe now took the name of their leader Khattar. They were subordinate to the Imperial Governor of Attock, Langar Khan, who afterwards became Viceroy at Lahore.

About this time the Khattars are said to have abandoned Muhammadanism. The tradition is that a jogi or ascetic came to Nilab, and by powerful enchantments induced the whole population to worship idols. He not only enchanted the people, but also the cattle, which gave blood instead of milk, till news of these prodigies reached the ears of the saint Isa Abdul Wahab* at Uch in the Leiah district who sent his son Shah Nur Abd-ur-Rahman to recall the people to the true faith. The apostle travelled to Nilab, and on the outskirts of the town he met an old woman, from whom he asked a draught of milk. She told him of the calamity which had befallen the cattle, but Abd-ur-Rahman insisted on her attempting to milk, and as a reward for her faith pure white milk flowed from the udder of the cow instead of blood. The jogi had heard of the saint's arrival, and, taking the form of a kite, came sailing down to watch his movements; but Abd-ur-Rahman was not deceived. He threw his shoe at the bird, which fell dead among the rocks, and the people, freed from enchantment, cast away their idols and returned to the faith of Muhammad. This curious legend seems to have been invented by the Khattars and Awans to account for the rise of a general belief in their Hindu origin, which they repudiate, asserting that, if they ever were idol worshippers, it was but a temporary lapse from Islamism.

Khattar Khan had six sons, Jand Khan, Isa Khan, Sarwar Khan, Firoz Khan, Sahra Khan and Pahru Khan. About three generations after his death the tribe lost Nilab, but they took possession of the open country between Rawalpindi and the Indus, which became known by the name of Khattar. The descendants of Jand Khan took possession of the district called after them Jandal, between Khushalgarh and Nara, and the other sons settled in the neighbouring *ilakas*, driving out the Gujars, and even their own kinsmen the Awans.

From Firoz Khan, the fourth son of Khattar Khan, the Bahtar and Dhrek families have descended. His great-grandson was Ratna,

*Unfortunately for the legend, it is certain that Abdul Wahab did not come to Leiah before 1580. Perhaps, however, the saint alluded to may be Abdul Kabir, Bokhari, who lived at Uch in Bahawalpur at the end of the twelfth century, and from whom the Leiah saint was descended.

from whom have descended the clan known as Ratial. Two generations later were Balu Khan and Isa Khan, from the former of whom have sprung the Balwans who inhabit Barota, where the river Haro flows into the Indus. The offspring of the latter is the clan Isial, whose location is in Choi Gariala and Dher, to the south of Barota. Ghor Khan, the great-nephew of Balu Khan, founded the Gharial clan who live at Akori. So for many generations the tribe grew and prospered. They were not without good qualities, but were bad farmers, reckless and extravagant, and never became rich or distinguished. The best of their chiefs was Ghairat Ali Khan, who left his home and went to seek his fortune at Delhi where he entered the service of an officer of the Court and gradually rose in favour till he was able to return home with a portion of the Khattar country, as an imperial grant, in *jagir*. His second son, Zul Kadir Khan, rebuilt the village of Dhrek, which had been founded long before by the Awans and named Rashidpur, but which had fallen into ruins. Salabat Khan, grandson of Ghairat Ali Khan, founded Kot Salabat Khan and Zindai.

Little can be said of the history of the Khattars. Like their neighbours the Ghebas and Awans, they resisted the Sikhs as long as they could, and, like them, resisted in vain. They assert that the Sikhs allowed them the fourth of the revenue as lords of the soil; and in the later Sikh revenue papers there is mention of such a grant, but it is not stated in favour of which chiefs the alienation was made.

When the Sikh *kardar*, Diwan Mul Raj, was besieged in Hazara by the insurgents, Malik Ghulam Khan and Fateh Khan came to his aid and rescued him. Fateh Khan held in *jagir* the villages of Bahtar, Bhagwi, Kot Sad-ullah and Lundi, worth together Rs. 2,800 and possessed considerable influence in the Rawalpindi district. His services after annexation of the province were always at the disposal of Government. In 1857 he furnished levies for guarding the ferries on the Indus, and proved his loyalty in other ways.

Fateh Khan died in 1880, and his *chaharami* of Rs. 2,000 in Bahtar was then resumed. He was succeeded as chief of the Khattar tribe by his son Kale Khan. Another son, Khudadad Khan, also survived him, and these two inherited a valuable patrimony; but they lost no time in getting themselves into debt by litigation about its partition.

Kale Khan lived at Bahtar and enjoyed a *jagir* and *chaharami* worth Rs. 375. His brother, Khudadad, lived at Kot Sad-ullah and held a *jagir* worth Rs. 350, which on his death without issue in 1894, was divided between his nephews Karam Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Jahandad Khan. The two latter also succeeded to their father's *jagir*, and their joint share is now worth Rs. 698 per annum. The share till lately held by Karam Khan was worth Rs. 315 per annum. Dost Muhammad Khan is a Divisional Darbari and may be considered as the head of the family, but he is not a man of prominence. He lives at Bahtar.

Sher Khan, the younger brother of Fateh Khan, lived at Dhrek. He received a *khilat* worth Rs. 200 for services rendered in the Mutiny, and enjoyed *chaharamis* worth about Rs. 600. These were resumed at his death, except that of Dhrek worth Rs. 83 per annum which was granted in perpetuity, and which has descended to his son Lal Khan. The latter is *Zaildar* of Dhrek and is said to be one of the few well-conducted members of the family. He also enjoys a grant for life of Rs. 198 per annum.

Nawab Khan and Karam Khan, the sons of Fazl Khan, live at Dhrek, and succeeded to their father's share, worth Rs. 83 per annum, in the *chaharami* of that village. This was increased in 1858 for services rendered during the Mutiny to Rs. 300, to be shared between the brothers. Nawab Khan was made a Provincial Darbari in 1864. He and his brother have been bitter enemies for many years, and in June 1906 on account of their continued misconduct and lawlessness Government ordered the confiscation of their *chaharami jagirs*, which were held subject to good behaviour and the pleasure of Government. A similar order was on the same time passed regarding Karam Khan, the younger, the son of Muhammad Khan, who is connected by marriage with the two sons of Fazl Khan. In addition Nawab Khan was deprived of his seat in Darbar and his brother of his membership of the District Board. The question of restoring the grants will be considered either on the death of the late holders, or after the expiry of a period of five years from the date of resumption, whichever occurs first.

MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN, AWAN, OF SHAMSABAD.

- MITHA KHAN.
  - Allahyar Khan.
    - Hafiz Ghulam Ahmad.
    - Muhammad Nasim.
      - Three generations.
    - Malik Firoz-ud-din.
      - Malik Rohsan Din (died 1893).
        - MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN (BORN 1875).
          - Muhammad Akram (born 1900).
          - Muhammad Aslam (born 1901).
          - Muhammad Sarwar (born 1907).
        - Sher Muhammad (born 1878).
        - Muhammad Ahsan (born 1877).
        - Abdul Hakk (born 1885).
      - Muhammad Shafi (dead).
        - Two generations.
      - Ahmad Din (born 1848).
        - Three sons.
      - Ghulam Jilani (born 1849).
        - Eight sons.
      - Fazl Khan (dead).
        - Three sons.
      - Zafar Khan (born 1853).
        - One son.
      - Muhammad Kasim (died 1889).
      - Ghulam Kadir (born 1856).
        - Three sons.

The origin of the Awan tribe, to which Malik Muhammad Amin belongs, has been the subject of much speculation. At one time the Awans have been considered of Hindu, at another of Afghan descent, and by some as the descendants of the so-called Bactrian Greeks. But there is nothing in the traditions of the Awans themselves to favour the last supposition, and, indeed, it is very doubtful whether any Greeks settled in Bactria at all. The probability is that every Greek in Alexander's army turned his back with joy upon India and the East, while the detachment of the army which remained behind in Bactria was composed of barbarian auxiliaries, from whom no historian or philologist would care to derive any tribe whatever. The Awans are widely scattered throughout the Punjab. Thickest in Rawalpindi and Jhelum, they are numerous in Shahpur and Leiah, and even stretch across the Indus into the Derajat; and some three thousand inhabit the Yusafzai plain. There are many Awan villages in Gujrat and Sialkot, and a few in Amritsar and Jullundur. But all branches of the tribe are unanimous

in stating that they originally came from the neighbourhood of Ghazni to India ; and all trace their genealogy to Hazarat Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet. Kutab Shah, who came from Ghazni with Sultan Mahmud, was the common ancestor of the Awans, the Khokhars and the Khattars, and in the history of Dost Muhammad Khan Dhrek will be found some mention of the Awan connection with these tribes. - The Awans seem first to have settled in Rawalpindi, where Shamir Khan built a town on the Indus which he called Shamirabad, after his own name. They gradually spread over the country, fighting with the Gujars and their kinsmen the Khattars, driving before them the Janjuahs, who in very old days had taken possession of the Jhelum district, and being in turn driven out of their holdings by the Gakhars, the most powerful tribe of all. It is not practicable to follow the history of the several branches of the Awan tribe. It was only in the Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Shahpur districts that they became of any political importance. In other parts of the Punjab they appear as quiet peasants, not such good agriculturists as the Jats, but still industrious and intelligent. In Rawalpindi they held in old days the Khattar country, and still inhabit it though not as proprietors ; and in this district Mahdu Khan of Chihan, Samandar Khan of Sarwala and Sarafraz Khan of Jand Bugdial were once prominent men. In the Shahpur district the Awans held the hilly country to the north-west, Jalar, Naushahra and Sukesar, where the head of the tribe still resides ; and in Jhelum the west of the district known as the 'Awan Kari' between the Gabir river and Bannu. To the north of Rawalpindi live the Goleras, an Awan clan, famous in old days for their marauding propensities ; but they are now few in number and have no chief of any note.

There is little to relate of the Shamsabad family. The head of it claims to have descended from Shamir Khan, who founded the village and reclaimed the land between it and the Indus from the river, which is said to have then been a wide, shallow stream, with swamps and marshes of great extent on the left bank. Shamsabad lies just off the high road, and the residents seem to have thought themselves too open to attack to meddle much in district or imperial politics, and lived quietly at their village while army after army marched past, Delhi-wards, without molesting them. At last, in 1813, the Kabul army, part of which was investing Attock, chose Shamsabad for their camp, and

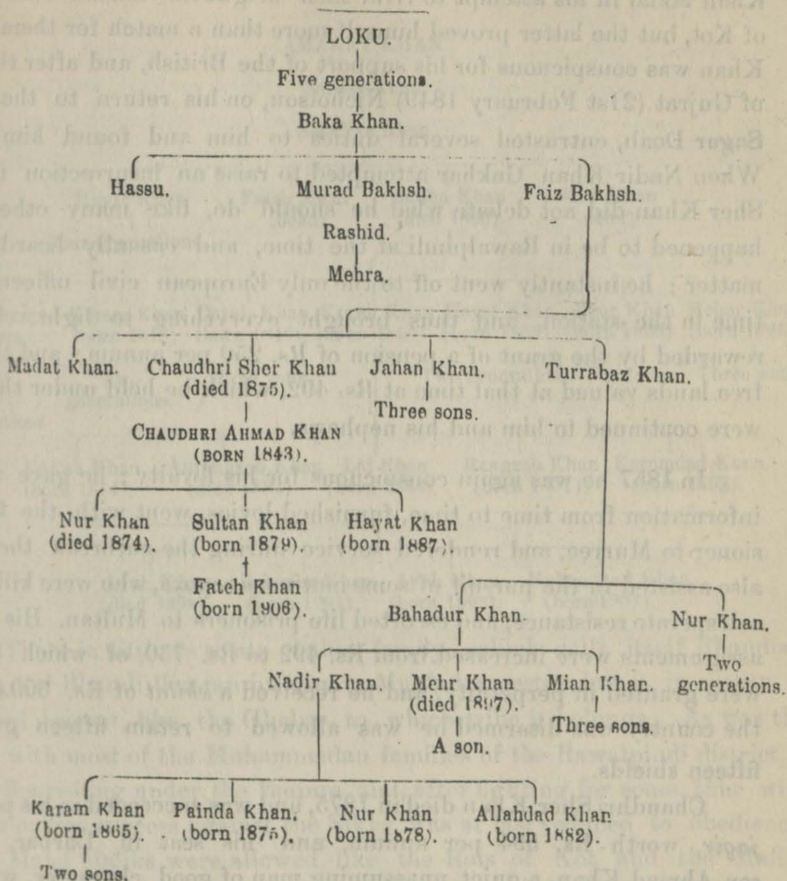
after Diwan Mohkam Chand had defeated the Afghans he destroyed the village, which he considered had favoured and assisted them. The Maharaja, however, restored the estate to the family, and the village was rebuilt at considerable expense.

Up to 1844 the affairs of the family were managed by the eldest brother, Ghulam Ahmad; but about that time he retired in favour of the youngest brother, Firoz-ud-din, and devoted himself to the study of the Koran, whence he obtained the designation of Hafiz. Firoz-ud-din had been in the Sikh service, and, owing to his superior intelligence and education, he soon took the lead in private and public affairs; and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the family property was much increased and improved. In 1848-49 he served under Nicholson at Ramnagar, Margala, Pind Dadan Khan and elsewhere, and for his distinguished services during those years the revenue assignments, amounting to Rs. 1,705, which he had held under the Sikh Government, were increased to Rs. 2,205 and granted in perpetuity.

In 1857 Firoz-ud-din again showed his loyalty and courage, and, raising horse and foot, guarded the ferries on the Indus. General Nicholson had a high opinion of the Malik, and wished to take him with his force to Delhi, but at that time he could not be spared from his own district. For his service during the Mutiny he was reinstated in the appointment of Tahsildar, from which he had been removed in 1855, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 500. He remained a Tahsildar until 1863, when he was obliged to retire from public life on account of old age and infirmity; and an addition of Rs. 400 to his *jagir* was made for his life.

Firoz-ud-din died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roshan-ud-din, who inherited the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 2,200 in Shamsabad. He received a *khilat* at the Darbar held at Hassan Abdal in 1873, and was always ready to render any assistance in his power to the district authorities. He died in 1893 and was followed by his eldest son Muhammad Amin, who was educated at the Aitchison College, where he held the Aitchison Scholarship for the Rawalpindi district. Muhammad Amin is a Zaildar, a Provincial Darbari and holds the family *jagir*. One of his brothers was a Ressaidar in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, but resigned his commission. Ghulam Kadir, his father's youngest brother, was a Risaldar in the Native Cavalry and has now retired on a pension.

CHAUDHRI AHMAD KHAN OF CHAKRI.



The Alpials inhabit the country on the banks of the Sohan in the southern portion of the Fatehjang tahsil. They are admittedly a Rajput tribe, and came to this district about the same time as the other Rajputs, about the fourteenth century, but they seem to have wandered through the country now contained in the Khushab and Talagang tahsils before finally settling down in their present home. The sub-division recorded at the last census as Manj Rajputs consists almost entirely of Alpials. They are a bold, lawless set of men, of fine physique, formerly much given to violent crime, and withal are good cultivators.

The principal family of Alpials is that of the Chaudhris of Chakri, and at annexation Chaudhri Sher Khan was the head. He joined Budha

Khan Malal in his attempt to rival their neighbour Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot, but the latter proved himself more than a match for them. Sher Khan was conspicuous for his support of the British, and after the battle of Gujrat (21st February 1849) Nicholson, on his return to the Sindh-Sagar Doab, entrusted several duties to him and found him useful. When Nadir Khan Gakhar attempted to raise an insurrection in 1853, Sher Khan did not debate what he should do, like many others. He happened to be in Rawalpindi at the time, and casually heard of the matter ; he instantly went off to the only European civil officer at the time in the station, and thus brought everything to light. He was rewarded by the grant of a pension of Rs. 250 per annum ; and the rent-free lands valued at that time at Rs. 492, which he held under the Sikhs, were continued to him and his nephews.

In 1857 he was again conspicuous for his loyalty ; he gave valuable information from time to time, furnished levies, went with the Commissioner to Murree, and rendered service during the outbreak there. He also assisted in the pursuit of some mutinous sepoys, who were killed after a desperate resistance, and escorted life prisoners to Multan. His revenue assignments were increased from Rs. 492 to Rs. 750, of which Rs. 500 were granted in perpetuity, and he received a *khilat* of Rs. 500. When the country was disarmed he was allowed to retain fifteen guns and fifteen shields.

Chaudhri Sher Khan died in 1875, and was succeeded in his perpetual *jagir*, worth Rs. 594 per annum, and his seat in Darbar, by his son Ahmad Khan, a quiet, unassuming man of good character, who is a Zaildar and possesses considerable influence in his *ilaka*. Ahmad Khan's son Sultan Khan has obtained a direct commission in the native army.

Nur Khan, son of Nadir Khan, a grandnephew of Chaudhri Sher Khan, has also received a commission in the native infantry.

MALIK FATEH KHAN OF MALAL, TAHSIL FATEHJANG.

AMANAT KHAN.

Sardar Khan.

Sarafraz Khan.

Hayat Khan. — Four generations.
Fateh Khan (dead).
Budha Khan (died 1866).
Sher Khan (dead).

Sons of Budha Khan:
Allahyar Khan (died 1869) — Two generations.
Karam Khan (born 1846). — Two generations.
Darab Khan (born 1848). — Three sons.
FATEH KHAN (BORN 1856).
Hayat Khan (born 1858). — Two generations.
Sher Khan (born 1860) — Four sons.
Mehar Khan (born 1865). — Three sons.

Sons of Fateh Khan:
Nawab Khan (born 1874).
Aurangzeb Khan (died 1884)
Lal Khan (born 1884).
Rangzeb Khan (born 1891).
Karamdad Khan (born 1893).

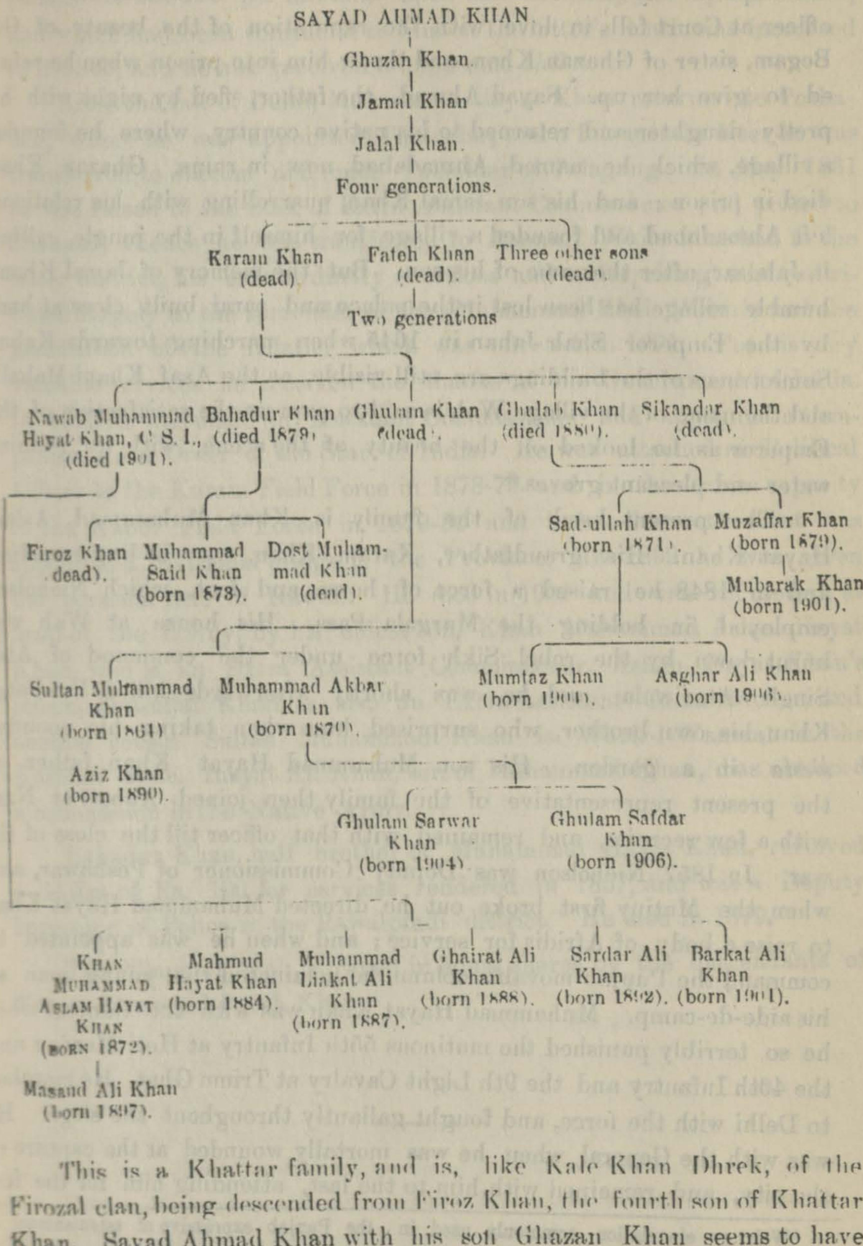
Sons of Nawab Khan:
Ayub Khan (died 1898).
Bahadur Khan (born 1901).
Ayub Khan (born 1903).
Muhammad Khan (born 1907).

There is little to relate of this family, which calls itself Bhandial, from Rai Bhandi Beg, an imaginary Mughal ancestor, but is, in reality, of Rajput descent, like the Ghebas, to which tribe it belongs. As was the case with most of the Muhammadan families of the Rawalpindi district, it was flourishing under the Empire, and, after fighting for some time with more or less success against the Sikhs, was at last reduced to obedience. The Malal Maliks were allowed, like the Rais of Kot and the Maliks of Pindigheb, a fourth share of the revenue of their villages, and when Prince Nao Nihal Singh held the *ilakas* in 1836, Budha Khan received in *jagir* the village of Khadwal, worth Rs. 900. This Malik was one of the men who assassinated Rai Muhammad Khan of Kot in the fort of Pagh by order of Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala. The son of the murdered man well avenged his father, and killed all Budha Khan's family, with the exception of one or two who contrived to escape. There had been always a feud between the families, and these murders did not tend to end it; and in 1848-49 it was partly by the representations of Fateh Khan of Kot that Budha Khan was found lukewarm in the service of the State, and half his *jagir* resumed.

However, in 1857, he proved his loyalty, and obtained a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 500 at Khadwal, with a *khilat* of Rs. 500. He was a man of considerable influence, and when the country was disarmed was allowed to retain forty swords without licenses. He died in 1866 leaving several sons by three wives. The succession to the *jagir* and estate was claimed by both Allahyar Khan, the eldest surviving son, and Fateh Khan, the favourite son of the deceased. As the claimants could come to no mutual agreement, the *jagir* was divided equally between the brothers, and the name of the eldest Allahyar Khan, was entered in the Darbar list. He died in 1869, and after an interval Fateh Khan was allowed a seat in Divisional Darbars as the representative of the family. He is a Zaildar and is possessed of much influence in the district being both popular and hospitable. His younger brother Hayat Khan is also a prominent and influential member of the family. Hayat Khan's son, Baz Khan, is a Jamadar in the 74th Punjabis.

The *chaharam* allowance once enjoyed by Budha Khan was discontinued at settlement and a *zamindari inam* substituted for it. At present Fateh Khan has an *inam* of Rs. 150 per annum, and Jahan Khan, son of Allahyar Khan, one of Rs. 40 per annum for life.

KHAN MUHAMMAD ASLAM HAYAT KHAN OF WAH.



This is a Khattar family, and is, like Kale Khan Dhrek, of the Firozal clan, being descended from Firoz Khan, the fourth son of Khattar Khan. Sayad Ahmad Khan with his son Ghazan Khan seems to have

gone to Delhi about the same time as Ghairat Khan and to have entered the imperial service. He was not, however, so fortunate, for a chief officer at Court fell in love with the reputation of the beauty of Gul Begam, sister of Ghazan Khan, and threw him into prison when he refused to give her up. Sayad Ahmad, the father, fled by night with his pretty daughter and returned to his native country, where he founded a village, which he named Ahmadabad, now in ruins. Ghazan Khan died in prison; and his son Jamal Khan, quarrelling with his relations, left Ahmadabad and founded a village for himself in the jungle, calling it Jalalsar, after the name of his son. But the memory of Jamal Khan's humble village has been lost in the palace and sarai built close at hand by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1645 when marching towards Kabul. Some traces of the buildings are still visible, as the Asaf Khani Mahal; and the name of the village Wah is said to express the satisfaction of the Emperor as he looked on the beauty of the scene, with its running water and pleasant groves.*

The present head of the family is Khan Muhammad Aslam Hayat Khan. His grandfather, Karam Khan, was a brave soldier, and in 1848 he raised a force of horse and foot, which Nicholson employed in holding the Margala Pass. His house at Wah was burnt down by the rebel Sikh force under the command of Atar Singh Atariwala, and he was shortly afterwards killed by Fateh Khan, his own brother, who surprised him when taking his noonday *siesta* in a garden. His son Muhammad Hayat Khan, father of the present representative of the family then joined Abbott at Nara with a few recruits, and remained with that officer till the close of the war. In 1857 Nicholson was Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and when the Mutiny first broke out he directed Muhammad Hayat Khan to raise a body of Afridis for service; and when he was appointed to command the Punjab movable column he nominated the young man as his aide-de-camp. Muhammad Hayat Khan was with the General when he so terribly punished the mutinous 55th Infantry at Hoti Mardan and the 46th Infantry and the 9th Light Cavalry at Trimu Ghat. He marched to Delhi with the force, and fought gallantly throughout the siege. He was with the General when he was mortally wounded at the capture of the city, and remained with him to the last, attending him for the few

*Wah! an ejaculation commonly used in the Punjab expressive of astonishment or satisfaction.

days that he survived with the utmost devotion. For these services the pension of Rs. 250 per annum, which had been enjoyed by his father, and which had been continued to him on the latter's death was increased to Rs. 360, and he also received a handsome *khilat*.

After the fall of Delhi, Muhammad Hayat Khan returned to Peshawar, where he was appointed Thanadar, and a few months later he was transferred to Jhelum and made Tahsildar of Talagang. In May 1861 he was raised to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner and posted to Shahpur, whence he was transferred to Bannu. While attached to the latter district, his extraordinary exertions and enterprising zeal contributed largely to the surrender of the Muhammad Khel Waziris and the pacification of the frontier which was effected in 1871. For his very valuable services he received the thanks of the Government of India. In 1872 he was made an Assistant Commissioner and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He was attached as Political Officer to the Kuram Field Force in 1878-79 and in the same capacity to the Kabul Field Force in 1879-80 and before his retirement was appointed a Divisional Judge in the Province. In 1899 he was given the personal title of Nawab. He died in 1901 and was succeeded, as head of the family, by his eldest son, Khan Muhammad Aslam Hayat Khan, who is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Aslam Hayat Khan's cousin, Sad-ullah Khan, is also an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and another cousin Sultan Muhammad Khan is Wazir-i-Wazarat in the Kashmir State. Inayat Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, has obtained a commission in the Native Army.

Bahadur Khan, half brother of Muhammad Hayat Khan, received a *khilat* of Rs. 100 for services rendered in 1857, and was a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Rawalpindi district. He died in 1879.

The village of Wah is owned in equal shares by the descendants of Karam Khan and Fateh Khan.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN GHEBA OF KOT.

- RAI ALYAS.
  - Rai Mehr Muhammad.
    - Rai Khair Muhammad.
      - Karam Khan.
      - Rai Jalal.
      - Rai Sarafraz.
        - Ahmad Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Khan Bahadur Fateh Khan (died 1894).
          - Ahmad Khan (died 1843).
            - Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
              - Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1903).
                - SARDAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN (BORN 1901).
      - Allahyar Khan.

An account of the origin of the Gheba tribe will be found in the history of the Tiwana family, and there is no occasion to repeat it in this place. The Ghebas came to the Punjab some time after both Sials and Tiwanas, and settled in the wild, hilly country between the Indus and the Sohan rivers, now known as the *parganas* of Fatehjang and Pindi Gheb. Here they held their own against the neighbouring tribes—Awans, Gakhars and Jodhras—till the days of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They had not been subdued by the Afghan invaders of India, for they were just off the highway, and their country was difficult of access; nor did they ever invite attack by their demeanour, but presented a small tribute such as a horse or a few head of cattle as the invader passed, and thus secured his good-will. Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi of Gujrat, who for a time held the country as far north as Rawalpindi, made but little impression on the Gheba district. Charat Singh, after he had seized Pind Dadan Khan, overran the southern part of Rawalpindi and made Rai Jalal tributary, leaving him one-fourth of the revenue called the *chaharam* in consideration of his proprietary right in the land. But neither

Charat Singh nor his son Mahan Singh were able to get much out of the sturdy Ghebas, and their supremacy was little more than nominal. Rai Jalal managed his old territory, and gave up a certain proportion to the Sikh chiefs when they were strong enough to ask for it.

In 1806 Ranjit Singh sent Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala as the Governor of the Rawalpindi district, and he continued the farm of the Kot and Khunda *ilakas* to Rai Muhammad Khan, the nephew of Rai Jalal. The village of Shahar Rai Bahadur, worth Rs. 500, was conferred on Rai Muhammad, with a *muafi* or revenue-free grant, worth Rs. 1,075 a year. The great rivals of the Rais of Kot were the Maliks of Pindi Gheb, who farmed the Sil *ilaka* from the Sikhs. Their jealousy at length ended in bloodshed, for during a year of scarcity, when both had failed to pay the revenue, they were summoned to the Darbar at Amritsar. There they quarrelled, and Rai Muhammad cut down Malik Ghulam Muhammad almost in the presence of the Maharaja himself and then fled to his home. It was not thought politic to punish him at that time, as his services were urgently needed on the side of Government in a wild country where the Sikh *kardars* never gained full power. In 1830 Rai Muhammad served against Sayad Ahmad, the fanatic leader, who, having been compelled to retire from Peshawar, which he had for some time absolutely ruled, had made Balakot in Hazara his head-quarters. Here he was attacked by the Sikh army, commanded by Prince Sher Singh and General Ventura, and utterly defeated. Rai Muhammad much distinguished himself in this battle, and for his services received the village of Garu, worth Rs. 200.

Jodh Singh, Dhana Singh Malwai, Atar Singh Kalianwala and Prince Nao Nihal Singh successively governed the Gheba country, and all found Rai Muhammad Khan difficult to control and ever ready to rebel. Sardar Atar Singh during his second tenure of office determined, for the sake of peace, to get rid of him. He invited the Rai to his fort of Pagh, which overlooked Kot on the opposite side of the little river Sil. Muhammad Khan did not suspect treachery and went to Pagh, attended by his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan and two followers. No sooner had he entered the fort than the little party was attacked by Budha Khan Malal, an old enemy of his family, and the retainers of Atar Singh and were all killed. Fateh Khan succeeded his father, and

avenged his death upon Budha Khan whose family he almost extirpated. In 1845-46 Fateh Khan, taking advantage of the weakness of the Lahore Government, rose in revolt, but in August of the latter year he surrendered to Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, who thought of employing him to suppress future disturbances in the district. But two months later Misra Amir Chand, through folly or treachery, released him, and he again took up arms against the Government. Through the influence of Colonel Lawrence he was again induced to yield, and he soon had an opportunity of fighting against the Sikhs without being guilty of treason. During the war of 1848-49 he was of the greatest service to Nicholson and Abbott. He kept open the communications, and raised as large a body of horse and foot as he was able, and on several occasions engaged parties of the rebels with success.

In 1857 the loyalty of Fateh Khan was equally conspicuous, and he was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of Rs. 600 per annum and of a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 1,000. His *jagirs* were also upheld. In 1860 he was made a *Jagirdar* Magistrate, and invested with judicial powers, criminal and civil, in eighteen villages. In 1866, when the rakhs in the district were demarcated, an area of about three thousand acres in the Kala Chita hills was formed into a separate estate and assigned to him as a pasture for the horses and cattle of his household. On 2nd January 1888 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him.

In default of male issue Government recognized as Fateh Khan's heir his nephew Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, who was killed with Raja Dhian Singh in 1843. Uncle and nephew together enjoyed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 5,220, namely, Rs. 1,411 for life and Rs. 3,800 in perpetuity. At the regular settlement Government remitted for the remainder of the Sardar's life the assessment imposed on the rakh above-mentioned, and specially allowed him to engage for the revenues of *mauza* Gagan, in which he was *Jagirdar* and *Talukdar*, and to collect in kind from the cultivators as he had hitherto done.

Sardar Fateh Khan was owner or part owner of sixteen villages, and was the leading landed proprietor in what was then the Rawalpindi district ; he was also one of the three landlords who were exempted from most of the provisions of the Arms Act as "great Sardars and *Jagirdars* of the Punjab." He was a man of strong, determined character, and his

great influence since annexation was always used on the side of Government and in the cause of law and order. He died in 1894 and, his nephew Ghulam Muhammad Khan having predeceased him, .was succeeded by his grandnephew Muhammad Ali Khan. The latter died in 1903 leaving a son, Muhammad Nawaz Khan, the present Sardar, who is a minor. The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. The value of the *jagir* had risen at the last settlement to Rs. 6,184 and the Sardar is, besides, one of the largest landed proprietors in the Attock district.

KAZI ALI KADIR OF GONDAL.

MUHAMMAD SADIK.

Muhammad Sharif.

Haji Mustafa.

Muhammad Jafar.

Shaikh Umar.

Kazi Ghulam Muhammad.

Kazi Fazl Ahmad.

Kazi Fateh Ahmad (died 1902). | Faiz Ahmad (born 1849). | Ali Ahmad (born 1852).

Sons of Faiz Ahmad: Two sons (dead). | Muhammad Ayub (born 1899).

Sons of Ali Ahmad: Fazl Ilahi (dead). — 2 sons. | Fazl Kadir (born 1877). — A son. | Two other sons. | Fateh Haidar Ahmad (born 1887).

Sons of Kazi Fateh Ahmad: Haji Ahmad (dead). | KAZI ALI KADIR (BORN 1874) | Muhammad Said Ahmad (born 1882). — Muhammad Akbar (born 1892). | Abdul Ghani (born 1885). | Fazl Kadir (born 1896). | Abdul Khalik (born 1902).

A little more than three centuries ago, in the reign of Humayun, Muhammad Sadik, of the Khattar tribe, emigrated from the neighbourhood of Delhi to Chach, where, about six miles from Attock, he founded the village of Fatuchak. He also built Gondal on the high road to Peshawar, Jatial and other villages, which the Emperor granted him in *jagir*. Muhammad Sadik was a man of some learning, and as Chach had few scholars his acquirements procured him the office of Kazi or Judge. This was held by him throughout life and descended to his son, but in the third generation it was taken away and given to a neighbouring chief, Muhammad Hussain. Muhammad Jafar recovered the title, which is still held by his descendants, though without judicial powers. Little is

known of the history of the family, which was at no time of much importance, and what papers were possessed by the Kazi were destroyed by the Sikhs when they gained possession of Attock in 1848. When Ranjit Singh took the fort in 1813, Kazi Ghulam Muhammad, fearing for his safety, fled across the Indus to Khatak, where he took refuge with Firoz Khan while his house was burnt and his property plundered by the Sikhs. Sardar Amir Singh Sindhanwalia recalled him, and restored a portion of his old *jagirs*, giving him a new one of Rs. 300 in Khatak. Soon after this Ranjit Singh made him *Wakil* or agent on the part of the Government in the Yusafzai and Khatak territories, and this office he held till 1824, when he was assassinated by a Nihang whom he had offended. His eldest son, Fazl Ahmad, succeeded to the Wakilship, which he held, enjoying considerable authority and influence among the Pathans of the district, till the commencement of the British rule. The Kazi was a man of high character, and possessed influence on both sides of the Indus. He was always distinguished for his loyalty, and rendered much assistance to British officers in the management of the district.

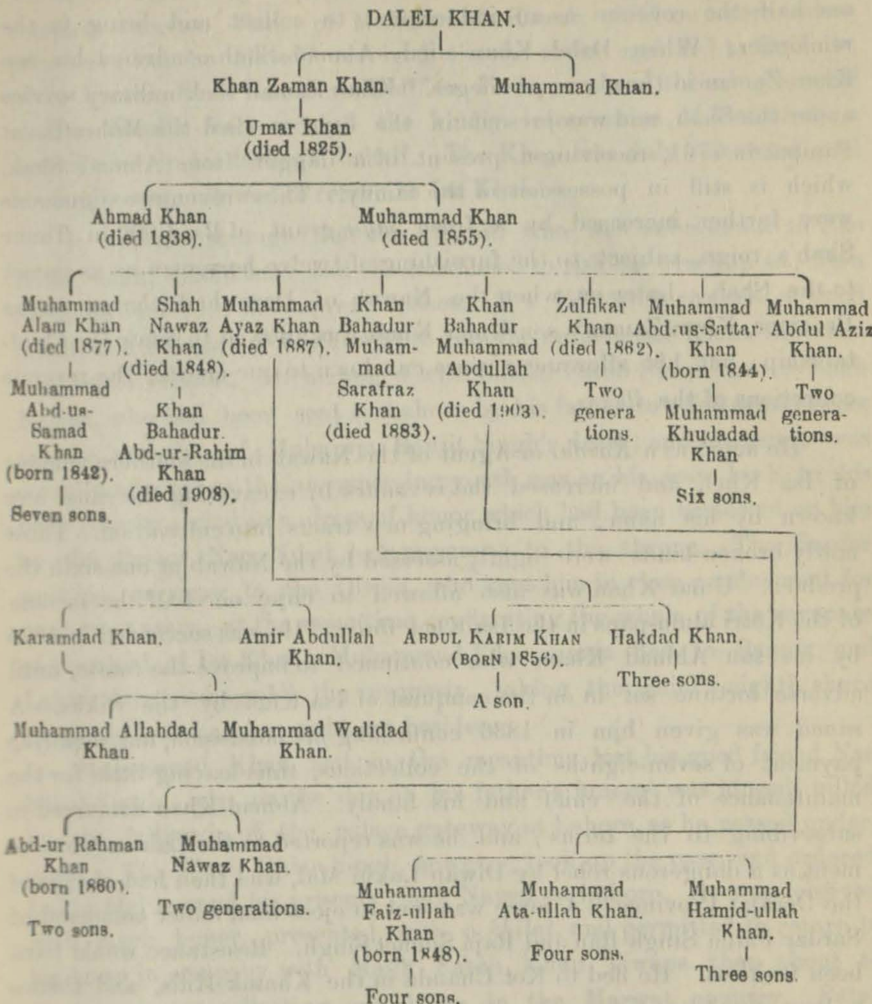
In 1848 he did good service, and his nephew and some of his men served with Captain Nicholson throughout the Second Sikh War. He enjoyed from the revenues of the villages Gondal and Jatial a cash allowance of Rs. 600 and *muafis* amounting to Rs. 220, and also the *jagir*, value Rs. 300, of the village of Mashak in the Peshawar district, already mentioned. But he permitted his brothers and his cousin Sayad Ahmad to share these *jagirs* with him; and as the condition attached to the grant was that three-fourths should be resumed at the death of the holders, the remaining one-fourth only being continued to their descendants, the result was that the Kazi suffered for his kindness in the case of his brothers, who died during his lifetime.

In 1857 Kazi Fazl Ahmad behaved loyally and well, and aided in the provisioning of fort Attock. He received for his services a *khilat* of Rs. 200, and the share in the allowance held by his brother Nur Ahmad was continued to him. In 1872 sanction was accorded to the continuance of the whole *jagir* in Mashak to a selected son of the Kazi, and therefter to as elected male representative.

Kazi Fazl Ahmad died in 1878, and his eldest son, Kazi Fateh

Ahmad, succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars, and to the *jagir* in the Peshawar district. Kazi Fateh Ahmad died in 1902 and his son, Kazi Ali Kadir, now represents the family and enjoys his father's *jagir* of Rs. 300 of the village of Mashak. Small *muafis* amounting to Rs. 138 per annum in the villages of Gondal and Jatial are held by the family. Fazl Ilahi, son of Ali Ahmad, was hanged for the murder of his cousin, Zafar Ahmad, while his brothers, Fakir Muhammad and Fateh Haidar, who were also implicated, are convicts for life.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN OF ISA KHEL.



In the reign of Ahmad Shah of Kabul (1747 to 1773), the chief of the Isa Khēl was Dalel Khan, and he received a *sanad* declaring that the four Tapas of Isa Khel were for the future his, as a reward for past services; and Rs. 6,000 were to be paid him yearly as a charge upon Marwat and Bannu, on condition of assisting in collecting the revenue of those districts. From this fact we gather incidentally that Marwat and

Bannu never paid revenue to the most powerful king that ever sat upon the throne of Kabul; and that Ahmad Shah was obliged to give the Khan one-half the revenue as an inducement to collect and bring in the remainder. When Dalel Khan died, Ahmad Shah confirmed his son Khan Zaman in the above privileges. Khan Zaman took military service under the Shah, and was present in the fight against the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, receiving a present of a dagger from Ahmad Shah, which is still in possession of the family. These revenue assignments were further increased by a fresh *jagir* grant of Rs. 4,000 in Timur Shah's reign, subject to the furnishing of twelve horsemen as an escort to the Shah. Later on, when the Nawab of Dera had charge of the Province, Khan Zaman's son Umar Khan was allowed to retain the Chieftainship; but his allowances were cut down to one-quarter the revenue collections of the *ilakas*.

He acted as a *Kardar* or Agent of the Nawab in the southern villages of Isa Khel, and increased the revenues by excavating the canal now known by his name, and bringing new tracts into cultivation. These newly-broken lands were lightly assessed by the Nawab at one-sixth the produce. Umar Khan was also allowed to enjoy one-half the income of the Kotri alum-pans in the Isa Khel *ilaka*. He was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ahmad Khan, who continued to improve the estate, until adverse fortune set in on the conquest of Isa Khel by the Sikhs. A *sanad* was given him in 1836 confirming his possession, but requiring payment of seven-eighths of the collections, thus leaving little for the maintenance of the chief and his family. Ahmad Khan demurred in subscribing to the terms; and he was reported to the Lahore Government as a dangerous rebel by Diwan Lakhi Mal, who then had charge of the Derajat Province. A force was sent to eject him, under command of Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Raja Suchet Singh. Resistance would have been fruitless. He fled to Kot Chanda in the Khatak Hills, and thence to Bannu, where he was hospitably received by Sher Mast Khan, chief of the Jhandu Khel. He died shortly afterwards in exile. Fortunately for the family, Prince Nao Nihal Singh had received kindness at the hands of Ahmad Khan, and refused to support Lakhi Mal's policy of crushing the clan out and out. He insisted on appointing Muhammad Khan, brother of the deceased Ahmad Khan, to the full rights and privileges of the Chieftainship. But the Diwan had his revenge later on.

He persuaded Shaikh Imam-ud-din who was marching through Bannu and Marwat at the head of a strong Sikh force, to make a descent upon Isa Khel, and carry Muhammad Khan away. The measure was not a complete success. Some of Muhammad Khan's children were taken prisoners; but he himself received timely notice and fled to the hills, while his son Shah Nawaz rode off to Peshawar, and throwing himself at Nao Nihal's feet, secured the kindly intervention of that prince a second time in his father's behalf. The Khan was duly reinstated, and his family were allowed to return to Isa Khel.

It appears strange that the Diwan, who was subordinate to Nao Nihal Singh, should have had the hardihood to risk his wrath in so often running counter to his express wishes. Yet Edwardes records a third attempt on the part of Lakhi Mal to ruin the unfortunate Khan, this time with better success. He arranged with Sardar Fateh Singh to seize Shah Nawaz, who had been sent to Lahore by his father to offer condolences on the occasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, and his arrest was actually effected as the unsuspecting youth was on his way back to his own country, clad in a dress of honor which had been bestowed on him by the Prince Nao Nihal, heir-apparent to the throne. The Sardar sent him prisoner to the Diwan, who kept him in close confinement for over two years, at the same time confiscating the whole of the revenues of the chief of Isa Khel. Muhammad Khan again fled to Bannu, and Lakhi Mal "managed" the property, taking the chief's eighth share for himself, and all he could get besides.

Muhammad Khan had in the meantime lost his good friend Nao Nihal Singh, who on the day of his father's funeral was himself killed by the falling-in of the palace gateway at Lahore as he passed underneath. The Wazir Dhian Singh, however, took up the case, and ordered Lakhi Mal to send his prisoner Shah Nawaz to Lahore. He was received with much honor, presented with a *khilat*, and permitted to return to his home in company with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana then about to start on a tax-collecting expedition in the Marwat country. Fateh Khan's orders were to reinstate the chief of Isa Khel on his way to Bannu. But the Diwan refused to recognise the Malik's authority, and Fateh Khan returned to Lahore without having put Ahmad Khan in possession. Thither, too, returned the wretched Shah Nawaz to sit at the Wazir's door and cry ineffectually for justice. "Such," writes Edwardes,

"was the state of the authority of Ranjit's successors on the distant frontiers of their Empire!" But, as Shah Nawaz told Edwardes, "It pleased God that the Raja Dhian Singh and his Royal Master should both be murdered;" and their removal was indirectly the means of Ahmad Khan's restoration, though after a considerable interval. Malik Fateh Khan was at Lahore when Maharaja Sher Singh met with his death and he was suspected of having joined in the conspiracy for the Wazir's removal. He managed to get away in the confusion, and took refuge in the Fort of Jhandu Khel, on the Kuram, where also was his friend Ahmad Khan, outlawed under the orders of the Diwan. The Wazarat at Lahore had devolved upon Raja Hira Singh after his father's murder; but he in his turn was assassinated by Sardar Jawahir Singh, uncle of the Maharaja Dalip Singh, who speedily removed Lakhi Mal from the Dera governorship and restored Fateh Khan to favor. But Muhammad Khan's trials were not yet over. Jawahir Singh, who would have helped him, was murdered at the instigation of his sister, the Rani Jhindan, by her paramour Lal Singh, who assumed the Wazarat, and handed over the Dera Province to Lakhi Mal's son Daulat Rai. He was, however, removed shortly afterwards by Sir Henry Lawrence, to whom Edwardes had furnished a full report of the father's iniquities, of which the Isa Khel troubles were but a sample. General Van Cortlandt, the new Governor, lost no time in restoring Muhammad Khan to his patrimony, which he enjoyed without further worry for the remaining six years of his life. Edwardes had championed his cause throughout; and the old chief proved his gratitude shortly afterwards by siding with him in the Second Sikh War, and doing his best to hold the rebels in check. His son Muhammad Alam was in the citadel of Fort Dalipgarh (Bannu) with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana when the latter was killed in attempting to cut his way out. Muhammad Alam was taken prisoner and carried away across the Indus by the rebels, who did not release him until after the battle of Gujrat. His brother Muhammad Ayaz Khan harassed the Sikhs from outside with the object of forcing them to abandon their attack on Fateh Khan; but his efforts were unsuccessful. He afterwards joined Reynell Taylor with his younger brother Sarafraz, and did good service in the attack on Fort Lakhi; while their father Muhammad Khan lent active and useful assistance in forwarding supplies and materials for the siege. The faith-

ful Shah Nawaz, second son of the old man, was killed in charging the enemy's guns at Kaneri, on the 18th June, 1848, literally, as Edwardes describes it, at the cannon's mouth. His son Abd-ur-Rahim Khan was awarded a pension of Rs. 500 per annum with a *jagir* of similar value, and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him.

Muhammad Khan died in 1855, having shortly before divided his property equally between his seven sons and his one fatherless grandson, Abd-ur-Rahim. Government conferred the *jagir* in perpetuity in the same shares, but reduced the alum share proceeds to one-sixth. The *jagir* and dues were then valued at Rs. 6,878, as detailed below :—

One-eighth the land revenue ...	Rs.	5,395
One-sixth the alum proceeds	"	419
Cash abiana (water-rate)	"	1,064

In addition to these hereditary allowances, several members of the family received life-*jagirs* or pensions for special services rendered.

All the brothers behaved well in the Mutiny. Muhammad Ayaz Khan placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu at the head of a body of Sowars of his own raising, and after the rebellion was awarded a pension of Rs. 250 per annum. Sarafraz Khan and Abdullah Khan marched with a troop of one hundred horse to Delhi and joining the Hariana Field Force under General Van Cortlandt, were present at the actions of Hissar, Phatauli, Mangoli and Jamalpur. Abdullah Khan's bravery was conspicuous throughout, and his gallant conduct was rewarded with the thanks of Government. He was present at the Siege of Lucknow, as Risaldar in the 3rd Sikh Irregulars, and took part in the subsequent operations in Oudh, frequently receiving the commendations of the General Officers under whom he was serving. On one occasion, after being out all day with his squadron, he met with a party of the 6th Foot, who were returning to camp in the evening, weary and prostrated with fatigue. He at once dismounted his men, and making the English soldiers mount the horses, led them into camp.

Muhammad Abdullah Khan resigned his commission in 1860. He had been awarded the Order of British India with the accompanying pension of Rs. 360 per annum ; and a *jagir* was bestowed upon him of the value of Rs. 600. He was appointed a Tahsildar in 1868, and was promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership six years later. He retired in

1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,520 per annum, and afterwards worked as an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate. He had at all times rendered good service. During the last Afghan War he equipped one hundred Sowars for service on the border, besides furnishing a large number of camels to the Transport Department. He held the title of Khan Bahadur, and was one of the leading Darbaris of the district.

He died in 1903 leaving three sons. Faiz-ullah Khan, his eldest son, has succeeded to the perpetuity *jagir* of Rs. 872 held by his father, and half of the *jagir* of Kallar, a village in Isa Khel, worth Rs. 800, has been continued to him for life. He is a Divisional Darbari. Ata-ullah Khan, the second son, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Hamid-ullah, the youngest son, receives a maintenance allowance from his eldest brother.

Muhammad Sarafraz Khan resigned in 1858, after the pacification of Hariana, and was rewarded with a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadur. The grant ceased on his death in 1883. He was the wealthiest and ablest man in the family. Besides his Isa Khel and Nar lands, he had a grant in the Shahpur district, yielding a handsome revenue.

Muhammad Ayaz Khan died in 1887. His second son Hakdad Khan is a Jamadar in the 15th Bengal Cavalry. Muhammad Khudadad Khan, grandson of Muhammad Khan, is a Deputy Inspector of Police at Kohat.

Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-Rahim Khan was until his death in 1908, the chief of the Isa Khel family and a Provincial Darbari. His uncle Abd-us-Sattar and his cousins Abd-us-Samad and Abd-ur-Rahman have seats in Divisional Darbar. Abd-ur-Rahim married the only child of the late Sher Khan of Isa Khel, and succeeded to his property, said to be worth Rs. 50,000, in 1884. Mr. Thorburn, in his Settlement Report, writes of Sher Khan :— " He is the sole surviving descendant in the male line of Jangi Khan, grandfather of Khan Zaman. His father Hassan Khan was Umar Khan's right-hand man. At his death Sher Khan was a child. Grown up, he sided with the Sikhs, and did not share in the long exile of the other branch of his house. On their reinstatement Muhammad Khan's sons treated their kinsman with scant consideration, and in consequence Sher Khan has been their bitter enemy ever since. During the Second Sikh War he was shut up in the Bannu Fort with Fateh Khan Tiwana and

taken prisoner on its fall, but released after the battle of Gujrat. In the Mutiny he did excellent local service as commandant of Mounted Police, and was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 600 a year. Altogether he now receives an annual pension of Rs. 1,360. He is still an active old man. His whole life has been one long contention. He will die as he has lived, a struggling, disappointed man. He has been hitherto unable to convert his pension into a land-*jagir*, and in this settlement some of the fruits of his former misdeeds have been lost to him."

Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-Rahim Khan is succeeded by his cousin Abdul Karim Khan who may now be regarded as the head of this family and is a Provincial Darbari. Karamdad Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-Rahim Khan, is now a Divisional Darbari.

MALIK ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN OF KALA BAGH.

- MALIK SURKHRU KHAN
  - Malik Muhammad Azim Khan.
    - Allahyar Khan (died 1883).
      - Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan (died 1885).
        - Khan Bahadur Malik Yar Muhammad Khan (born 1836).
          - MALIK ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1866).
        - Sultan Muhammad Khan.
      - Ranbaz Khan.
        - Ghulam Yasin.
        - Amir Muhammad.
          - Pir Muhammad.

Allahdad Khan. Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Muhammad Amin Khan. Sarafraz Khan. Abd-us-Sattar Khan.

Kala Bagh, the home for generations of the local Awan Maliks, is one of the most ancient towns in this part of the Punjab. It owes its existence to the celebrated salt quarries close by, and the extensive alum works, which are carried on in the town itself. The Indus Ferry, too, below the town, being the easiest for fifty miles on either side, has helped to draw a considerable traffic this way and make Kala Bagh a halting place for caravans and armies using this route to India in the olden times. The town is picturesquely situated on the hill-side, at the point where the Indus enters the plains. It has the name of being hot in summer and unhealthy.

The Awan Maliks are said to have come here about three centuries ago. They at first squatted on the barren rock of Dang Koh, a natural fortress a short distance above stream from Kala Bagh, where the people of the neighbourhood were wont to take refuge when they had reason to dread the approach of a powerful enemy. Band Ali, grandson of Shaikh Adu, the first Awan settler, took possession of the salt-mines and established himself as chief in these parts, controlling the ferry, levying taxes on salt and alum, and taking tribute from the Bhangi Khel Khataks occupying the hills north of Kala Bagh. The Awans continued to hold their own after Band Ali's death in spite of temporary reverses. They lived, as did their neighbours, in a perpetual state of unrest, fighting all

round for existence, sometimes victorious, often on the verge of annihilation. But they continued to make way, and gradually acquired lands in the plains and founded villages. Timur Shah, towards the end of the last century, recognised Muhammad Azam Khan Awan as head of the Kala Bagh *ilaka,* and allowed him Rs. 1,200 annually for keeping his portion of the road open between Kabul and Delhi. The grant was continued by Timur's successors. Malik Ali Yar Khan was chief when the Sikhs annexed the district in 1822. He was made responsible for the revenue, and had to give an annual tribute to the Maharaja of two horses, eleven camels, five dogs, two-thirds of the salt tax and two-fifths of the revenues of the Masan lands held by him. The countenance of the Sikhs enabled Ali Yar Khan to strengthen and extend the hold he had lately acquired on certain Cis-Indus villages, and his family generally benefited largely under the comparatively secure rule of the Lahore Darbar. Ali Yar made himself useful to Edwardes in many ways at Bannu, just before the outbreak of the Second Sikh War. He helped with men and material in the construction of the Fort of Dalipgarh, and placed his son Muzaffar Khan under Edwardes' orders in command of a body of horse of his own raising. Muzaffar Khan afterwards held the inner Bannu Fort with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana, whom Edwardes had left in charge of the district when obliged to proceed in all haste to Multan. Fateh Khan was killed in trying to cut his way through the Sikh soldiers who hemmed him in; but Muzaffar Khan surrendered and was carried prisoner to the main army at Gujrat, where he was allowed to purchase his liberty on payment of Rs. 5,000.

During the Mutiny, the Maliks exhibited active loyalty. Muzaffar Khan and his son Yar Muhammad raised about a hundred followers, and placed themselves at Edwardes' disposal in Peshawar. They were entrusted with the charge of one of the city gates. Muzaffar Khan was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur. Another brother, Ambaz Khan, remained at Bannu with some levies under the orders of Captain Coxe, the Deputy Commissioner, who was carrying out the second settlement of Trans-Indus tracts as if nothing serious were happening further east.

Muzaffar Khan took over the Chiefship on the death of his father in 1863. He constantly assisted the local officials in border matters; and his services were especially useful during the last Afghan War,

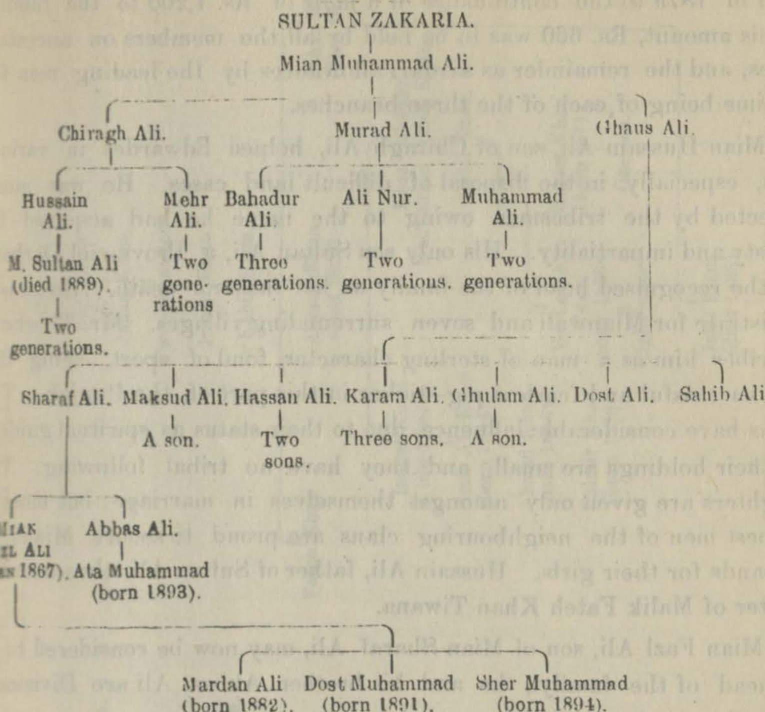
when he furnished a number of animals for transport purposes, and helped with supplies along the Kuram route. He died in 1885. His son, Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, served at Peshawar as a Dafadar during the Mutiny, and always stood beside his father when there was work to be done. He enjoyed an annual income of about Rs. 11,000, made up as follows :—

Jagir lands in Isa Khel and Mianwali		...	...	Rs.	6,190
Alum works at Kala Bagh	...	...	...	"	4,500
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	"	310

He was one of the leading Provincial Darbaris in Mianwali and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1907. He died in 1908 and has been succeeded as head of the family by his son Malik Ata Muhammad Khan.

For the last three or four generations the eldest son has in each case succeeded to all the property left by his father, the younger sons taking only a maintenance allowance. This arrangement was legalised by our Courts shortly after annexation in a suit brought by some of the younger members.

MIAN FAZL ALI OF MIANWALI.



Mian Ali, who founded Mianwali in the Gakhar times, is said to have been a holy man from Baghdad. He gained ascendancy over the Pathan settlers in the country by encouraging them to throw off the yoke of the Gakhar. His promises of success were fulfilled, and the Gakhars were driven out of the country. His son Sultan Zakaria was spiritual guide of the peasantry for many years, and is credited with having possessed miraculous gifts. In 1847, Muhammad Ali's three sons, Chiragh Ali, Murad Ali and Ghaus Ali, were in power, and rendered assistance to Edwardes in settling a blood feud which had until then cost many lives annually. After annexation an enquiry into the holdings of the family was made, and in 1864 revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,200 a year was released in equal shares to the three heads of the house, with the condition attached that each grant was to be re-considered on the death of the holder. By mistake, the sanction was translated as being equivalent to a perpetual grant, and was so treated for many years. In the course of the recent settlement

operations, however, the orders of Government were taken. Sanction was given in 1879 to the continuance of a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 to the family. Of this amount, Rs. 660 was to be held by all the members on ancestral shares, and the remainder as sardari allowances by the leading men for the time being of each of the three branches.

Mian Hussain Ali, son of Chiragh Ali, helped Edwardes in various ways, especially in the disposal of difficult land cases. He was much respected by the tribesmen owing to the name he had acquired for honesty and impartiality. His only son Sultan Ali, a Provincial Darbari, was the recognised head of the family on his father's death. He was a Magistrate for Mianwali and seven surrounding villages. Mr. Thorburn describes him as a man of sterling character, fond of sport, being the most successful and fearless pig-sticker in this part of the Punjab. The Mians have considerable influence, due to their status as spiritual guides; but their holdings are small, and they have no tribal following. The daughters are given only amongst themselves in marriage; but most of the best men of the neighbouring clans are proud to secure Mians as husbands for their girls. Hussain Ali, father of Sultan Ali, thus married a sister of Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana.

Mian Fazl Ali, son of Mian Sharaf Ali, may now be considered to be the head of the family; he and his brother Abbas Ali are Divisional Darbaris.

MAULADAD KHAN SIAL.

- GHAZI KHAN.
  - Sultan Mahmud.
  - Lal Khan.
  - Mahram Khan.
    - Walidad Khan (died 1747).
    - Bahram Khan.
      - Inayat-ullah (died 1787).
        - Sultan Mahmud.
        - Sahib Khan.
    - Sher Khan.
      - Shahadat Khan.

- RASHID KHAN.
  - Sher Khan.
    - Jahan Khan.
      - Two generations.
        - Ismail Khan.
          - Kabir Khan.
            - Fateh Khan.
            - Ahmad Khan (died 1820).
              - Inayat Khan (died 1838).
                - Amir Ali Khan (born 1834).
                  - Ahmad Khan (born 1866).
                    - Dalmir Khan (born 1896).
              - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail Khan.
                - Kabir Khan.
                  - MAULADAD KHAN (BORN 1866).
                    - Eight sons.
                  - Hakim Khan (born 1871).
                    - One son.
            - Jahan Khan (died 1870).
              - Jalal Khan (died 1885).
                - Walidad Khan (born 1855).
                  - Two generations.
                - Sardar Khan (born 1865).
                  - Four sons.
                - Two other sons.

The Sials of Jhang are a Muhammadan tribe of great antiquity, and until the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh possessed great power in the country bordering on the Chenab. They were originally Rajputs, and their ancestor, Rai Shankar, was a resident of Dhara Nagar, between Allahabad and Fatehpur. He emigrated about the year 1230 to Jaunpur, and on his death great dissensions arose between the different branches of the family; and his son Sial in 1243, during the reign of Sultan Ala-ud-din, left Jaunpur for the Punjab, which had been two years before overrun by the Mughals. It seems that, owing to the unsettled state of the lower provinces, many Rajput families about this time emigrated to the Punjab, where they sooner or later adopted the Muhammadan faith. Among them were ancestors of the tribes known as the Kharals, Tiwanas, Ghebas, Chidars and the Panwar Sials.* Sial, in search of a good place for settlement, visited Pakpattan, then called Ajudhan, and the residence of the famous Muhammadan saint Bawa Farid-ud-din Shakarganj. He, with all his family, converted by the eloquence of the saint, turned Musalman and, renewing his wanderings, came to Sialkot, a very ancient Rajput settlement, where he built a fort. He soon left, however; and at Sahiwal in the Shahpur district married Sohag, the daughter of Bhao Khan Maikan, who bore him three sons,† Bharmi, Kohli and Mahani, each the founder of a Sial clan. Kohli led his tribe into the unoccupied lands of Kohistan and Kachi, where for several generations they lived wholly engaged in pastoral pursuits.

Mahpal, sixth in descent from Sial, about the year 1380, founded the town of Mankera, afterwards so celebrated; and his great-grandson, Mal Khan, founded Jhang Sial, on the Chenab, in 1462. He was four years afterwards summoned to Lahore, and granted the territory of Jhang in hereditary possession, paying revenue to the Mughal Emperors. Both Mal Khan and his son Daulat Khan were liberal and intelligent chiefs, and much improved the district. Ghazi Khan, son of Daulat Khan, built the fort of Chautra; and his cousin Khewa Khan the fort of Khewa, ten miles to the north of Jhang.

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* The Tiwana, Gheba and Sial tribes have a common origin. Rai Shankar had three sons, Saino, Tenu and Gheo. From the first have descended the Sials, the Tiwanas from the second, and the Ghebas from Gheo, the youngest.

† The story goes that Bharmi, Kohli and Mahani were playing together, when children, with a clay cow for a toy. Bharmi personated the husbandman, the owner of the cow; Mahani was the thief who stole it; while Kohli was the chief, and sat in mock judgment on the offender. This boyish play was prophetic; and in later years the reigning house of Sial was from the descendants of Kohli; Bharmi's sons were simple peasants; and if news of a strayed buffalo was required, something was generally to be heard about it in the Mahani clan.

Jalal Khan, the fourth chief of Jhang, was murdered by his nephew Pahar Khan, who had founded Paharpur in Uch. His grandson, Firoz Khan, avenged his death, capturing Paharpur, and putting to death all the descendants of Pahar Khan, whom he took prisoners. Kabir Khan, Jahan Khan, Ghazi Khan, Sultan Mahmud Khan, Lal Khan and Mahram Khan were the next successive chiefs. Walidad Khan, the thirteenth chief, was the most famous and most powerful. He disarmed the *Raises* of Mirak, Shorkot, Kot Kamalia and Khewa, and assigned them service *jagirs*. He brought large tracts of waste land under cultivation, and by his strong and wise government cleared the 'Bar' of robbers. The Lahore Government, to which he remained faithful, although he might with safety have thrown off its yoke, granted him the fort and *ilaka* of Chiniot, and he thus became possessed of the greater part of the country between the Ravi and the Chenab as far north as Pindi Bhatian, also holding the country to the west of the Chenab and Jhelum as far as Mankera. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his nephew, Inayat-ullah, who had for Minister his first cousin Shahadat Khan. For two years the cousins remained warm friends; but at length, quarrelling, Shahadat Khan took up arms against Inayat-ullah, but was totally defeated and forced to fly to Kadarpur across the river. Not disheartened, he raised a fresh force and attacked his cousin, but was again defeated and slain. Inayat-ullah was shortly after this carried off prisoner to Sayadpur by forty picked sowars belonging to his kinsmen of that town, who had espoused the cause of Shahadat Khan; but after six months he was released. He was a brave and a successful General, and is said to have won twenty-two battles. The most important of these were against the chiefs of Multan, who were encroaching on the Jhang territory, and the recovery of Chiniot from the Bhangi Sardars.

Inayat-ullah died in 1787, and the rule of his son Sultan Mahmud, who was an imbecile, did not last long; for his half-brother Sahib Khan, son of Inayat-ullah by a concubine, who had sworn allegiance to him on the Kuran, rose in arms and imprisoned him in the fort of Chautra, where he was put to death. Sahib Khan was himself assassinated soon after in the house of Amir Khan, where he had gone to celebrate his marriage. The next Rais of Jhang, Kabir Khan, son of Ismail Khan, brought back the direct line which had gone out with Jahan Khan. He was of a mild and peaceful disposition, and was much loved by his tribe. After a rule

of eleven years, he abdicated in favour of his son Ahmad Khan, who was the last of the Sial chiefs. The Sikhs had by this time become very powerful; and Karam Singh Dulu, a Bhangi chief, had conquered Chiniot. Ranjit Singh marched against this fort which was held by Jasa Singh, son of Karam Singh, and captured it. He then turned towards Jhang, but Ahamd Khan agreed to pay Rs. 60,000 yearly; and the Sikh chief accordingly returned to Lahore. This took place in the year 1803. Three years later, however, the Maharaja again invaded Jhang with a large army, and after some hard fighting took the fort, Ahmad Khan escaping to Multan. The district of Jhang was then farmed to Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala for Rs. 60,000 per annum. Not long after, Ahmad Khan returned with a Pathan force given him by Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Multan, and recovered a great part of his old territories; Ranjit Singh accepting the former tribute of Rs. 60,000, as he was too fully engaged with other expeditions to march against Jhang.

After the Maharaja had unsuccessfully attacked Multan in 1810, he visited his chagrin on Ahmad Khan, whom he suspected of favouring Muzaffar Khan, and having captured him at Sarai Siddhu took him to Lahore, while his son Inayat Khan fled to Hyderabad in Sind. Ranjit Singh feared that Inayat Khan would excite the Sind Amirs against him, and promised Ahmad Khan his release from prison if he would recall his son and leave him at Lahore as security for his good behaviour. This was done, and Ahmad Khan received a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 at Mirowal in the Amritsar district. After Ranjit Singh had taken Multan in 1818, he granted Inayat Khan a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000, and on the death of Ahmad Khan in 1820 the son succeeded to the *jagir*. This was in 1823 exchanged for one of the same value at Sarai Siddhu in the Multan district, and in 1830 this was again exchanged for a *jagir* at Mustanwali in Leiah. In 1838 Inayat Khan was killed near Rasulpur, fighting on the side of Diwan Sawan Mal against Raja Gulab Singh. His brother Muhammad Ismail Khan went to Lahore to endeavour to obtain the confirmation of the *jagir* in his favour, but the Maharaja was paralytic, and Gulab Singh his enemy, in the ascendant, and he only obtained a pension of Rs. 100 a month. He remained at Lahore four years till his pension was discontinued, and he then returned to Jhang, where he lived upon an allowance of Rs. 41 a month granted to the family by Sawan Mal. This was raised in 1848 to Rs. 60.

In October 1848, Major H. Edwardes wrote to Muhammad Ismail Khan directing him to raise troops in behalf of Government and to collect the revenue of the district. The poor chief, hoping the time was come when loyalty might retrieve his fortunes, raised a force and, descending the river, attacked and defeated a rebel chief, Ata Muhammad, at Nikokara. Afterwards, when Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala had passed through Jhang, and had left Des Raj in command of one thousand men there, Muhammad Ismail Khan attacked this detachment several times with varying results. His Jamadar, Pir Kamal, of Isa Shah, captured at the fort of Taruka another rebel chief named Kahan Das. Thus Muhammad Ismail Khan, the representative of a long and illustrious line of chiefs, stood out bravely on the side of the Government. His influence, which was great in the district, was all used against the rebels, and his services were especially valuable at a time when it was inexpedient to detach a force against the petty rebel leaders. After annexation Muhammad Ismail Khan was made Risaldar of the Jhang Mounted Police; but his services were, through inadvertence, overlooked, and it was not till 1856 that he received a pension of Rs. 600 for life. Three wells were also released to him and his male heirs in perpetuity.

In 1857 the services of the chief were conspicuous. He aided in raising a force of cavalry, and served in person against the insurgents. For his loyalty, he received a *khilat* of Rs. 500 and the title of Khan Bahadur; and his yearly grant of Rs. 600 was raised to Rs. 900, with the addition of a *jagir* of Rs. 950 for life. In 1860 his pension was, at his own desire, exchanged for a life *jagir*.

In 1870 Muhammad Ismail Khan's case again came under the consideration of Government. Having regard to the position and influence of the Sial family, and to the steadfast loyalty and good conduct of its chief, Sir Robert Egerton recommended that the life *jagir* be raised to Rs. 2,000 and continued to a selected heir during the pleasure of Government. The *jagir* allowance was duly increased; but with regard to the second proposition, the Supreme Government deemed it advisable merely to lay down that it should receive consideration on the death of the holder.

Muhammad Ismail Khan was a member of the District Board and of the Jhang Municipal Committee. He was a *zaildar* and *lambardar* and had a seat in Provincial Darbars, as had also his kinsman Kabir Khan and

Amir Ali. He was owner of four thousand acres in seventeen villages of the Jhang and Shorkot tahsils, and enjoyed an income of about ten thousand rupees per annum. He was held in the highest esteem by the many district officers who knew him. His son Kabir Khan was also a Provincial Darbari and a *zaildar.* He was not on good terms with his father, against whom he brought a suit to contest an alienation made by the old man in favour of his second wife and her daughters.

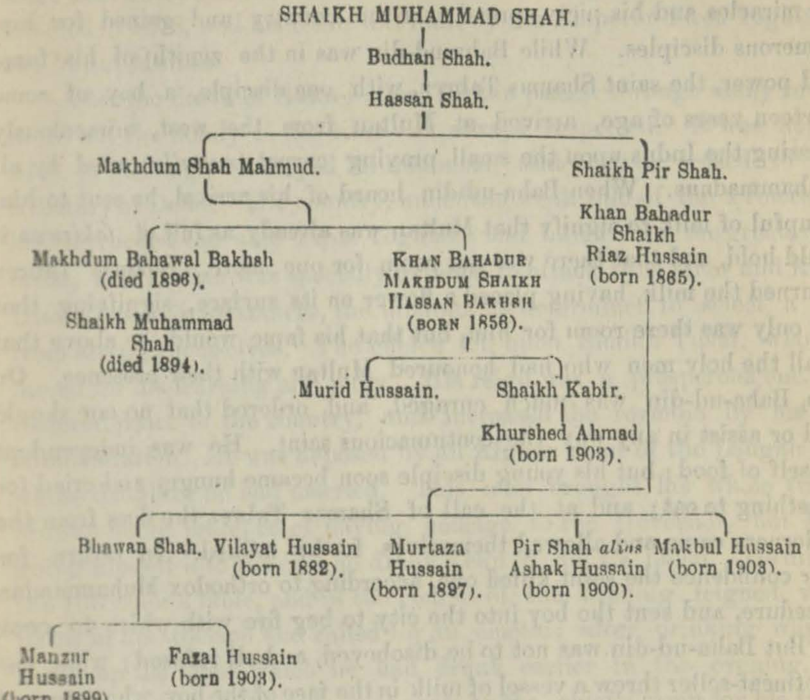
Muhammad Ismail Khan died in 1890 and Kabir Khan in 1898, the latter being succeeded by his son Mauladad Khan who was recognised as the head of the Sial family. He is a Provincial Darbari, a member of the bench of Honorary Magistrates and of the District Board and a *zaildar.* The family estates became heavily involved in the time of Muhammad Ismail Khan, Mauladad Khan's grandfather, and in 1904 Government placed them under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. The family still owns land in 20 villages and holds the *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 granted to Muhammad Ismail Khan, but it does not occupy the same pre-eminent position it once enjoyed.

Amir Ali Khan, son of Inayat Khan, is the representative of the senior branch. His father was killed when Amir Ali was an infant. He is a Provincial Darbari and was an Honorary Magistrate but resigned in favour of his son Ahmad Khan who now holds the post.

Jalal Khan died in 1885. His son Walidad Khan has succeeded him as *zaildar.* He is a Divisional Darbari and also a member of the Municipal Committee. He enjoys a *jagir* of fluctuating value in two villages, Chund and Budhi Thatti.

There is an important family of Sials of the Hiraj clan in the Kabirwala Tahsil of the Multan District. This family lives at Chauki Muhan and came into prominence under Mahr Sultan Hiraj, a *zaildar* and large cattle owner of the last generation. His son Mahr Allahyar, who is a Divisional Darbari, was made an Honorary E. A. C. in 1905, and obtained the title of Khan Bahadur in 1908.

KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM SHAIKH HASSAN BAKHSH, KURESHI.



In the Multan district, Makhdum Shah Mahmud, descendant of the celebrated Muhammadan saint Baha-ud-din was the foremost man of his time both in rank and influence. He was the hereditary guardian of the shrines of Baha-ud-din and of the latter's grandson Rukn-i-alam. His disciples and followers were numerous, both in the south of the Punjab and in Sindh, and his great influence was always exerted on the side of law and order. Baha-ud-din was born at Kot Karor in the Leiah Tahsil in the year 1170. He was descended lineally from Asad, the son of Hasham, grandfather of the Prophet. His ancestor, Sultan Hussain, came to India with Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his many Indian expeditions, and settled at Kot Karor. Baha-ud-din soon left his home and went to Khorasan, where he became a pupil of Shahab-ud-din Suhrwardi, and was soon distinguished for his learning. He then set out on his travels, and

for many years wandered over Turkistan, Syria and Arabia. He returned to India in 1222, intending to settle at Multan. There was some opposition to this at first, but he was eventually permitted to do so; and the fame of his miracles and his piety spread over the country and gained for him numerous disciples. While Baha-ud-din was in the zenith of his fame and power, the saint Shamas Tabrez, with one disciple, a boy of some thirteen years of age, arrived at Multan from the west, miraculously crossing the Indus upon the small praying carpet (*musalla*) used by all Muhammadans. When Baha-ud-din heard of his arrival, he sent to him a cupful of milk to signify that Multan was already as full of *fakirs* as it could hold, and that there was not room for one more. Shamas Tabrez returned the milk, having placed a flower on its surface, signifying that not only was there room for him, but that his fame would be above that of all the holy men who had honoured Multan with their presence. On this, Baha-ud-din was much enraged, and ordered that no one should feed or assist in any way the contumacious saint. He was independent himself of food; but his young disciple soon became hungry and cried for something to eat; and at the call of Shamas Tabrez the does from the wilderness came and allowed themselves to be milked. In return for their confidence the saint killed one, according to orthodox Muhammadan procedure, and sent the boy into the city to beg fire with which to cook it. But Baha-ud-din was not to be disobeyed, and all refused; while one sweetmeat-seller threw a vessel of milk in the face of the boy, who returned to his master in tears. Then Shamas Tabrez cried aloud, "O sun! from whom I take my name (Persian *Shamas*, the sun), come near, and grant me the heat to cook my food which these unbelievers deny me." The sun descended and cooked the venison, but did not return; and to this day is one spear's length nearer Multan than any other part of the world. But, in spite of the irritation caused by interlopers like Shamas Tabrez, Baha-ud-din lived to be one hundred years of age, and, dying in 1270, was buried with great pomp; and his shrine is still visited by Muhammadan pilgrims from all parts of India and Afghanistan.

Rukn-i-alam was little inferior in learning or sanctity to his grandfather Baha-ud-din. From what remains of his doctrines, scattered through the works of his disciples, it appears that he taught a modified form of metempsychosis. He asserted that at the day of judgment the wicked would rise in bestial forms suitable to the characters

they had borne when on earth: the cruel man would rise a leopard; the licentious man, a goat; the glutton, a pig; and so on, through the animal kingdom. Rukn-i-alam was visited by the Emperors of Delhi more than once, and his name was known throughout Northern India. He died in 1372, and his tomb was built by the Emperor Firoz Toghlak in the fort of Multan.

After the death of Rukn-i-alam, Multan passed through many revolutions, but the family of the saint was always respected. It was not till 1443, in the reign of Sayad Muhammad, that Multan ceased to be a tributary of Delhi. The country, under the weak rule of the Princes who had succeeded the able Firoz Toghlak, had fallen into the greatest disorder, and Multan was specially exposed to attack from Ghor and Kabul. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants determined to select a ruler from among themselves. The choice fell upon Shaikh Yusuf, who was famed for his learning and piety. His reign was a prosperous one. He restored peace to the country, and increased the revenue by his wise administration. He was deposed by an Afghan chief of the Laugah tribe, whose daughter he had married. This man brought his whole tribe to Multan under pretence of paying homage to the Governor, but before going himself into the city he drank a cup of duck's blood. He dined at the Governor's table, and in the course of the evening feigned violent pains in his stomach and called for an emetic; after drinking which he threw up the blood which he had drunk earlier in the evening. The Shaikh was much alarmed, and sent to the chief's camp for his friends, who arrived, armed to the teeth, and seized and imprisoned Shaikh Yusuf, and placed the traitor on the throne under the name of Kutb-ud-din Mahmud. The usurper sent his prisoner to Delhi, where he was received with consideration by Behlol Lodi, who even gave his daughter in marriage to the Sheikh's son. In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the reign of Shaikh Yusuf is stated to have lasted seventeen years; in Farishta's history, only two. The former is more probably correct, as Yusuf commenced his rule in 1443; and on his deposition he is said to have been received at Delhi by Behlol Lodi, who did not ascend the throne till 1453.

No other member of the family ever ruled in Multan; but many were distinguished for their learning. Baha-ud-din, grandson of Shaikh Yusuf, a follower of the celebrated Haji Abdul Wahab, was a famous scholar. He was sent in 1523 as ambassador to Hussain Argan, Governor of Tata,

the Lieutenant of Babar Shah, who was marching against Multan. The embassy, however, failed; the town was besieged, taken and sacked; and four years later Multan became again a province of the Delhi Empire.

During the Sikh rule the shrines at Multan lost most of the valuable *jagirs* that had been assigned for their support. After Maharaja Ranjit Singh had taken Multan in 1818, he assigned cash allowances of Rs. 3,500 to the shrines. Diwan Sawan Mal reduced this to Rs. 1,600. Under the Darbar the revenue in land and cash amounted to Rs. 2,030, after deducting the *nazrana*. During the mutiny of 1848-49 Makhdum Shah Mahmud remained faithful to the Government. He had, it is true, no reason to love the Sikhs, yet his influence and the information he furnished were very valuable; and on the annexation of the Punjab the allowances of the shrines were confirmed; Rs. 700 in land in perpetuity, subject to good behaviour, and Rs. 1,300 cash for the life of the then incumbent. One-fourth of the village of Sahinath, which the Makhdum had planted in 1834, was released to him in perpetuity as a personal grant.

The shrines of Baha-ud-din and Rukn-i-alam had seen many a siege, but that of 1848 was almost too much for them. Situated, as both were, within the fort, they were exposed to the full fire of the besiegers, and were almost reduced to ruins. In 1850 the Local Government proposed a grant of Rs. 10,000 to restore them. This, however, the Supreme Government did not sanction. Makhdum Shah Mahmud was, however, an energetic man, and with the help and money of his disciples he restored them at a great expense to their former glory.*

In 1857 Mukhdum Shah Mahmud rendered excellent service to Government. He afforded the Commissioner information of every important occurrence that came to his knowledge; provided twenty men and horses for Ghulam Mustafa Khan's Risala, and several for the new police force. He also supplied men for the police and infantry levies. With twenty-five horsemen he accompanied Colonel Hamilton against the insurgents, took upon himself a portion of the camp duties, and protected the baggage on the line of march. His presence on that

* Just opposite the shrine of Baha-ud-din is the tomb of the gallant Nawab Muzaffar Khan. At the distance of some fifty paces is the ancient Hindu temple known as Narsinghpura or Pailadpuria, the scene of that incarnation of Vishnu when, taking a form half man, half tiger, he came forth from the red-hot pillar and tore in pieces the tyrant Harnakas who was about to kill his own son Prahlád for refusing to acknowledge his divinity.

occasion had a great effect on the rebels, who saw that the most influential man of their own faith was against them. On the mutiny of the disarmed regiments at Multan, he joined the Commissioner with his followers for the defence of the bridge leading to the cantonments. None of his disciples joined the rebels; and his conduct presents a strong contrast to that of the Makhdum of Pakpattan, whose followers were prominent in the Gugera insurrection. For his services Shah Mahmud received a present of Rs. 3,000. The cash allowance to the shrine was exchanged for a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,780, in addition to the eight wells granted in perpetuity, worth Rs. 550. In 1860 the Makhdum, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Lahore, received a personal grant of a garden, worth Rs. 150 per annum, known as the Bhangiwala Bagh.

Makhdum Mahmud Shah was the son of Shaikh Hassan Shah and the adopted son of Bibi Raji Sahiba, daughter of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus, nineteenth in descent from Baha-ud-din. He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son Bahawal Bakhsh as Sajada Nashin of the shrines of Baha-ud-din and Rukn-i-alam. The deceased Makhdum was buried with great pomp within the shrine of Baha-ud-din. His funeral was attended by tens of thousands of Muhammadans, and the local Courts were closed for the day as a mark of respect to his memory. The ceremony of *dastar-bandi*, or recognition of the heir, was performed by the Deputy Commissioner, who conferred a dress of honour upon Bahawal Bakhsh, and proclaimed him guardian of the shrines. Makhdum Bahawal Bakhsh married a daughter of Shaikh Bahawal Din of Eastern Ahmadpur in Bahawalpur.

The *jagir* in nine villages and the garden-grant enjoyed by his father were continued to Bahawal Bakhsh, and he also received a small percentage on the canal grazing-dues collected in the Mailsi Tahsil. One-fourth of the revenues of *mauza* Sairath in Mailsi were confirmed to his family in perpetuity. A dress of honour was conferred upon the Makhdum at Lahore in 1880 in public Darbar in recognition of his services during the Afghan War. He assisted in collecting camels for transport purposes, and he made the offer of personal services, which, however, were not required. Bahawal Bakhsh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1877, and was for some years a member of the Municipal Committee, being also entitled to a seat in Provincial Darbars. He died in 1896, his son Shaikh Muhammad Shah having predeceased him.

He was succeeded by his brother, the present Makhdum, Shaikh Hassan Bakhsh, as Sajada Nashin of the shrines and head of the family. The Makhdum was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1896 and was created a Khan Bahadur in 1905. He is a Provincial Darbari and is married to a daughter of Mian Mubarak Ali, at one time Tahsildar of Multan. His eldest son, Shaikh Murid Hussain, was, at one time, a Risaldar in a camel cadre. The Makhdum having got himself deeply into debt, his estate has been for some time under the management of the Court of Wards. Makhdum Hassan Bakhsh besides being an Honorary Magistrate has also been a member of the Multan Municipality. In both these capacities he has served well, and in recognition was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in January 1905. His son, Shaikh Murid Hussain, has recently been appointed to fill the place on the Municipal Committee from which the Khan Bahadur has now retired.

Shaikh Pir Shah, younger brother of the late Makhdum Shah Mahmud was a Provincial Darbari, and for some years Honorary Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Multan. He held a small *jagir* in three villages of the Mailsi Tahsil. He rendered assistance in the Transport Department during the late Kabul War, and his services were acknowledged by the bestowal of a *sanad* under the hand of the Viceroy. He died in 1897, and his son Shaikh Riaz Hussain succeeded to his seat in Provincial Darbars. He was appointed Honorary Assistant Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force in 1897 and in addition to the medal his services were recognised by the gift of a sword. In 1892 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and in 1896 an Honorary E. A. C., being posted to the Bannu district on political duty. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1907. His eldest son, Shaikh Bahawan Shah is a Jamadar in the 36th Jacob's Horse, and his second son, Vilayat Hussain, is a Naib Tahsildar.

There is another branch of the family living at Ghauspur which is descended from Fateh Muhammad, a younger brother of Makhdum Shaikh Kasim Muhammad, the great-grandson of Shaikh Yusuf, and is therefore really senior in the male line. Rukn-ud-din, eldest son of Muhammad Hayat, is the leading member; but an individual better known is his uncle Murad Shah. Both Muhammad Hayat and Murad Shah rendered assistance in 1857, and received suitable rewards. The shrine at Ghauspur in their charge is visited by large numbers of pil-

grims, notwithstanding its inaccessible position, about sixty miles east of Multan. The *jagir* attached yields only fifteen rupees per annum; but the offerings of the visitors enable its guardians to live in tolerable comfort. Murad Shah and Rukn-ud-din are Provincial Darbaris. Murad Shah's son Faiz-ullah has settled at Dhaunkal in the Gujranwala district.

MUHAMMAD YAR KHAN, KHAKWANI.*

KHUDA DAD KHAN.

Three generations.

Haji Ali Muhammad Khan.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1869).
Two other sons.
Muhammad Amin Khan

Ahmad Khan.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan (died 1888).
Abdul Kadir Khan.
A daughter married Abd-ur-Rahman Khan

Rab Nawaz Khan.

MUHAMMAD YAR KHAN (BORN 1861).
Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1863).
Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan (born 1865).
Hafiz Hamid Yar Khan (born 1867).

Abdul Kadir Khan.

Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
Three other sons.
Abdul Karim Khan.
Three other sons.

Rab Nawaz Khan.

Ghulam Kadir Khan (born 1907).

Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1898).
Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
Din Muhammad Khan (born 1905).

The Khakwanis are one of the best-known of the Pathan families of Multan. They derive their name from Khakan, a village in the neighbourhood of Herat; others derive it from an incident connected with the hunting of the boar (*khuk*). Elphinstone in his history of Kabul speaks of the Khakwanis as a small clan living partly at Kandahar and partly mixed with the Nurzais.

The first branch of the family to appear in Multan was that of Malik Shah Pal, who with his brothers accompanied Humayun some four hundred years ago. His descendant, Ali Muhammad Khan,

* Not included in former editions.

served under Ahmad Shah Abdali, and was made Governor of Multan, a post which he held till A. D. 1767. It was he who constructed the Wali Muhammad Canal. He was dismissed for oppression, but he refused to obey the order deposing him, and seized and imprisoned Nawab Shuja Khan, who had been appointed to succeed him. For this he was put to death by Ahmad Shah. There are no descendants of this branch now in Multan.

The ancestor of the present Khakwanis was Khuda Dad Khan, who came from Ghazni some three hundred years ago. The fourth in descent from him, Haji Ali Muhammad Khan, was Governor of Sikandarabad under Nawab Muzaffar Khan. Mustafa Khan, son of Ali Muhammad Khan, commenced his career in Bahawalpur State, but he soon became one of Diwan Sawan Mal's *kardars,* and on Mul Raj's rebellion, he took the side of the English and supported it to the best of his power. He was successful in bringing over many Multani Pathans to the British side, and Major Edwardes sent him in command of a thousand horse and foot to the relief of Jhang. Mustafa Khan also did good service in the Mutiny. He raised a regiment of Multani horse, with which he served under General Van Cortlandt in the Bhati territory, and later assisted in suppressing the insurgents of the Gugera district. For these services he received considerable grants of land, a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 1,000 per annum, a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadur.

He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Kadir Khan, who followed in his father's footsteps as a loyal adherent of Government. He had served under his father in the siege of Multan and in the Mutiny. He completed the Hajiwah Canal, which had been begun by his father, and in 1880 he was granted an area of sixty thousand acres in the Mailsi Tahsil in proprietary right, subject to certain conditions which were embodied in a formal deed of grant executed in 1886. He was given the title of Khan Bahadur in 1887, in recognition of his services to the administration of the district, and an *inam* of Rs. 5,000 per annum out of the revenue of his property was granted for two generations.

Ghulam Kadir Khan died in 1888, leaving four sons, who

immediately began to quarrel regarding the division of the estate. In consequence of this the canal was taken over by Government. All four brothers reside in Multan and enjoy very considerable wealth.

Muhammad Yar Khan, eldest son of Ghulam Kadir Khan, is the present head of the family. He is the second Provincial Darbari in the Multan district, and an Honorary Magistrate for the city of Multan. He is *zaildar* of Nala Hajiwah in the Mailsi Tahsil and *lambardar* of several villages in Mailsi and Shujabad. He is a man of somewhat retired habits, with little taste for business. His younger brother, Ahmad Yar Khan, on the other hand, is a man of considerable business capacity and fully alive to his own interests. He has spent considerable sums in suing Government for reparation in connection with the assumption of control over the Hajiwah Canal. Both Ahmad Yar Khan and Khuda Bakhsh Khan are *zaildars*. The fourth brother, Hamid Yar Khan, is a *lambardar*.

Ghulam Kadir Khan bestowed considerable areas on the Hajiwah Canal as gifts on his relations. Of these, Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Hafiz Hakumat Khan, who married a daughter of Haji Ali Muhammad Khan, holds 2,294 acres. He is a Divisional Darbari. A daughter of Ghulam Kadir Khan married Khwaja Allah Bakhsh Khan of Taunsa, and her son, Mian Mahmud Khan, is proprietor of 3,860 acres. The area owned by Muhammad Yar Khan and his three brothers at present is about 55,000 acres, and they pay about Rs. 70,000 annually in land revenue.

Rab Nawaz Khan, son of that daughter of Ghulam Mustafa Khan who married Abd-ur—Rahman Khan, owns considerable landed property in Jhok Gamun near Kasba in the Multan Tahsil.

A third cousin of Muhammad Yar Khan, named Ata Muhammad, owned lands at Durpur near Tibba in the Mailsi Tahsil. His son, Dost Muhammad Khan, is *zaildar* in this tract, and a man of considerable energy and intelligence. This branch of the Khakwanis are Shias; the Hajiwah branch being Sunnis.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD RAJU, GARDEZI.

ABUL FAZAL JAMAL-UD-DIN SAYAD MUHAMMAD YUSUF SHAH (died 1137).

16 generations.

- Muhammad Yusuf IV.
  - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
    - Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf.
      - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
        - Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf.
          - Askar Ali Shah.
            - Muhammad Yusuf.
              - MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD RAJU (BORN 1848).
                - Askar Ali Shah.
              - Amir Haidar Shah.
                - Riaz Hussain.
                - Mehdi Shah.
          - Makhdum Muhammad Raju.
          - Nazar Ali Shah.
            - Muhammad Ali Shah.
            - Vilayat Shah.
              - Muzaffar Ali Shah.
                - Muhammad Jawad.
        - Nasir Shah.
          - Sayad Muhammad Shah.
            - Ghulam Mustafa Shah.
              - Hamid Shah (died 1900).
              - Fateh Shah.
        - Nur Shah.
          - 3 generations.
        - Dost Ali Shah.
          - 5 generations.
        - Ghulam Haidar Shah.
          - Ghulam Rasul.
            - 3 generations.
          - Sikandar Shah.
            - 3 generations.
          - Nasir-ud-din Shah.
            - Ramzan Shah (dead).
              - Zulfikar Shah (born 1850).
                - Nasir-ud-din Shah.
                  - Ramzan Shah.
              - Shah Ali Muhammad Shah
        - Neamat Shah.
          - 4 generations.
      - Abdul Hadi Shah.
        - 3 generations.
      - Bagh Shah.
        - 5 generations.
  - Hamid Shah.
    - 3 generations.
      - Hamid Shah.
        - Ghulam Mustafa Shah.
  - Abdullah Shah.
    - Kurban Ali Shah.
      - Zain-ul-Abedin Shah.
        - Gulab Shah.
          - Abdullah Shah
            - Ali Muhammad Shah.
          - Zain-ul-Abedin Shah (dead).
          - Sahib Ali Shah (dead).
            - Sadr-ud-din Shah.
              - Shabbir Hussain.
          - Pehlwan Ali Shah.
            - Two generations.
          - Muhsan Shah.
            - Two sons.
        - Phulu Shah (died 1877).
          - Murad Shah (died 1876).
            - Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Hassan Bakhsh (born 1861).
              - Zamurrad Shah.
                - Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
              - Muhammad Nawaz Shah.
              - Altaf Hussain Shah.
- Sayad Jafar Shah.
  - 3 generations.
    - Sayad Haidar Shah (died 1905).
      - Muhammad Hussain Shah (dead).
        - Jafar Shah.
        - Mehdi Shah.

The Gardezi Sayads were once the most wealthy and influential of the Sayad families of the district, and owned nearly the whole of that part of the Kabirwala Tahsil through which the Lahore Road now passes. The comparative ruin of that part of the country, owing to the change in the course of the Ravi, has led to their decay, but they still possess very considerable influence and position. They are also known as Hussainis, from their descent from Imam Hussain and their attachment to the Shiah faith. The family formerly lived at Baghdad, and their immediate ancestor was Sayad Muhammad Dibal, great-great-grandson of Imam Hussain. It was his son, Sayad Muhammad Ali, who migrated from their original home at Medina to Baghdad. His great-grandson, Abdullah, removed from Baghdad to Gardez near Ghazni, and his great-grandson again, Abul Fazal Jamal-ud-din Muhammad Yusuf, made a further move to Multan in A. D. 1088. He immediately acquired a great reputation for sanctity and miracles, and received large grants of land. He died in A. D. 1137, and his tomb in Multan is still held in great veneration as a shrine. He was reputed to be able to ride tigers and handle snakes, and for forty years after his death his hand would occasionally appear out of his tomb.

Muhammad Yusuf the Second, eighth in descent from his namesake, died without male issue, and his daughter married Sayad Abul Fateh, a descendant of Zaid Shahid, another grandson of the Imam Hussain. Hence the family are sometimes called Zaidis. The offspring of this union, Muhammad Yusuf the Third, succeeded to the position of *sajada-nashin* or custodian of the Gardezi shrine.

The family possesses several *farmans* from the various Emperors of Delhi, showing the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times; and there is a tradition that the Emperor Aurangzeb, who visited Multan in the time of Muhammad Yusuf the Fourth, presented him with a valuable *khilat* and an elephant.

The present custodian of the shrine is Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju, the representative of the senior branch of the family. He resides in Multan, where he is much respected for his uprightness and generosity. He is a Divisional Darbari and Honorary Magistrate, and for the last thirty years has been a member of the Municipal Committee of Multan and of the District Board. He has now (1910) just retired from his Municipal seat. He enjoys a *jagir* of the annual value of Rs. 100, and has been given seven squares of land on the

Chenab Canal. His brother, Amir Haidar Shah, lives principally at Amirpur in the Kabirwala Tahsil, where he is held in considerable esteem. He is a careful and intelligent agriculturist.

At Korai Baloch in the Kabirwala Tahsil there is another branch of the family, of whom the most important member was Murad Shah, who rose to be Chief Judge of the Bahawalpur State. This gentleman gave considerable assistance to the British force during the siege of Multan in 1848, and after annexation was appointed *peshkar* of Shorkot and Jhang. In 1850 he was made Tahsildar, and after fourteen years' service in this capacity was promoted to Extra Assistant Commissioner. He received a *sanad* and *khilat* of the value of Rs. 200 for good service during the Mutiny. In 1865 Murad Shah was appointed Native Agent of the Bahawalpur State, and subsequently Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent. He did excellent work in connection with the excavation of the Minchinwah and Fordwah canals, and in recognition of this he received, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, cash presents of Rs. 7,000 and an increase of pay. In 1870, on the formation of a Chief Court for the State, Murad Shah was appointed Chief Judge of the Court, holding this post as well as that of Assistant Superintendent of the State. In 1872 the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, held a Darbar at Multan and presented Murad Shah with a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 800. In 1874 in recognition of his excellent work as Chief Judge his salary was raised to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. He died in harness in January 1876, and the State granted a donation of Rs. 6,000 to his widow and son.

His only son, Khan Bahadur Sayad Hassan Bakhsh, was a boy of 15 at the time of his father's death, and during his minority his estates were managed by the Court of Wards. He resides in Multan, and has been a member of the Municipal Committee since 1882, and its Vice-President for the last ten years. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Provincial Darbari, and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1899. Hassan Bakhsh is a gentleman of considerable education and of literary tastes, and has travelled a good deal in Persia and elsewhere. He has written an account of his travels in two volumes. His eldest son, Sayad Zamurd Hussain Shah, looks after his father's estates at Korai Baloch and his grant of seven squares in the Chenab Colony; the second, Muhammad Nawaz Shah, has been accepted as a

candidate for the post of Tahsildar, and the third, Altaf Hussain Shah, is officiating as a Naib-tahsildar.

Another branch of the family, now represented by Fateh Shah, second son of Ghulam Mustafa Shah, resides at Multan. Hamid Shah, elder brother of Fateh Shah, was a Divisional Darbari, who died in 1900. He was a portentous spendthrift, and in the course of his life absolutely ruined a magnificent series of estates, most of which fell into the hands of the late Rai Bahadur Mela Ram, the Lahore contractor.

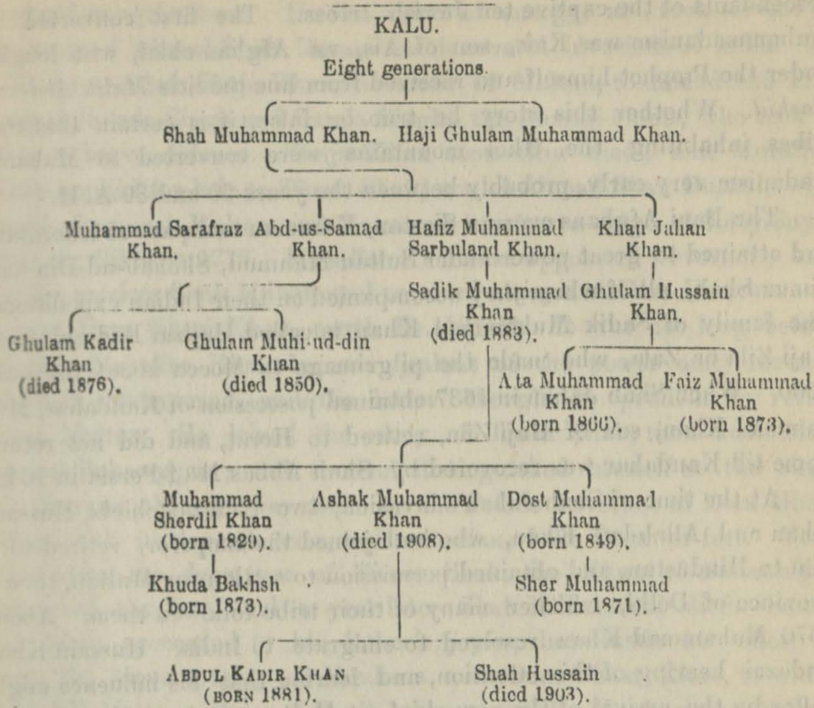
At Salarwahan Kohna in the Kabirwala Tahsil there is another branch of the Gardezis, the head of which was Haidar Shah, a much respected Zaildar and Provincial Darbari, who died in 1905. He left a fine property which has passed to his grandsons, Jafar Shah and Mehdi Shah, but owing to their mismanagement the estate has now been placed under the Court of Wards.

Gulab Shah, uncle of Murad Shah, was a Divisional Darbari, and was succeeded by his son Zain-ul-Abedin Shah. The latter and his brother, Sahib Ali Shah, were both in the service of the Bahawalpur State. Zain-ul-Abedin died without issue, but Sahib Ali Shah left two sons, the eldest of whom, Sadr-ud-din Shah, is a Deputy Inspector of Police in the State.

Other members of the Gardezi clan who deserve mention are:—Zulfikar Shah, son of Ramzan Shah, who is a Divisional Darbari and owns a considerable amount of land; Ghulam Mustafa Shah, the head of a small branch resident at Muradpur in the Mailsi Tahsil, and once Zaildar of his circle; Ahmad Shah, son of Imam Shah, who is Zaildar of Adamwahan in the Lodhran Tahsil; Kasim Ali Shah, son of Turab Ali Shah, a connection by marriage of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh, and a Naib-tahsildar in the Multan Division; and Ali Raza Shah, Reader in the Multan Divisional Court. These gentlemen are all shown in the pedigree table, printed *in extenso* in the appendix.

Most of the Gardezi families are Shiahs.

ABDUL KADIR KHAN.



The Badozai tribe, like other Afghans, call themselves Bani Israil, or 'Children of Israil,' and claim to have emigrated from the Holy Land (*Bait-ul-mukadas*) to Afghanistan, where they settled in the mountains of Ghor and Firoza. The question of the Jewish origin of the Afghans is one that has been much discussed, and is too lengthy to be more than noticed here. In physiognomy, in manners, and in their religious rites, the Afghans much resemble the Jews. Among them is found the custom of driving the 'scape-goat,' laden with the sins of the people, into the wilderness; the rite of the passover, offerings for sin and thank-offerings for deliverance from danger. The *Matla-ul-Anwar*, written about 1510, considers the Afghans originally Egyptians, who, after the overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, left their native country, refusing to accept the Jewish faith which others of the Egyptians adopted. In the *Tawarikh-i-Sher Shahi*, it is stated that many years after the death of Solomon, and during the reign of Asaf, Syria was invaded by Bakht Nasar (Nebuchadnezzar), who destroyed Jerusalem and expelled the Afghans who settled in Ghor and Ghazni. This is the

belief of all the Afghans at the present day, who consider themselves descendants of the captive ten Jewish tribes. The first converted to Muhammadanism was Kais, son of Ais, an Afghan chief, who fought under the Prophet himself and received from him the title *Malik Abd-ur-Rashid*. Whether this story be true or false, it is certain that the tribes inhabiting the Ghor mountains were converted to Muhammadanism very early, probably between the years 60 and 80 A. H.

The Bani Afghans overran Siestan, Karaman and part of Khorasan, and attained to great power under Sultan Mahmud, Shahab-ud-Din and Timur Shah, all of whom they accompanied on their Indian expeditions. The family of Sadik Muhammad Khan is called Hajizai Badozai, from Haji Zila or Zala, who made the pilgrimage to Mecca about the year 1600. When Shah Jahan in 1637 obtained possession of Kandahar, Muhammad Khan, son of Haji Zila, retired to Herat, and did not return home till Kandahar was recovered by Shah Abbas II of Persia in 1648.

At the time of Shah Jahan's invasion, two Sadozai chiefs, Hussain Khan and Allahdad Khan, who had joined the Emperor, retired with him to Hindustan, and obtained permission to settle near Multan, then a province of Delhi, whither many of their tribe followed them. About 1670 Muhammad Khan resolved to emigrate to India. Hussain Khan Sadozai hearing of this intention, and fearing that his influence might suffer by the arrival of the new chief at Multan, wrote to Sherak, chief of the Tarin tribe, to assassinate him while passing through the Tarin country to Kohat. Sherak accordingly invited Muhammad Khan to an entertainment and poisoned him. Hussain Khan, his son, was too young to avenge his father's death; but his cousin Mian Khan assembled the Badozais and, attacking Sherak and his tribe, defeated him and put his family to death; but that chief himself escaped and fled to Delhi, where he entered the service of the Emperor. Here he was followed by Mian Khan, who stabbed him in the very presence of Aurangzeb. On the story of Sherak's treachery being told the Emperor, Mian Khan was pardoned for the murder; but for his insolence in killing his enemy in open Darbar, he was imprisoned at Delhi for twelve years. Both the son and grandson of Muhammad Khan remained at Kandahar; and it was not till 1738, when Nadir Shah had captured the city, that Bai Khan, his great-grandson, emigrated to Multan. He returned a few years afterwards to Kandahar, but his son Mahabat Khan remained at Multan.

The family, till the time of Shah Muhammad Khan, were entirely engaged in agriculture. He was a man of energy, and took service in the army of Ahmad Shah Durani in his several invasions of India. In 1772 he assisted Shuja Khan, Governor of Multan, to defend the city against Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Bhangi chiefs, who took it after a brave defence. Shuja Khan soon after died; and Muzaffar Khan applied for help to Timur Shah, son of Ahmad Shah Durani, who marched against Multan and recovered it, after a seige of forty days, from the Sikhs in 1779. Muzaffar Khan was appointed Governor; and for his services Shah Muhammad received a *jagir* at Dera Dinpana and one at Dera Ghazi Khan, worth Rs. 10,000. It was not long before Nawab Muzaffar Khan became jealous of the power and influence of Shah Muhammad, and the latter thought it prudent to retire from Multan. He joined the army of Timur Shah, then advancing against Bahawalpur; and so much distinguished himself at the siege of Derawar that he was made by the Prince Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan with its dependencies, and custodian of the Derawar fort. Very soon after the departure of Timur Shah, the Khan of Bahawalpur recovered the fort, and a year later Shah Muhammad died. Sarafraz Khan succeeded to his father's *jagirs*, but made no effort to keep the Governorship of Mankera and Dera Ghazi Khan, to which Abdul Nabi, the *ex*-Ruler of Sindh, was appointed. He, however, became obnoxious for his tyranny; and as he failed to pay the Government dues he was superseded in favour of Muhammad Khan Sadozai, and the Governor of Multan and Sarafraz Khan Badozai were directed to aid the new Ruler. Abdul Nabi made a vigorous resistance; but near Leiah an action was fought, in which he was defeated and his son Mian Araf slain. The fort and town of Leiah surrendered to the victors, but Sarafraz Khan was shot as he was riding through the city. Muhammad Khan then obtained possession of the country. He was a wise and beneficient Ruler; and one of his descendants is at the present day Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan.

On the death of Sarafraz Khan, his brothers Abd-us-Samad Khan and Hafiz Sarbuland Khan straightway began to quarrel, and the former contrived to seize the whole estate. Sarbuland Khan on this went to Kabul to obtain redress from the Emperor, and received an allowance of Rs. 6,500, of which Rs. 4,500 was to be paid from

the revenues of Multan. An order was also passed that the estate should be equally divided between the brothers; but Abd-us-Samad Khan would not hear of division, and it was only the *jagir* in Multan which the Nawab was able to obtain for Sarbuland Khan.

The elder brother, Abd-us-Samad Khan, was engaged in constant hostilities with Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Multan; and in 1801, after the fall of Zaman Shah, the influence of Fateh Khan Barakzai, the new minister at the Kabul Court, obtained the nomination of the Badozai chief as Governor. Muzaffar Khan had no intention of submitting. He called in to his aid the Bahawalpur chief, who sent five thousand troops under Jiwan Ram and Din Muhammad Khan. These, with the Multan troops under Ghulam Murtaza, besieged Abd-us-Samad in his fort at Dinpana. Here he was joined by one thousand horsemen of Mir Alam, the Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan, but this reinforcement only enabled him to prolong his resistance. The fort was eventually stormed and taken, while Abd-us-Samad fled to Lahore to induce Ranjit Singh, then rising to power, to espouse his cause. Influenced somewhat by his representations and more by his own ambition, the Lahore chief attacked Multan several times, and at length, in 1818, captured it; Muzaffar Khan and five of his sons dying in the defence.

Hafiz Sarbuland Khan had always stood high in the favour of the Multan Nawabs; and when they fell, he received, notwithstanding his brave conduct at Multan against the Sikhs, a command of two hundred horse from Ranjit Singh, and was sent to watch the frontiers of Bahawalpur. After the capture of Mankera in 1821 he received a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 in Leiah tahsil, which he retained till 1829, when it was exchanged for one of the same value in Multan. He served faithfully throughout the whole Multan campaign of 1848-49, and died in 1853, half of his *jagir* descending to his son Sadik Muhammad Khan.

The quarrelsome Abd-us-Samad Khan was not so fortunate. Asad-ullah Khan Baluch, of Sakkar, who farmed the customs of Leiah, was his great enemy, and they fought so continually that the country became impoverished, and Asad-ullah Khan had to throw up the contract, as he could not collect the revenue. The Maharaja then told Abd-us-Samad that he must either accept a *jagir* in another part of the country or take the contract himself. He accepted the latter alternative as the

lesser evil of the two, though it proved to be the greater; for two years afterwards, from his own carelessness and the dishonesty of his agents, he fell two lakhs of rupees into arrears, and not being able to pay, his whole property was seized and his *jagir* sequestered. An allowance of Rs. 3,200 was, however, paid him, and this he held till his death in 1850. The British Government gave his sons a pension of Rs. 1,400; but the younger, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was thrown from his carriage, and killed in 1860, and Rs. 700 of the pension was resumed. The allowance was again increased to Rs. 1,000 in November 1860.

Sadik Muhammad Khan was born in 1814. When sixteen years of age he was placed in command of ten sowars on Rs. 1,200 per annum by Diwan Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan. He accompanied the Diwan on his expedition in 1833 against the Gurchani, Lishari, Laghari and Khosa tribes when they made their incursion into Dajal and Khanpur, and fought in the skirmish at the Kala Pahar. After this he was thought worthy of an independent command, and was sent with forty horsemen to Harapa, and later received charge of the *ilakas* of Kamalia and Sayadwala. In 1838 he again had to march against his first enemies, the Gurchanis and Lisharis, who had descended upon the plains and were ravaging the country, and drove them back to the hills with considerable loss. In November 1843 he attacked and defeated the Khosa tribe which had taken advantage of the anarchy succeeding the murder of Maharaja Sher Singh to plunder the Sayadwala, Satghara and Haveli districts. In September 1844 Diwan Sawan Mal was assassinated, and his son and successor, Mul Raj, sent Sadik Muhammad back to Kamalia with full civil and military powers. In 1845 he was sent against Fateh Khan Tiwana, who had murdered Painda Khan Khajakzai with his son Sikandar Khan, and Ashak Muhammad Khan Alizai, father of Ghulam Hussain Khan, ambassador at the Court of Kabul, and had forcibly seized the government of the province of Dera Ismail Khan. He was soon, however, compelled to return to his own district, where at the time of the Sutlej campaign the Muhammadan tribes, Kharals and Fatianas, had risen in revolt. Karam Narayan, brother of Diwan Mul Raj, was with the force of Sadik Muhammad; and the tribes were dispersed with the loss of many of their number, including Walidad, elder brother of Bahawal Fatiana, who was imprisoned for life for rebellion in 1857

When the rebellion broke out at Multan in April 1848, and Mul Raj had summoned all his officers to swear fidelity to him on their respective Scriptures, Sadik Muhammad Khan, with his father, refused to take the oath, and at the first opportunity went over to Edwardes, with whom he served faithfully throughout the war. His local knowledge was invaluable to the Engineer and Quartermaster-General's Departments, and Májors Napier and Becher and Major-General Whish bore the warmest testimony to his valuable and zealous services. But the loyalty of Sadik Muhammad did not spring so much from love to the Lahore Government, or to the British, as from dislike to Diwan Mul Raj. This Governor was of a very different character from his father; and though not without ability, was avaricious and suspicious. His confidence he only gave to Hindus, and consequently the Pathans in his employ all forsook him when a convenient opportunity offered. Sadik Muhammad Khan at the close of the war received a pension of Rs. 2,000, besides *khilats* and valuable presents and a garden at Multan, and retired with his well-won honours from active service.

On the first outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857 he was at Lahore, and offered his services to Government. An order had been already sent to Multan for him to raise one hundred sowars for active service; but, owing to his absence, these men were raised by Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan. On his return south he accompanied Colonel Hamilton in the expedition against the Gugera insurgents. He was present in the action that ensued, and was useful in preparing rafts, by which the force crossed the Ravi at Thali. In 1860 he was made assessor of income tax at Multan, and performed his duties with intelligence and honesty. In exchange for his pension he obtained the Muhammad Khan-wala garden in perpetuity, and a life *jagir* at Lutfabad and Kot Malik, and a well in Bahawalpur, worth together Rs. 2,937. When the income tax assessment was completed he was appointed Tahsildar of Shujabad, and continued to serve until 1868, when he resigned his appointment. He and his son Ashak Muhammad and his cousin Ghulam Kadir set out on a lengthened journey to Arabia and Turkey in 1865. They were received everywhere as distinguished guests, and returned after an absence of sixteen months, delighted with all they had seen. Sadik Muhammad left the service heavily in debt, and died in 1883. He had made a distribution of his property to his sons, giving a double share to Ashak Muhammad, the

favourite, and the recognized head of the family. On him also devolved the honour of liquidating his father's debts. The family *jagir* was valued at Rs. 3,320; and of this, Rs. 1,555 were released to Ashak Muhammad, while allowances, aggregating Rs. 444, were awarded to the ladies of the family. Ashak Muhammad was for a short time Naib-tahsildar in Multan, but resigned in order to look after his family affairs. He was appointed a member of the Municipal Committee in 1878 and of the District Committee in 1883. He was also a Provincial Darbari. His cousin Ghulam Hussain Khan was for some years a Tahsildar in Dera Ghazi Khan, and also served on the Frontier. Ashak Muhammad Khan died on 29th September 1908. His only surviving son Abdul Kadir who has read up to the B. A. standard has succeeded to his seat in the Provincial Darbar and has recently been appointed a member of the Multan Municipal Committee.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GHAUS IV
alias
MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH, GILANI.*

MAKHDUM SHAIKH JAMAL-UD-DIN
alias PIR MUSA PAK SHAHID
(died 1592).
|
Ten generations.
|

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GHAUS IV *alias* MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH (BORN 1868).	S. Sher Shah (born 1863).	S. Rajan Shah (born 1878).
	A son.	Two sons.

Sons of Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus IV:

S. Ghulam Yasin Shah (born 1884). Three other sons.

The Gilani family is of antiquity and derives its name from Gilan, a province in Persia, from which their ancestor Shaikh Sayad Abdul Kadir, Hassani-al-Hussaini, otherwise known as "*Piran-i-Pir,*" sprung. Shaikh Sayad Muhammad Ghaus, ninth in descent from Shaikh Sayad Abdul Kadir, migrated from Turkey to Uch in the Bahawalpur territory in the middle of the fifteenth century, and there his great-great-grandson, Pir Musa Pak Shahid, the common ancestor of the family, was born in 1534. The latter was killed in a skirmish with some raiders near Uch in 1592. His body was brought into Multan by his successors and buried inside Pak Gate. His tomb is now a well-known shrine largely frequented by Muhammadans of all classes. Two descendants of Pir Musa Pak Shahid, namely Nawab Sayad Yahiya and Nawab Sayad Musa Pak Din, were governors of the Multan Province in the time of the Emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan, respectively.

The *sajjada-nashin* of the shrine enjoyed a grant of Rs. 12,500 from the Mughal Emperors, which was increased by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in favour of Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus II. Major Herbert Edwardes granted a *sanad* of protection to this shrine alone at the conquest of Multan in 1848 for loyal and valuable services rendered. Sir John Lawrence also granted a *khillat* of Rs. 300 and a *sanad* in 1859 to Makhdum Sayad Nur Shah in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny of 1857.

Pir Sayad Vilayat Shah, the father of the present head of the family, was acknowledged by the Government as "Chief of the Gilanis" in 1876, and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in Multan in 1877.

The present *sajjada-nashin* of the shrine and representative of the family is Makhdum Sayad Sadr-ud-Din Shah, who is a Provincial Darbari and one of the most influential men in the city of Multan. He has a large number of disciples in the Punjab, Sindh and Afghanistan. One of his brothers, Sayad Sher Shah, is a Munsif and an accepted candidate for the post of E. A. C., while the other, Sayad Rajan Shah, is a Municipal Commissioner.

*Not included in former editions.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUHAMMAD SAIF-ULLAH KHAN BABAR OF KHANGARH.

HUSSAIN KHAN.

Kadam Khan.

Abd-us-Samad Khan.

Abdul Ahad Khan.	Allahdad Khan (died 1885).	Sikandar Khan.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUHAMMAD SAIF-ULLAH KHAN (BORN 1862).

Abdullah Khan (born 1886).	Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1897).	Fazl Ahmad Khan (born 1901).

Saif-ullah Khan is of the Babar branch of Multani Pathans who settled in Muzaffargarh towards the end of the 18th century. They were established in this country by their relative Muzaffar Khan, Sadozai Afghan, who held the Multan Nawabship until the coming of the Sikhs in 1818. Allahdad Khan, father of Saif-ullah Khan, attached himself to Edwardes, and did good service during the Sikh rebellion. Again, in 1857, he behaved loyally, and helped in destroying the mutineers of the 68th Bengal Regiment when they endeavoured to get away to Hindustan. On two occasions he was rewarded with *khilats* in public Darbars in recognition of his services. He was an Honorary Magistrate in his own *ilaka* of Khangarh, tahsil Muzaffargarh. He died in 1885. His son Muhammad Saif-ullah Khan is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner with 1st class magisterial and 2nd class munsiff's powers, and a Provincial Darbari, and in 1894 was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his work as Honorary Magistrate and for his services to the administration. He trades on a large scale in corn, cotton and indigo. He owns land yielding about Rs. 6,000 in eleven villages around Khangarh, a small town near the Chenab, eleven miles south of Muzaffargarh. In 1910 the title of Nawab has been conferred on him.

MIAN SHAIKH AHMAD GURMANI.

MIAN HABIB
(died 1793).
|
Two generations.
|
K. B. Mian Mahbub
(died 1895).

- MIAN SHAIKH AHMAD (BORN 1864).
  - Sultan Ahmad (born 1892).
  - Mahbub Ali (born 1902).
- Mian Muhamad Zaman (born 1868).
  - Mushtak Ahmad (born 1905).

When Bahlol Khan Lodi, Governor of Multan, became King of Delhi, in 1450, he made over to his cousin Islam Khan the government of the country between the Indus and the Sulimans, comprising southern Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan and western Sind. Islam Khan's grandson divided the lands; and to Tahir Khan fell the Sitpur *ilaka*, now known as the Alipur tahsil. His brothers were speedily ousted by Baluch Khan, founder of Dera Ghazi Khan; but Tahir Khan's children held on to their possessions for many generations, though they were robbed of portions from time to time by the dishonesty of their own servants or the encroachment of more powerful neighbours. Of these latter, the Baluches were the most rapacious; gradually spreading themselves out and acquiring rights which are recognised to this day. Their present representatives, however, no longer resemble the manly race that issued from the mountains with Baluch Khan, such as are still found on the right bank of the Indus. The Baluches of Muzaffargarh now differ but slightly from the Jats with whom they have freely intermixed; and they have long since lost all trace of the tribal organisation which binds their Trans-Indus brethren so firmly together. They are Baluches merely in name, and have forgotten even their original tongue. Their leading man was the late Mian Mahbub, Gurmani, a landowner of Thata Gurmani in the Sinawan tahsil. He was a Magistrate in his own villages, a Provincial Darbari and was possessed of considerable local influence. In 1884 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him and on two occasions he received *khilats* for his services in public Darbar. He enjoyed an *inam* of Rs. 200, and his lands yielded about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Mian Mahbub was in temporal charge of the shrines of Mian Habib and Mian Mahbub, where rest the remains of his grandfather and great-grandfather. These are visited by pilgrims in large numbers at certain seasons; and his disciples were numerous in all the southern districts of the Punjab. Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub died in 1895 and his son Mian Shaikh Ahmad has been recognised as the head of the family and has also succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. The family property however has been inherited in equal shares by Shaikh Ahmad and his brother Muhammad Zaman, who both have considerable local influence, and although the shrines at Thata Gurmani are no longer of great importance, they still have *murids* to whom they apparently do not pay much attention. M. Shaikh Ahmad is an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Registrar.

THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

The following note was written by Mr. M. L. Dames, at one time Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan :—

The history of the Dera Ghazi Khan district may be said to commence with the irruption of the Rind Baluches into the Southern Punjab, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Previous to that time there is nothing but vague tradition as a guide. The country nominally formed part of the kingdom of the Sultans of Delhi, and was included in the government of Multan. When the Langha dynasty established their independence at Multan, this district no doubt continued under their rule; but practically the tribes inhabiting it must have enjoyed a rude independence. The most important seem to have been the Nahars of the south and the Satha Somra in the central and northern parts of the district. The latter were a Rajput confederation whose members had probably already adopted the Muhammadan creed. They were sufficiently powerful to retain a good deal of their influence, but they only did so by entering into terms with the Baluches and by joining their brotherhood. The tribe which sprang from this union was named Dodai, said to be derived from Doda, the son of a Satha Somra father and a Rind mother. One of the first Baluches, whose name is known, was Malik Sohrab Dodai, who, according to Farishta, entered into the service of Sultan Hussain Langha of Multan, from whom he obtained a large tract of country lying along the Indus, including Sitpur. Two important offshoots from the Dodai tribe will be found alluded to in the family histories which follow, namely, the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Gurchanis.

The Nahars ruled in the south of the district, and their territory may be roughly described as consisting of what is now the Rajanpur tahsil and the Harand Dajal tract of Jampur. They also spread into the northern part of Sindh. The origin of the Nahars is unknown, but they were probably Rajputs or Jats. Their rule in Harand Dajal was destroyed in the fifteenth century by the rising power of the Miranis, supported probably by the Baluches, who were pouring into the country. To the south they maintained their position for a longer period, but they were finally supplanted by the Mazaris, as is related in the history of that tribe. They now exist only as a few zamindar families in Harand and Bhagsar. In the latter place they have retained some slight local importance.

The Baluches continued to migrate into the country during the latter part of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries. According to their traditions the Rinds had been engaged for thirty years in war with the Lasharis, and they also came into collision with the Mughals or Turks, as they are more correctly called. This was coincident with the invasion of northern Sindh and the establishment of a dynasty there by Shah Beg Arghan. The leader of the Rinds was Mir Chakar, who is represented in the legends as having allied himself with the Emperor Humayun and accompanied him to Delhi. Certain it is that at this time the Baluches spread all over the south and west of the Punjab, so that even to the present day they form a large element in the population, not only of Dera Ghazi Khan but of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery and Shahpur, as well as of the Bahawalpur territory. Mir Chakar's tomb stands at Satghara in Montgomery. All the tribes now occupying the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier trace their settlement to this period. Some, such as the Mazaris, Gurchanis and Lunds of Tibi, first confined themselves to the hills, but they gradually spread down into the plains and occupied the nearest lands, extending themselves in some places as far as the Indus. The original owners, Jats or Rajputs, were in some instances ousted; in others they held their own. They still retain nearly five million acres of land, whereas the Baluches own only about two millions, of which a large part is barren waste. But the Jats became entirely dependent on the Baluches even where they retained their lands; and their subordinate position is shown by the fact that none of the leading families of the district belongs to this race. Most of the tribes acknowledged the suzerainty of the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, who themselves were in subordination to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi; and when the Empire began to show signs of decay at the close of Aurangzeb's reign, the Miranis tried to establish their independence, but without success. Prince Muiz-ud-din, afterwards Jahandar Shah, suppressed this attempt, as also a similar rising headed by the Kalhoras of Sindh. It marked the beginning of a long period of invasions and rebellions, culminating in the expeditions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah. The final establishment of the Durani Kingdom found the Miranis very much weakened by the persistent attacks of the Kalhoras, who were themselves shortly afterwards obliterated by the rebellion of their Talpur Wazirs. Mahmud Khan Gujar, Wazir of the last Ghazi Khan Mirani, rose to power during these disturbed times, and held sway for many years, in nominal subjection to Timur Shah and Zaman Shah. These events are related in detail in the history of the Sarai and Mirani families.

The Durani Rule brought another factor into play in the central and southern parts of the district. Nasir Khan, the Brahoi Khan of Kelat, ancestor of the present Khan, was rewarded by Ahmad Shah for his services by a grant of the Harand Dajal country, which remained under the Khans until conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1827. This tract included the whole Gurchani and Tibi Lund holdings. The northern tribes of the district, which had been first under Mahmud Khan Gujar, and afterwards under governors appointed from Kabul, were constantly at war with their neighbours, and the country of the Mazaris and Dreshaks fell into absolute anarchy. Canals were deserted and villages ruined, and in some places the devastation of this period has left traces still visible.

The Sadozai and Popalzai families of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Bozdars of Naharwala settled in the district during the Durani Rule.

The Sikhs first made themselves felt in Dera Ghazi Khan in 1819. Between that year and 1830 Nawab Sadik Muhammad of Bahawalpur farmed the revenues from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. General Ventura was the first Governor after 1830, and he was followed in 1832 by Diwan Sawan Mal who held charge for tewelve years. The wild independence which had reigned among the Baluch tribes was not put down without difficulty. Nawab Sadik Muhammad had a long struggle with the Khosas, as related in the history of that family, and they were never on good terms with the Sikhs. The Gurchanis were at perpetual war with the Lahore Government, and Diwan Sawan Mal had himself to march against the Mazaris. The Legharis and Nutkanis found their profit in professing loyalty to the Sikhs, although the chiefs of the latter tribe fell into arrears with their *nazrana* payments, and got into as much trouble as if they had been all the while in active opposition. When Mul Raj rebelled, the tribes which had been most opposed to the Sikhs naturally took the lead in joining Edwardes, and of these the Khosas were foremost. The Legharis and Nutkanis, as might have been expected, held back and waited for the result; but all submitted cheerfully in the end, and welcomed the establishment of a government which proclaimed peace and order. There is probably no race in the Punjab more thoroughly loyal than the Baluches of Dera Ghazi Khan in the present day.

NAWAB BAHRAM KHAN, MAZARI, C.I.E.

HAMAL.

Four generations.

Mir Bahram Khan (died 1837).

Dost Ali Khan (died 1862). | Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E. (died 1903). | Rahim Khan (died 1875).

Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1883).

Tilu Khan (born 1867). | Jalab Khan (died 1902). | Taj Muhammad Khan.

Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1876). | Murad Bakhsh (born 1888).

Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1897).

NAWAB BAHRAM KHAN, C.I.E. (BORN 1851). | Sobhdar Khan (died 1883). | S. Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1872). | S. Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1874). | Khair Muhammad Khan (died 1883).

Ghaus Bakhsh Khan (born 1882). | Wali Muhammad Khan (born 1890).

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1890). | Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1892). | Khan Muhammad Khan (born 1895).

Rahim Yar Khan (born 1897). | Ali Raza (born 1902). | Muhammad Azim (born 1905).

Ghulam Kadir Khan (dead). | Jalal-ud-din (born 1902). | Najam-ud-din (born 1907).

The Mazari tribe is one of the largest, and was for many years one of the most turbulent of the Rind Baluches in the district. It is divided into four sections—the Rustamanis, the Baluchanis, the Masidanis and the Sarganis. They occupy the whole of the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan district from Umarkot downwards; and their territory includes large hilly tracts and lands on both banks of the Indus up to the Sindh and Bahawalpur borders. A large section of the tribe also lives in Sindh

in the frontier district Trans-Indus, and the Ubaro *Taluka* of the Shikarpur district. The office of Tumandar of this important tribe is vested in the Gulsherani branch of the Baluchani section, the present head of which is Nawab Bahram Khan, C.I.E.

The Baluchanis are said to have been originally separate from the Mazaris. They trace their origin to Hot, the eponymic founder of the Hots, one of the five great branches of the Baluch race. A son of Hot named Ali had two sons, Sahak and Panu; and in the general descent of the Baluches into the plains of the Punjab at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, Sahak settled at Kashmor, a town now included in the Sindh Frontier district. The Mazaris were at that time living in the hills near Mount Bambor, and had not made any settlement in the plains. Kashmor was their only market, and here they used to resort to barter their cattle for corn and cloth. Sahak, who was already settled there, made himself useful to them in the disposal of their produce and the making of purchases. His good name spread through the hills, and all returning Mazaris carried his praises to Bizan, who was then at their head. On one occasion, when four Mazaris had been imprisoned by the people of Kashmor, Bizan sent four women to Sahak to ask him to assist in procuring their release. Sahak used his influence with the Governor, and the men were duly sent back to their tribe. On this, Bizan sent Sahak an invitation to pay him a visit, and when he came the Mazaris hailed him as their chief. Bizan himself bound the turban of office round Sahak's head, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Sahak had two sons, of whom the elder was named Baluch (whence the name Baluchani), and the younger Shadhen. Baluch succeeded his father, but on his death there seems to have been a difficulty about the succession, which may be attributed to a want of discipline in the tribe. The chieftainship was evidently elective. It was offered, in the first instance, to Radho, son of Baluch, who was willing to accept it; but just then a high wind arose, and Radho's *keri* or hut collapsed and fell down. This was regarded as a bad omen, and the Mazaris determined to give up Radho, and choose a chief from among the descendants of Shadhen. There were three brothers, sons of Bhando and grandsons of Shadhen. The eldest of these was named Badhel. To him the Mazaris went in a body and offered the turban. He hesitated to accept it, saying he must first consult his mother.

This lady counselled him as follows :—"There are three things the Mazaris should agree to if they wish you to be chief. The first is, that if one Mazari kills another, or disgraces a family (*i.e.*, by eloping with a woman), he and his whole section are to go forth from their homes and be wanderers on the earth for a year; and they are only to return if they have made peace with the injured family. The second is, that if a guest or stranger comes for hospitality and the chief takes a sheep from the Mazaris and slays it to entertain his guests, the people shall make no claim for it, nor ask any price. And the third thing is, that the tribe shall willingly pay any tax which the chief demands. If the Mazaris agree to these terms, take the chieftainship; if not, refuse it." Thereupon Badhel laid these conditions before the tribe. They at once accepted them, and he became chief. The story is interesting, as showing the growth of the feeling that a settled government with the power of raising taxes and suppressing feuds was a necessity for the tribe, and it also brings out the idea still strong among Baluches that hospitality is a duty, and that the chief represents the tribe.

It was in Badhel's time that the irruption of the Baluches into the Central Punjab took place under Mir Chakar. One faction, headed by Haivtan, refused to follow him and stayed in the hills, while Chakar marched towards Delhi with the Emperor Humayun. When he reached Talamba in the Multan district, he asked whether any one would volunteer to return and attack Haivtan. As no one else offered, Badhel Khan said that he would take the Mazaris back; and with him went Mir Chakar's son Sahak, and Bijar Khan, one of the old Rind leaders in the war with the Lasharis, noted for his long beard. Haivtan surprised this force, and both Bijar Khan and Sahak were killed. Haivtan thereupon stuck Sahak's ribs on spits and roasted them; and Bijar's long beard he made into a *chauri* or fly-whisk. After this he lived in dread of revenge, and shaved off his own beard lest he should be treated as he has treated Bijar. He had not long to wait, for when Mir Chakar heard the news he marched down from Satghara and defeated Haivtan, who fled over the hills, until he came to a certain chasm called Gogar into which he fell and was killed. A Sargani Mazari, who was pursuing him went down and cut off his head and brought it to Mir Chakar, who made a cup out of the skull.

In Badhel's time there was war between the Mazaris and the Chandias, caused by the protection given by the Mazaris to Nindav

and Motan, two Maghasi chiefs, who had been driven out of their countries by the Chandias. Badhel Khan made a raid on Kach and carried off great booty; but the Chandias pursued and overtook the Mazaris at the Mazardan torrent. The result was disastrous for the Mazaris, for Badhel Khan was killed by an arrow discharged by Hamal Khan, the Chandia chief. The Chandias also suffered heavily, and Hamal Khan himself was killed. Badhel Khan's eldest son assumed the chiefship. He made war against the Maris, and in battle with them was killed, with his second brother Bal'uch. A series of petty wars followed which it would be profitless to describe.

It was in the time of Hamal II. that the Mazaris first began to settle in the plains. The country along the Indus was held by the Nahr tribe, whose chief was Muhammad Kasim Khan, with head-quarters at Kin, while another section of the Nahrs made Bhagsar their capital. The Mazaris, who brought their cattle down every winter to graze near the Indus, entered into an alliance with the Kin Nahrs.

When war broke out between the two sections of the Nahrs, the Kin section called on the Mazaris for assistance. Mir Hamal Khan brought the tribe down, and with his help Bhagsar was taken. In return the Kin Nahrs presented the Mazaris with the tract of land lying between Rojhan and the Indus, which is still known as Hamal Wah, from a canal which Hamal Khan dug through it. The Mazaris also gained possession of the Pachadh country lying immediately under the hills and began to encroach on the Sindh or riverain lands occupied by the earlier Baluch colonists. Perpet'ual war was the result; and the Chandias were eventually pushed across the Indus, their lands being seized by the Mazaris. War next broke out between the Bughtis and the Mazaris, and there were several fights and reprisals. On one occasion the Mazaris had carried off a quantity of cattle and were retreating by way of the Teghaf stream under the Zen Koh. It so happened that five of the party who were separated from the main body sat down to gamble, and became so engrossed in the game that they did not notice a Bughti force which was on their track. They were consequently surprised and killed. When this was reported to Mir Hamal Khan, he made a vow that he would slay any Mazari whom he found gambling in future. Shortly afterwards he came upon his son Mitha Khan engaged in the favourite game. Mitha Khan, seeing his

father, leapt over a wall; but Mir Hamal Khan let fly an arrow with such force that it passed through his son's thigh. The Mazaris thus perceived that their chief was in earnest, and gave up gambling, which even in the present day hardly exists among them, although very prevalent in many Baluch tribes.

There was war also in Mir Hamal Khan's time between the Mazaris and Drishaks; and this may be considered as the commencement of the feud which has lasted to the present day, although the law courts have latterly taken the place of the battlefield. The Mazaris were allied with the Kaizais or Shambanis, and they grazed their flocks together on the slopes of Mount Gandari as they still do. The Drishaks attacked them and carried off a herd of cattle, at the same time killing a Kaizai and a Mazari. Hamal Khan pursued and overtook them at Hamidpur, killing fifteen Drishaks in the fight. Mir Hamal Khan then led a force to attack Asni; and Shaihak Khan, the Drishak chief, made a counter-attack on Rojhan. The two forces passed each other unperceived, and the assaults were made almost simultaneously, both being successful. The Drishaks, however, had the greater triumph, and plundered Rojhan; though, according to the Mazaris' account, they disgraced themselves by killing Hamal Khan's wife and wounding his mother. The Drishaks admit this, but say it was done accidentally in the confusion of the fight. Soon afterwards another skirmish took place, in which the Drishaks were defeated and Shaihak Khan himself was killed.

On Mir Hamal Khan's death, he was succeeded by his son Mir Mitha Khan, in whose time there was almost perpetual war between the Mazaris and their neighbours the Kaizais, Drishaks and Gurchanis. The whole country was devastated, and large tracts were thrown out of cultivation. Peace was eventually made by the betrothal of a girl of the Gurchani chief's family to Jamal Khan, grandson of Mustafa Khan. Soon after this, about 1764, Mir Mitha Khan died and was succeeded by his son Mir Gulsher Khan.

Up to this time the Mazaris enjoyed a wild independence, and paid allegiance to no sovereign. The Delhi Empire had fallen to pieces and that of Ahmad Shah Durani had taken its place. He bestowed the Harand Dajil country on Nasar Khan, the great Brahui chief; and the latter, wishing to extend his authority over all the Baluch

tribes, claimed allegiance from the Mazaris. The Brahuis took possession of the plain country, and established a fortified post at Kashmor. The Mazaris retired into the mountains, but were pursued ; and a battle took place, in which they were defeated and Mir Gulsher Khan was killed. He was succeeded by his son Mir Shah Ali Khan. The Mazaris were, in those days confined to the hills, reduced to the greatest extremities. At last, however, Shah Ali gathered strength to attack Kashmor, and drove out the Brahuis for the time.

The Chandias were still the most powerful tribe on the river Indus, and the Mazaris entered into an alliance with them, probably in order to make head against the Brahuis. The rivalry for the possession of the fertile lands along the river was, however, too strong for the peace to last, and hostilities soon again broke out. The Mazaris prepared to surprise the Chandias, but Shah Ali's wife, a relative of the Chandia chief, sent information to her kinsmen, who occupied the further bank of the Indus. They had secured themselves by seizing all the ferry boats and collecting them on the left bank, so that the Mazaris had no means of crossing. But they determined to throw the Chandias off their guard by making a feint of attacking the Bughtis; and accordingly marched into the hills from Jatroh, but secretly turned back, and came by way of the Sori torrent to await their chance of crossing the river. Meanwhile Jaurak Lulai and Gyandar Kird had discovered a boat at the Kin ferry on the left bank, in charge of Sohna, a Chandia *Mukadam.* Gyandar came to the river's edge, pretending to be a peaceful traveller, and called out to be ferried across. Sohna told a boatman to bring him over. Gyandar, when he got close to the left bank, suddenly discharged his gun and shot Sohna. He then took back the boat to the right bank. A messenger was sent to the Mazaris, who arrived in hot haste. The boat made seven trips during the night, taking over a hundred men each time ; and before morning a large body of Mazaris was collected on the left bank. They attacked and stormed Marak Khan's town, killing him and sixty Chandias, and obtaining great plunder, including three pairs of large kettle-drums, which are still in the possession of the Mazari chief. The whole of the land belonging to the Chandias was annexed by the Mazaris, and is known by the name of Chandko.

Mir Shah Ali Khan was succeeded by his brother Dost Ali Khan, and on his death his son Mir Hamal Khan III followed. In his time

Nasar Khan of Kelat renewed his attempts to annex the Mazari country. He was joined by a body of Bughtis under their chief Bivaragh Khan. They stormed Rojhan, killing forty-four Mazaris in the attack, and carrying off a large number of camels and cattle. The Brahuis established a military fort at Umarkot in order to hold the country. But the Mazaris took heart and collected to the number of five hundred, and successfully attacked the Brahui army, which was completely routed and the leaders, Mihan Khan and Sanjar Khan, were killed. No further attempt was made by the Khans of Kelat to interfere with the independence of the Mazaris. But Mir Hamal Khan perceived the wisdom of acknowledging the supremacy of some powerful ruler, and tendered allegiance accordingly to Rustam Khan, the Talpur Amir of Sindh. He attended the Amir's Darbar at Khairpur, and promised to pay revenue for all the lands held by the Mazaris. They were then formally bestowed on him, and half the revenue remitted in *kasur*, an arrangement which has been upheld ever since as regards the lands situated within the limits of the Punjab. This was in 1791. After the departure of the Brahuis, the Mazaris invaded the Bughti country, and won a battle near a stream known as Juhl-Syahaf between Syahaf and Lanjsila. They collected great booty in cattle, and were driving it down to the plains when they were overtaken by the Bughtis, who attacked them from behind, and killed many of them in the dark. It is said that a Takarani Mazari named Chachar vowed to present a black ox at the shrine of Rindani Pir, a local Saint, if he would only turn night into day; and that thereupon it suddenly became day. The Mazaris rallied, and ultimately inflicted a severe defeat on the Bughtis. Hamal Khan died in 1801, and was succeeded by Mir Bahram Khan, grandfather of the present chief. Wars with the Brahuis and Drishaks followed, in which the balance of success was in favour of the Mazaris.

But the Mazaris had now to deal with a more formidable enemy, as the power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was beginning to make itself felt. Dera Ghazi Khan had been annexed in 1819, and the administration made over to Nawab Sadik Khan of Bahawalpur. His province nominally included Rojhan; but it was not until after the Harand Dajil province was conquered from the Khan of Kelat in 1827, that the Sikh supremacy became a reality. Diwan Sawan Mal then took over the administration, and as the Mazaris continued their predatory habits, he marched with

an army of seven thousand men to Badli near Rojhan. The Mazaris were driven into the hills, and had to surrender all the stolen cattle in their possession before they could make their peace. This was a great grief to them. But they soon broke out again attacking the Sikhs at Mithan Kot and looting the town. The Diwan then marched down and occupied the country, forcing the Mazaris to take refuge in the territories of the Mir of Khairpur. Finally, terms were arranged through Rahim Khan, Laghari; Diwan Sawan Mal agreeing to restore the confiscated *kasur* allowances and the *jagirs* held by the Mazaris. Mir Bahram Khan attended the Diwan's Darbar at Multan, and was presented with a *khilat*. This was in the cold weather of 1833-34.

Mir Bahram Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son Dost Ali Khan. Shortly after his accession the Mazaris again broke into revolt against the Sikhs, and were once more driven into Sindh. But fortune again favoured them, for Diwan Sawan Mal was murdered at this period, and his son Mul Raj, wishing to gain adherents, sent for Dost Ali Khan and pardoned him. Then followed the annexation of the Punjab. Dost Ali Khan had fallen into dissipated habits, and the management of the tribe was practically in the hands of his energetic younger brother Imam Bakhsh Khan, who devoted himself with great energy and tact to reclaiming his barbarous and lawless tribe. He speedily recognised the advantages of the new *regime* of law and order, and threw himself heart and soul into the work of making good subjects of the Mazaris. He never allowed self-interest or partizanship stand in the way of justice; and the general recognition of his integrity gave him enormous influence, not only with Baluches generally, but among all classes of the population, Musalman and Hindu. His active and intelligent loyalty was conspicuous on various occasions. In the Mutiny he was made Risaldar of a corps raised for service during the absence of the regular cavalry regiment from Asni. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1859, and he disposed of all the criminal work arising in the Mazari country. Crime was severely dealt with, and good order enforced; his word being law to his people, who had entire faith in his justice. An excellent feeling of loyalty prevailed in his territories. His services were conspicuous in dealing with the Maris and Bughtis, with whom he had considerable influence. He was of the greatest assistance to Sir Robert Sandemen when, as Deputy Commissioner, he had to bring these

troublesome tribes under control, and prevent their raids on British territory. In the negotiations with the Khan of Kelat, extending from 1874 to 1877, his services were of value in bringing matters to a successful issue. He received the title of Nawab in the latter year for distinguished services generally. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1884, and four years later was raised to the rank of Knighthood in the same Order. He was also a Provincial Darbari and for a time a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was unquestionably the best of the many excellent chiefs whose aid has been so valuable in watching our western border and keeping it free from the ravages of the semi-civilized races living beyond our jurisdiction. His character was a singularly admirable one. His energy remained unimpaired to the last, although he was quite blind during his latter years. He died in 1903 and his eldest son, Bahram Khan, who inherited the whole of his *jagir*, succeeded him as chief of the Mazari tribe. Bahram Khan has won a prestige in his Tuman and in the neighbouring districts in no degree inferior to that which his father enjoyed. His services are sought outside his Tuman and in other districts in the settlement of tribal and intertribal disputes : the Jacobabad authorities regularly invite him to attend their Jirgas twice a year. He keeps himself well in touch with the worlds affairs and never spares himself in the work of the Tuman which he has completely in hand. He was granted the title of Nawab in 1904 and was made a C. I. E. in 1907. In December 1908 he was appointed President of the Punjab Chief's association and was made a member of the Punjab Legislative Council on the 1st of January 1910. He is a Provincial Darbari and has been given the powers of an Assistant Collector. He is married to the widow of his brother Sobhdar Khan. Of his brothers, Ghulam Haidar Khan is an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Ata Muhammad Khan a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Of his other relations his cousin Tilu Khan is a Divisional Darbari, his cousin Taj Muhammad Khan Subedar-Major of the Baluch Levy and his nephew Ghaus Bakhsh Khan a Jamadar of the B. M. Police and an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff.

The Mazaris are still a wild nomadic tribe, who subsist principally by keeping flocks and herds and attend but little to their fields. At the revision of the Settlement the Tumandar's *inam* was raised to Rs. 10,605 per annum, of which Rs. 8,100 are payable in kind

from the following villages: Rojhan, Shahwali, Kotla Hamal, Mat Dilbar, Kui, Kachcha Paru Shah, Kachaha Bauth, Wali Machka, Chakarwali, Miranpur, Badli, and Mad Muhammad Shah. The balance Rs. 2,505 is paid in cash from the revenue of the villages specified below—Kothewali, Chak Mushtarkar, Thul Nasir, Kacha Chuhan, Dera Dilbar, Mari, Dharwali, Parwar, Dera Jiwan and Umarkot.

The power to collect in kind is only held during the pleasure of the Government and the assignment is made for the term of the Settlement. In addition to loyal service the chief may be called on to furnish sowars without payment at the rate of four annas per diem per sowar up to Rs. 2,000 per annum, any thing over this amount being repaid by Government at the same rate.

Nawab Bahram Khan's present income is about Rs 70,000 per annum from all sources, including *jagir*, lands and pass and *sillahdari* allowances.

Dost Muhammad Khan is the eldest son of Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Sardar Dost Ali Khan, who was the nominal Tumandar. On Sher Muhammad's death in November, 1883, the late Nawab generously recognised Dost Muhammad Khan as successor in the Tumandari; and at his special desire the boy was invested with the turban by Sir James Lyall at a Darbar held at Dera Ghazi Khan in March, 1888. He is still the nominal Tumandar.

SARDAR JAMAL KHAN, ALIANI LAGHARI.

BALUCH KHAN.

- Muhammad Khan (dead).
  - Jamal Khan (dead).
    - Mahmud Khan (died 1808).
    - Muhammad Khan (died 1838).
      - Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1881).
        - Nawab Muhammad Khan (died 1896).
          - SARDAR JAMAL KHAN (BORN 1894).
      - Nur Ahmad Khan (died 1889).
        - Sardar Tagia Khan (died 1905).
          - Gul Muhammad Khan (died 1889).
          - Phulu Khan *alias* Mir Muhammad Khan (born 1873).
            - Nur Ahmad (born 1895).
            - Fateh Muhammad (born 1898).
            - Dur Muhammad (born 1901).
            - Taggia Khan (born 1908).
        - Sardar Din Muhammad Khan (born 1865).
    - Lashkar Khan (died 1808).
    - Jalal Khan (died 1866).
- Mahmud Khan (died, childless).
- Hassan Khan (dead).
  - Five generations.
- Dad Khan (dead, (childless).
- Lal Khan (dead).
  - Muhammad Hassan Khan (died 1828).
- Fateh Khan (dead).
  - Two generations (died out).
- Ahmad Khan (dead).
  - Baluch Khan (dead).

The Tumandars of the Laghari tribe belong to the Aliani section; and the chieftainship has been held in an unbroken line for fifteen or sixteen generations. They settled in their present location during the first half of the sixteenth century. Like most of the Baluchis of the Derajat, they accompanied Mir Chakar when he joined the Emperor Humayun on his expedition to Hindustan against the Afghan successors of Sher Shah. Mir Chakar ultimately settled down near Satghara in the Montgomery district, where his tomb still exists. The Lagharis under their chief Mir Rindo Khan returned to the Trans-Indus country, where the first Ghazi Khan Dodai was in power, and took possession of the territories now held by them, driving out the Ahmadani Baluchis who still exist, scattered throughout the district, though no longer organised as a clan. Rindo Khan's tomb, a ruined domed building in the style of the early Mughal period, is still to be found near Choti.

In the Tumandarship of Baluch Khan, before the middle of the eighteenth century, the Talpur section of the Legharis split off from the main body and went to northern Sindh. Their leader Shahdad Khan took refuge with Ghulam Shah, the Kalhora chief of northern Sindh. The Talpurs ended by supplanting the Kalhoras in 1772, when Abdul Nabi, the last ruler, fled to the Derajat. This was the foundation of the Talpur family.

From the time of Baluch Khan the Aliani family have been in possession of considerable estates at Barkhan, adjoining the territories of the Khetrans. This tract is known as Laghari Barkhan to distinguish it from Khetran Barkhan. It was for long independent, but is now included in the province of British Baluchistan, district Thal Chotiali. During the troublous times ensuing on the break-up of the Durani Monarchy, when the Sikhs took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, Sardar Muhammad Khan fled to Laghari Barkhan, and his son, Nawab Jamal Khan, was born there. The Legharis afterwards became allies of the Sikhs, and reaped their reward in obtaining the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal against their old enemies, the Gurchanis and the Khosas. Chata Khan Gurchani had usurped the Tumandarship from Bijar Khan, his nephew; but the latter surprised and killed him, and recovered his rights. The Legharis, who supported Chata Khan, took up the quarrel and obtained the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal, who had an old grudge against Bijar Khan. He was seized and sent to Multan, and there made over to the Legharis by whom he was slain. The enmity that arose out of these events after slumbering for some little time again became active and the murder of Allahdad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, in Bahawalpur territory, is said to have been instigated by the Gurchanis in revival of the old feud.

Rahim Khan, cousin of the late chief, usurped the Tumandarship after the death of Muhammad Khan, but was finally driven out with the assistance of the Mazaris, and went to Bahawalpur, obtaining a *jagir* from the Nawab at Rahimabad in the Sadikabad tahsil. His sons, Ghulam Haidar Khan and Mir Alam Khan, lived there and retained the grant.

When Edwardes marched down the Frontier in 1848 to attack Dera Ghazi Khan, the Legharis naturally sided with the Sikhs, while the Khosas and Gurchanis went over to Edwardes. Jalal Khan Laghari

joined Mul Raj in the Sindh Sagar Doab, and five hundred of his tribesmen assembled under Longa Mal, the *Kardar* at Dera Ghazi Khan. They were defeated by the Khosas under Ghulam Haidar Khan and Kaura Khan, and suffered heavy losses. After the occupation of Dera Ghazi Khan by Edwardes, Jalal Khan came over to him with eighty men. But he proved rather an embarrassing ally owing to the enmity between the Lagharis and Khosas. At this time Jamal Khan was Tumandar; but Jalal Khan was the more influential man in the tribe; and his reputation was widespread among the Baluchis. His enterprise in peaceful matters was shown by the various irrigation projects originated by him, such as the Dhundi, the Manka and Nur Canal extension schemes, and the Karez at Choti Bala. This latter work he executed at considerable cost with the help of Pathan labourers, on the model of the subterraneous channels existing in the Quetta district. No doubt he at times allowed his eagerness for profit to carry him too far, as in the matter of certain frauds relating to canal management, in connection with which he was for a time deprived of his magisterial powers. Subsequently, however, he rendered useful service on the frontier by exercising his influence with the trans-border tribes, especially the Khetrans, in the interests of Government. He accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Kelat in 1875-76; and in recognition of his loyal behaviour was invested with the title of Nawab, and restored to his magisterial powers. In 1881 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his return died at Dera Ghazi Khan, being unable to reach his home at Choti.

His Successar Nawab Muhammad Khan, was able and popular and managed his tribe most successfully. The title of Nawab was conferred on him in 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He was well educated, and exercised magisterial functions within the limits of his Taman. During the greater part of his life he pressed his claims to the proprietary right in a tract of land in Baluchistan, known as Laghari Barkhan. This tract, though separated from the Hadyani country by land inhabited by the Khetran tribe, has always been an ancestral possession of the chief's family and, though not of much value when the hill tribes were in a state of constant warfare, it yields a considerable income now that the tribes are under the British flag. Government

at first resisted the claim, on the ground that his status was not that of an owner, but finally gave way though not until after his death in 1896.

The Nawab was succeeded by his only son, Jamal Khan, during whose minority his cousin Tagia Khan was at first appointed acting Tumandar. Tagia Khan died in 1905 and left the estate encumbered with a debt of about two lakhs, which he contracted in order to bring the Barkhan lands under cultivation. After his death there was a struggle for the succession to the acting Tumandari between his brother, Din Muhammad Khan, and his son, Mir Muhammad Khan. The matter was referred to a conference of chiefs, consisting of Nawab Bahram Khan C.I.E., Sardar Jalab Khan C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Jindwadda Khan late Prime Minister of the Bahawalpur State. They proposed that Din Muhammad Khan should be the sole manager of the Laghari estate, under the Deputy Commissioner; that he should pay Rs. 60,000 within three months towards the debt from the family reserve without the sale of any immovable property, that he should be responsible for paying all revenue and Government charges; and that he should pay Rs. 20,000 per annum towards the debt until it be cleared off, and after that Rs. 10,000 yearly to the estate. The balance of income to be used towards keeping up the Tuman and for the private expenses of the family. Should the harvest be very bad in any year the debt instalment of Rs. 20,000 might be reduced by the Deputy Commissioner, but should the harvest be very good, Sardar Din Muhammad would be expected to pay more.

This scheme was sanctioned by the Punjab Government and Sardar Din Muhammad Khan was recognised as acting Tumandar of the tribe. He has paid off Rs. 90,000 of the debt and is managing the affairs of the Tuman well. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari.

Mir Muhammad Khan is also a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate and assists in the work of the Tuman.

Only two members of the family are in Government employ—Lal Khan, who is a Jamadar in the B. M. Police, and Fateh Muhammad Khan, who is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

At the revised settlement the power to collect the land revenue in kind, to the extent of the *jagir*, was continued to the Laghari chief

and his *inam* was raised to Rs. 15,375 payable in kind from the following villages:—Choti, Bakharwah, Darkhast, Nawan, Chahil Chahan, Chahan Mushtarik Thatha Gabolan and Ganchar. The chief is allowed to collect in kind the entire revenue of these villages amounting to Rs. 22,345, and after deducting the amount of his *inam* pays the balance to Government. The power to collect in kind is enjoyed only during the pleasure of Government and the assignment is made for the term of the settlement, subject to revision on its expiration. The chief is bound to render good and loyal service in whatever way he may be called upon to do so and to furnish sowars free of payment, when required, up to Rs. 2,000 per annum at the rate of four annas per sowar per diem, anything over this amount to be repaid at the same rate.

Sardar Jamal Khan, the actual Tumandar, is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The average annual income of his estate from all sources, including *jagir*, Barkhan lands, pass and *sillahdari* allowances is Rs. 65,000.

LUTF HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* MIAN SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, SERAI, OF HAJIPUR.

YAR MUHAMMAD (KHUDA YAR KHAN ABBASI).

- Nur Muhammad.
  - Ghulam Shah.
    - Muhammad Sarafraz Khan.
  - Abdul Nabi.
    - Taj Muhammad (died 1815).
      - Yar Muhammad (died 1872).
        - Nur Muhammad
          - Mian Sahib Serai Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1896).
          - Lutf Muhammad Khan (died 1896).
            - MIAN SAHIB LUTF HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* MIAN SHAH NAWAZ KHAN (BORN 1871).
            - Shafi Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
            - Karam Ali Khan (born 1887).
        - Jan Muhammad (died 1897).
          - 2 generations.
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (dead).
          - 2 generations.
      - Izad Yar.
        - 3 generations.
    - Muhammad Araf.
    - Fazl Ali.
      - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1891).

This family is usually known by the name of Serai, which apparently means a native of northern Sindh, now known as Sira, to distinguish it from Lar or southern Sindh.

The Serais are the direct representatives of the Kalhora chiefs, and claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, calling themselves Abbasi. Captain Goldsmid, in his Memoir on Shikarpur, states that they are descended from one Jam Janjar, who had two sons, Daud and Muhammad; of whom the former was ancestor of the Daudputras of Bahawalpur, and the latter of the Kalhoras. Muhammad's son Ibrahim is said to have been known as Kalhora Khan. The members

of the family, however, do not trace their descent from Jam Janjar, but claim that their ancestors were the Abbasi Khalifas of Baghdad, who ruled for seven generations over Arabia, Irak-i-Arabi and Irak-i-Ajami. It is said that after leaving Baghdad the family lived for some time at Aleppo; but nothing further is known till A. H. 1068, when Adam Shah entered Sindh with three thousand men.

Adam Shah was the disciple of a famous Sayad of Jampur, who flourished about 1657. He is said to have been a religious leader; and he was put to death at Multan. His body was taken to Sukkur by Agha Muhammad, Kotwal of Multan. The family say nothing about his having been killed at Multan, but all agree that his tomb is at Sukkur. Ilyas Muhammad, his grandson, was the first to assume temporal as well as spiritual power. But it was in the time of Nisar Muhammad that the family first became historically important. Towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, Nisar's son Yar Muhammad, with the assistance of the Khan of Kelat, defeated the Governor of Sevi, and established himself in northern Sindh. Meanwhile Jahandar Shah had ascended the throne of Delhi. Yar Muhammad made his formal submission to him, and in return was invested with the title of Nawab and the governorship of Sevi. This was in 1712. The title of Khuda Yar Khan Abbasi was bestowed upon him, and he ruled for fifteen years, being succeeded by his son, Nur Muhammad, who was an able and enterprising chief. He extended his power over the greater part of Sindh, partly by conquest and partly by purchase. He commenced by attacking Shikarpur, and obtained possession of a portion, and afterwards attacked the Khan of Kelat, who purchased peace by giving his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Murid, son of Nur Muhammad.

During Nur Muhammad's chiefship, India was invaded by Nadir Shah, and the authority of Muhammad Shah of Delhi was effaced. Nur Muhammad took advantage of this anarchy to secure possession of Thata by giving a bribe of three lakhs to the governor. He built himself a fort at Amarkot, thinking probably that Nadir Shah would not follow him into the surrounding wilds. Nadir Shah, however, on his return from Delhi, marched southwards from Dera Ghazi Khan with the object of attacking him. Nur Muhammad

submitted at once, and was allowed to retain Thata on paying a fine of a crore of rupees and promising an annual tribute of twelve lakhs; and his sons Muhammad Murid and Ghulam Shah were carried away as hostages. On Nadir Shah's assassination, Ahmad Shah Durani obtained possession of the eastern part of his dominions. He received Nur Muhammad's submission, and gave him the title of Shah Nawaz Khan, which has been ever since borne by the head of the family. During one of Ahmad Shah's expeditions to Delhi, Nur Muhammad rebelled, but he was shortly afterwards attacked by Ahmad Shah, and obliged to flee to Jaisalmer, where he died. This event may be placed in the winter of 1748-49, when Ahmad Shah, after receiving the submission of Mir Mann at Lahore, marched back probably by the Bolan Pass to Kandahar, settling on the way the governments of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Shikarpur.

Nur Muhammad was succeeded by his son Ghulam Shah. In his time Shahdad Khan, Talpur Laghari, came to Hyderabad with his followers who had separated from the Choti branch. The whole Laghari tribe were at that time disciples of the Kalhora ruler, whom they regarded as their spiritual chief. Shahdad Khan was well received by the Kalhoras, and was granted a *jagir*. On his death Mir Bahram, his son, became chief of the Talpurs, and was made Wazir by Mian Ghulam Shah. It was probably through the support of this powerful body of Baluchis that Mian Ghulam Shah was enabled to extend his territories, in the language of his representatives, "from Kach in the south to Kala Bagh in the north." There is no doubt that his power was widely felt. Mir Bahram had already come into collision with the Hot Baluchis of Dera Ismail Khan, and his authority over the Jistkanis of Leiah seems to have been to some extent admitted. Mian Ghulam Shah governed at Dera Ghazi Khan; and the last Ghazi Khan Mirani and his powerful Wazir, Muhammad Khan Gujar, acknowledged him as their chief. Ahmad Shah, however, interfered. The Kalhoras were defeated by his troops under Kaura Mal, Governor of Multan, in 1756; and their final fall was brought about by the energetic Talpurs, on whose support they had relied. Abdul Nabi, brother of Ghulam Shah, demanded in marriage the daughter of Mir Bahram Khan Talpur, who refused, as being contrary to Baluch usage. This was in effect equivalent to saying that the Kalhoras were of inferior

rank to the Talpurs. Mian Abdul Nabi could not brook this insult. He caused Mir Bahram Khan to be murdered, and made his son, Mir Bijar Khan, Wazir in his place. Soon afterwards Mir Bijar Khan, who had obtained great power and influence, revolted against the Kalhoras. For a time he was successful, and Mian Abdul Nabi was forced to take refuge in Marwar. Thence he sent an agent to treat with Mir Bijar Khan, who unsuspiciously visited him with only a few followers, and was treacherously murdered. But Abdul Nabi's success was short-lived. Mir Sobhdar Khan, son of Bijar, raised the Talpurs and other Baluchis, and drove him from the country in 1772. Abdul Nabi, now known as Abdul Nabi Khan, Serai, asked the aid of Ahmad Shah, who granted him a *jagir*, said to have been worth Rs. 40,000, in the Rajanpur country, and promised to assist him with troops. But Ahmad Shah was in the last year of his reign, and Timur Shah, his successor, had sufficient to do in consolidating his own power; so the promised help was never given. Abdul Nabi settled at Hajipur and obtained a grant of one-third of the revenues from Nasir Khan of Kelat, the actual ruler, under the nominal suzerainty of the Durani king. Abdul Nabi was not, however, prepared to sink into obscurity. The province of Leiah offered a field for his energies, and he made an offer to Timur Shah to administer it for him, sending him at the same time a large *nazarana*. Timur Shah accepted the proposal and the present, and bestowed upon him a *sanad* of governorship; whereupon he invaded the country, and defeated and drove out Muhammad Khan, Jistkani, and held the province for a period of three years. But as complaints were made against Abdul Nabi's tyrannical rule, the Shah appointed Muhammad Khan, Sadozai, governor in his place. Abdul Nabi, however, refused to surrender his office, and encountered Muhammad Khan near Leiah. At first the Serais had the advantage, and Muhammad Khan was on the point of retreating; but he was stopped by his *jamadar*, who urged: "Better die than fly." Abdul Nabi's son Muhammad Araf was just then killed by some Labanas, who crept up from behind through a hemp field; and as he was the real leader of the Serais, they were obliged to give way. Abdul Nabi took refuge for a time with Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur, but retained his *jagirs* in Rajanpur and Hajipur. He took up his residence later on at Hajipur, where the family now live. He was succeeded by his son Taj Muhammad Khan, who died in 1815. The

late head of the family, Ghulam Shah Khan, better known as Mian Sahib Shah Nawaz Khan, was married to a daughter of Fazl Muhammad, Kalhora, of Burai in the Khairpur *Taluka* of the Shikarpur district. He died in 1896 without issue and was succeeded by his nephew, Lutf Hussain Khan, the present head of the family, who is a *jagirdar* in the Rajanpur district and a Provincial Darbari. He married a daughter of Khudadad Khan, Kalhora, a *jagirdar* in the Jodhpur State.

The Rajanpur *jagir*, with certain fluctuations, has been held since 1772. It is said to have been then worth Rs. 40,000 per annum; and in addition the family received one-third of the revenues of Hajipur in *kasur*. One-third of the *jagir* was confiscated by the Nawab of Bahawalpur in 1830. Maharaja Ranjit Singh fixed the *nazarana* at Rs. 4,500; but Diwan Sawan Mal raised it to Rs. 9,000. The British Government continued the *jagir* for life, fixing the *nazarana* at Rs. 3,000; and it has since been further continued. It consists of thirty-three villages, which at the last settlement were assessed at Rs. 13,715. The *nazarana* of Rs. 3,000 has been commuted in lieu of the revenue of six villages situated in the *jagir* which have been assigned to the Drishak Tumandar in *inam*. The clear value of the *jagir* after deducting all charges may be estimated at Rs. 10,300. By orders passed in 1874 the option of paying in cash or kind was left to the villages, and most of the villages pay in kind giving one-fifth, and in some cases one-sixth and one-seventh of the gross produce. At the last settlement the cash assessment framed for the *jagir* villages was Rs. 8,600, of which one-third has to be devoted by the Mian Sahib to the maintenance of the other members of the Kalhora family who have settled at Hajipur. In addition to his *jagir* revenue, the Mian Sahib receives the *kasur*, consisting of one-third of the *jamas* of Hajipur and the adjoining *mahals*, aggregating Rs. 1,695. He also enjoys two small *muafi* plots in Sirkiwala and Hajipur, valued at Rs. 72; and his personal holdings in Hajipur yield Rs. 300 per annum. Allowing that the collections in kind from the *jagir* produce something more than the nominal assessment, his total income from every source may be taken to be about Rs. 12,500. A small sum is also derived from offerings made by the Murids or religious followers of the family.

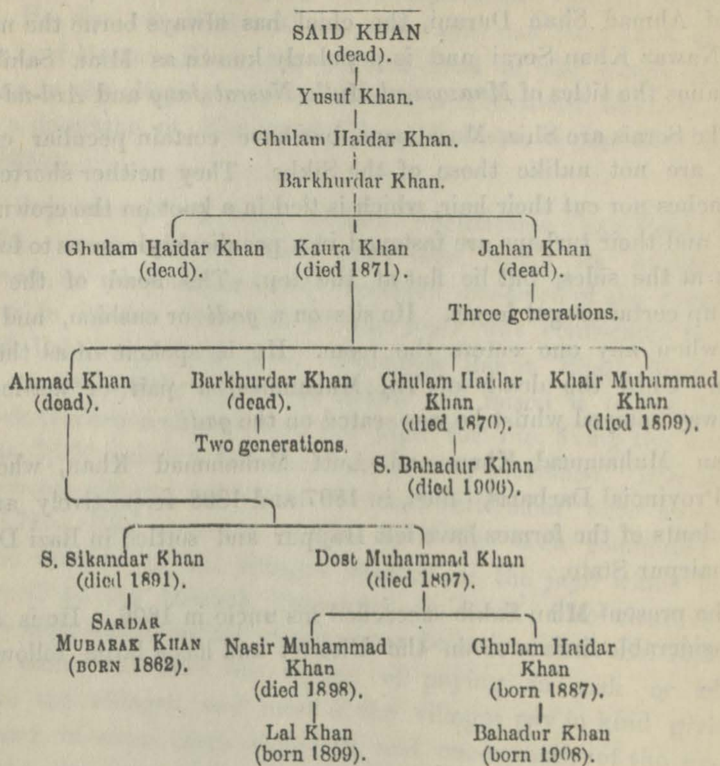
No title has been given to the family by Government; but since the days of Ahmad Shah Durani, the chief has always borne the name of Shah Nawaz Khan Serai and is popularly known as Mian Sahib. He also claims the titles of *Muazam-ul-Mulk, Nusrat Jang* and *Azd-ud-daula.*

The Serais are Shia Musalmans, but have certain peculiar customs which are not unlike those of the Sikhs. They neither shorten their moustaches nor cut their hair, which is tied in a knot on the crown of the head; and their turbans are fastened in a peculiar style, so as to form two angles at the sides, but lie flat at the top. The head of the family keeps up certain regal forms. He sits on a *gadi* or cushion, and never rises when any one enters the room. He is spoken of as the *gadi-nashin.* Until the death of Taj Muhammad a pair of kettle-drums was always played whilst he was seated on the *gadi.*

Jan Muhammad Khan and Lutf Muhammad Khan, who were both Provincial Darbaris, died, in 1897 and 1896 respectively and the descendants of the former have left Hajipur and settled in Razi Dera in the Khairpur State.

The present Mian Sahib succeeded his uncle in 1896. He is a man of considerable influence in the District and has a large following of Murids.

SARDAR MUBARAK KHAN, KHOSA.



The settlement of the Khosas in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, like that of most of the other Baluch tribes, dates from the commencement of the fourteenth century. They are a branch of the Hots, one of the main divisions of the Baluch nation. One section received lands in Sindh at Son Miani, and are now settled between Sukkur and the Sindh Canal and in the Jacobabad district to the west of Rojhan. Another branch of the tribe under Balel Khan settled in the hills beyond the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier at Koh Balel, which appears to correspond with the Rakhni Valley, now in the possession of the Khetrans. Thence they moved down into the plains under their chief Batil Khan, and were accompanied by a body of Isani Khetrans under Yaru Khan. These chiefs founded the towns of Batil and Yaru, which are three miles apart, and jointly form the head-quarters of the Khosa tribe. The Isanis have ever since been included in the Khosa tribe as one of its main sections.

The first Ghazi Khan Mirani gave Batil Khan a grant of country revenue-free. His grandson Yusuf Khan fought on behalf of the Ghazi Khan of his day ; and the fame of his exploits spread far and wide. It is said that a certain Raja Sodh of Kanchi heard of him and gave him service. The chief and his son Ghulam Haidar Khan, in reward for their bravery, were loaded with presents by the Raja, who gave Ghulam Haidar his daughter in marriage. It seems likely that the Khosa tribe fell into anarchy during Yusuf's absence, for the Isanis showed bitter enmity towards him on his return, and eventually poisoned him. His son Ghulam Haidar succeeded him ; but he was also treacherously murdered. Ghulam Haidar's son Barkhurdar was at the time a minor, and in order to provide for his safety he was sent away by his mother to be brought up among the Khosas settled at Tibbi Lund. On coming of age he returned, and determined to attack the Isanis, and obtain revenge for the murder of his father and grandfather. The majority of the Khosas rallied round him, and the Isanis were subdued and their leader taken prisoner. Peace was purchased by three of the leaders in the revolt by giving their daughters in marriage to the Tumandar. These were Khan Muhammad Khan of Yaru, Jawanak Khan of Dalana, and Hot Khan of Hot. Barkhurdar Khan then entered into an alliance with Massu Khan, the Nutkani chief, and in return for his services the Nutkanis presented him with the villages of Mati and Mahoi and their adjoining lands, watered by the Mahoi stream. These estates still belong to the Khosas, although divided from the rest of the tribal territory by the lands of the Sori Lunds. Barkhurdar Khan also went to the assistance of Mian Abdul Nabi Khan Sarai in his unsuccessful war with the Talpurs, already described, and was wounded in one of the engagements.

He was ultimately slain in battle while supporting the claim of Asad Khan, a relative of Massu Khan, to the Nutkani chiefship. He was succeeded by his eldest son Ghulam Haidar Khan, who prosecuted the war against Lal Khan Nutkani with success. Lal Khan was defeated at Pehar, and Asad Khan was recognised as Tumandar. Lal Khan took refuge in Afghanistan and allied himself with the Barakzai family, which had now become powerful, by marrying his daughter to Jabar Khan, half brother of the Amir Dost Muhammad. Jabar Khan was made Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan in Zaman Shah's time, and he gave Lal Khan a *sanad* appointing him chief of the Nutkanis. Thus

supported, he returned to Sangarh and slew Nur Muhammad and Yar Muhammad, the chiefs of the Mati and Mahoi Khosas. This raised the tribe against him again, and he had to flee a second time. On this occasion he went to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and afterwards to the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Dera Ghazi Khan was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819, and was farmed to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, Sadik Muhammad Khan. Lal Khan, the expelled chief of the Nutkanis, now sought his patron's aid in attacking his old enemies, the Khosas. The Nawab gave him an army of two thousand men, and there was a fight at Dalana near the Vador Pass. But the Khosas were victorious, and Lal Khan himself was killed. His death was regarded as ample satisfaction for all the injury he had inflicted on the tribe. This defeat led the Bahawalpur Nawab to resolve on the humiliation of the Khosas, and he accordingly demanded that Ghulam Haidar Khan should give him his daughter in marriage, knowing he was almost certain to meet with a refusal. Ghulam Haidar, supported by the Laghari, Gurchani and Nutkani chiefs, refused with scorn. The Nawab was, however, determined to enforce submission and laid siege to the fort of Gujri. After two years Ghulam Haidar Khan and a few followers were surprised on the open plain and killed by the Nawab's troops. He was succeeded by his brother Kaura Khan, who found it necessary to submit; and he had to give his daughter in marriage to Bahawal Khan, the Nawab's son. He, however, induced the Nawab to demand a similar concession from the Tumandars, who had backed up Ghulam Haidar Khan in his refusal, and the chiefs of the Lagharis, Gurchanis and Nutkanis were obliged each to give a daughter.

In 1830 Ranjit Singh took over the direct administration of Dera Ghazi Khan. Kaura Khan then went to Lahore to make his submission and was awarded a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In 1832 Diwan Sawan Mal became Governor. Kaura Khan gave him active support against the Bozdars and Khetrans, whom the Diwan was anxious to subdue. The wars with the Khetrans were not attended with much glory to the Khosas, for Mir Haji, Khetran, who was the most powerful Hill chief of his day, invaded their country and took Yaru by storm, inflicting great loss. Kaura Khan was not latterly on good terms with Diwan Sawan Mal, who supported his old enemies, the

Lagharis. In 1848, after the murder of Anderson and Vans Agnew at Multan, when Edwardes was marching down the frontier with his Pathan levies, Sardar Kaura Khan joined him and sent his son Ghulam Haidar Khan to meet him at Dera Fateh Khan. Edwardes gave him a letter to General Van Cortlandt, who sent him on with Nasi Khan, Popalzai, to attack Dera Ghazi Khan. The city was held by Longa Ram, *Kardar*, under Diwán Sawan Mal, assisted by the Lagharis. The Khosas, led by Ghulam Haidar, at once attacked the Lagharis at the Ambwala well, east of the city, and obtained a decisive victory, killing eighty of the enemy. Longa Ram was taken prisoner, and the city was handed over to Edwardes on his arrival. Kaura Khan accompanied Edwardes to Multan with three hundred Khosas and joined in the siege. After the war his pension was increased to Rs. 2,200; and the Rakhwala garden at Dera Ghazi Khan was given to him rent-free. Ghulam Haidar Khan was made Risaldar of Police. Though brave and generous to a degree and quite the hero of his tribe, Ghulam Haidar's restless and uneasy disposition caused him to do badly as a Police Officer. He was unable to behave with due subordination, and it became necessary in the end to dismiss him from his appointment. Throughout life he was fond of roving and adventure, and he had wandered over the greater portion of Northern India. He was present at Lahore in 1843, when Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and took part in the fighting that ensued. On one occasion when some one repeated in his presence the proverb *Jo jaega Nadaun phir aega kaun*, he announced that he would both go to Nadaun and return at once. He started off, making no provision for the journey, and was forced to sell his own and his followers' horses for maintenance. His unstable and passionate disposition made him incapable of managing the tribe; and as his father became old and infirm, a disorganization set in which has lasted for long afterwards.

Sardar Kaura Khan lived until 1871. He is said to have attained the age of one hundred years; but he had long been incapable of managing the tribe. His eldest son Ahmad Khan had destroyed his brains through indulgence in intoxicating drugs, and Barkhurdar Khan who was also unfit for the Tumandarship, lived mostly in Bahawalpur. Sikandar Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, representing the elder branch,

claimed the Tuman, as Ghulam Haidar died while his father was still alive. But the chiefship ultimately passed to Ghulam Haidar's son, Sardar Bahadur Khan, then a boy about ten years of age. The grandfather Kaura Khan himself performed the ceremony of *dastarbandi* or investment with the turban of the clan, and died in the following year. Sikandar Khan, who stood first in the order of succession, was passed over as his abilities were not considered equal to the post, and he had, moreover, forfeited the confidence of the tribe by his conduct during the Mutiny of 1857, when he displayed a want of courage while in command of a body of his tribesmen. Sikandar Khan was of a suspicious and impracticable disposition; and his want of tact and common sense had left him very few friends in the family. He was, however, appointed guardian and manager during Sardar Bahadur Khan's minority. This office he had to surrender when Bahadur Khan came of age in 1879; and he was never able to reconcile himself to the lower position he had to descend to. Regarding himself as rightfully entitled to succeed, and having actually held the chiefship for eight years, he maintained an attitude of opposition which did much harm in the tribe. Sardar Bahadur Khan was placed under the charge of the Court of Wards and was educated at the Wards' School at Ambala. His youth and inexperience, and the opposition of the party headed by Sikandar Khan and his brother Dost Muhammad Khan, caused him some difficulty in the management of the tribe; but the Khosas generally after some time cordially admitted his authority, and he enjoyed a fair amount of popularity. He built a new fort and a house two miles from Batil, called Bahadurgarh.

In 1862-63 the Dhori Canal was made by Sikandar Khan at his own expense. It was part of the same system as the Fazlwah, dug by the Lund chief Fazl Ali Khan, and was dependent on the Fazlwah for its supply of water. In 1881 both canals were acquired by Government. The price paid by Government was as follows:—

To Sikandar Khan, Rs. 5,000 in cash, five hundred acres of land from Rakh Chabri; and to Sardar Bahadur Khan, three hundred acres from Rakh Chabri. The land-grants were free of revenue and water-advantage rates for the term of settlement.

Sardar Bahadur Khan was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1906 without issue and the Tumandari reverted

to the senior branch of the family, to his cousin Mubarak Khan, son of Sikandar Khan.

The property left by Sardar Bahadur Khan was disposed of as follows:—The Government grants and Tumandari rights, *i.e.*, *jagir*, etc., were continued to Mubarak Khan. The rest of the immovable property was divided into 7½ shares, of which Mubarak Khan received three, Bahadur Khan's daughter, his son-in-law, Ghulam Haidar Khan, and his cousin Lal Khan each one and his mother and widows jointly one and a half. The movable property was left to the ladies of the family, except horses and arms which went one-half to the chief and the other half, in equal shares, between Ghulam Haidar Khan and Lal Khan. Sardar Mubarak Khan agreed to pay to Ghulam Haidar Khan out of his *inam* Rs. 200 per annum with the proviso that he was to assist in the work of the Tuman.

At the revised settlement the chief's *inam* was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 in compensation for the fact that the right to collect the land revenue in kind had been abolished. This amount includes Rs. 500 for the three headmen of the tribe, and is payable from the revenue of the following villages:—Choratta, Batal, Dalana, Yaru, Matti and Rakiani.

Inams are also payable to other members of the family.

				Rs.
To Sadik Muhammad Khan of Matti	...	...	...	200
To Rahim Khan of Dalana ..	...	...	...	200
To Kaura Khan of Yaru ...	...	...	...	100

The assignment of the above *inam* to the chief is for the term of the settlement and subject to reconsideration on its expiry. In addition to loyal service, to be rendered in whatever way he may be called on to do so, the chief is bound to furnish sowars free of payment up to Rs. 1,000 per annum at the rate of 4 annas per diem per sowar, anything over that amount to be repaid by Government at the same rate.

Sardar Mubarak Khan is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. His average annual income from all sources including *jagir*, lands, pass and *sillahdari* allowances is about Rs. 24,000.

SARDAR DRIHAN KHAN, DRISHAK.

- NINDO.
  - Sardar Firoz Khan.
    - Sardar Bijar Khan (died 1857).
      - Drihan Khan (died 1857).
      - Sardar Miran Khan (died 1894).
        - SARDAR DRIHAN KHAN (BORN 1862).
        - Alan Khan (born 1869).
          - Pir Bakhsh Khan (born 1899).
        - Bacha Khan (born 1879).
        - Bahadur Khan (born 1877).
        - Murid Hussain Khan (born 1879).
          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1908).
        - Muhammad Afzal Khan *alias* Jara Khan (born 1882).
      - Salim Khan (born 1850).
        - Dostan Khan (born 1881).
          - Dur Muhammad (born 1899).
          - Nabi Bakhsh Khan (born 1902).
        - Gauhar Khan (born 1883).
    - Nindo Khan (dead).
      - Daud Khan (born 1849).
      - Firoz Khan (born 1860).
      - Karam Khan (died 1900).
  - Miran.
    - Pari.
      - Fateh Khan (dead).
  - Murad.
    - Imam Bakhsh (dead).
      - Walaia Khan (dead).
      - Nawab Khan (dead).
      - Pira Khan (dead).
  - Three other sons.

The Drishaks claim to be descended from Hot, the founder of one of the main divisions of the Baluch nation. They are said to have accompanied Mir Chakar in his wanderings, and to have been among his most trusted soldiers. On one occasion Mir Chakar had obtained the release of a number of Lashari women from the Mughals, and put them for the night into a tent under the guard of a Drishak. A violent storm came on, and the supports of the tent gave way; but the Drishak held it up on his shoulders until the morning. On hearing of this chivalrous act, Chakar gave them the name of Golden Drishaks—an appellation still sometimes used. The Tumandars have always belonged to the Karmani section.

The Drishaks did not settle in the plains until after the Mazaris; but, like the latter, they came down at the invitation of the Nahar Ruler Islam Khan, who was Governor under the Mughal Emperors. He gave Rodhen Khan Drishak the lands around Asni and the country near the hills lying north of the tract, occupied by the Mazaris. Four generations later, in the time of Daud Khan, a war broke out between the Drishaks and Jistkanis, who then occupied part of the country under the hills. A hot encounter took place in the Sori Pass, when the Jistkani chief and more than one hundred men were killed. The Jistkanis ceased shortly afterwards to exist as a Tuman in this country; but fractions of them joined the Gurchanis, Drishaks and other tribes. They maintained a separate existence in the Leiah district only. Nawab Mahmud Khan, Gujar, the powerful ruler of Dera Ghazi Khan, sent an expedition against the Drishaks in the time of Sardar Azmat Khan. His troops invested the fort at Asni, but were attacked and routed with the loss of one hundred and forty men. Some of the Zamburas and matchlocks then taken are still in possession of the Drishak Tumandar. When peace was made, Sardar Azmat Khan obtained a *kasur* grant of one-twentieth of the revenue of the villages of Rajanpur, Muhammadpur, Jalalpur, Rasulpur, Ghauspur, Shahpur and Duniapur.

Azmat Khan was succeeded by his son Hayat Khan, who was allied with the Brahuis, and held part of the frontier of the Harand Dajil *ilaka* on behalf of Nasir Khan, Khan of Kelat, whose death in 1811 was followed by a war of succession between his sons. Mahmud Khan, who was at Kelat, was generally recognized as Khan; but Rahim Khan, in the Harand Dajil country, declared his independence and killed his brother Mustafa Khan. He obtained the assistance of the Drishaks, and with them made an attack on Dajil. The town was taken, and the *Kardar* Haidar Khan, with a hundred men, was killed. Ultimately, Mahmud Khan's forces regained possession of Harand Dajil, and Rahim Khan was killed. This was a period of anarchy. The Durani Kingdom was falling to pieces, and the Khans of Kelat were not strong enough to enforce their rights. Every tribe fought for its own land; towns and villages were ruined, and the canals ceased to work. The Drishaks fought in turn with the Gurchanis, Bughtis and Jakranis.

When Edwardes marched to Dera Ghazi Khan in 1848, Sardar Bijar Khan, grandfather of the present chief, sent his cousin Bakhshan Khan,

with one hundred men, to join him. They were present throughout the siege of Multan, and at the conclusion of the war their leader was presented with a pair of gold bracelets and a *khilat* valued at Rs. 1,000. Asni, the head-quarters of the Drishak tribe, was selected after annexation as the site of a cantonment for a regiment of cavalry. When the Mutiny broke out this regiment was sent down to Hindustan, and the Asni cantonments were made over to the charge of Bijar Khan, who was made Risaldar of a levy of Drishaks raised for the purpose. In August, 1857, the Maris, taking advantage of the unprotected state of the frontier, made a raid in force on the plains. They collected an immense number of cattle, killing the herdsmen, and drove them towards the hills. Hearing of what was happening, Sardar Bijar Khan, who was patrolling the country at the head of some mounted Drishaks, went in pursuit and came up with the Maris, over two hundred in number, at the Bhagiari Pass. Khatu Khan Bughti here joined him with fifty sowars; and some levies, under Musa Khan Laghari from the Drigri Post, also came up. But the latter were not prepared to close with the Maris, who alighted from their horses and evidently meant fighting. The Drishaks also alighted and had to bear the brunt of the fight. Sardar Bijar Khan and his eldest son Drehan Khan were killed with thirty-eight other Drishaks; and the Maris, who lost comparatively few men, made their way into the hills with the booty. In recognition of the services of his father, a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum was bestowed upon Sardar Miran Khan, then a minor; and pensions were also given to the families of those killed, and rewards to the survivors.

In later life Miran Khan quarrelled with all his relations and devoted his energies to a long and expensive law suit with the Mazari chief over a waste and worthless tract of land to the south of the Drishak country. The suit was settled by compromise while under appeal to the Chief Court. Miran Khan died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son, Drehan Khan, who had served for two years previously in the 15th Bengal Lancers. He has dropped his father's senseless feud with the Mazari chief, and has devoted himself to the interests of his tribe showing great skill in the management both of it and of his own estates. Up to the time of the Regular Settlement the revenue was paid in kind. A cash assessment was then put on the *jagir*, but, owing to the deterioration of the canals in this part of the district, it proved too

heavy and in 1884 the Drishaks reverted to payment of their revenue in kind. Owing to these causes they are deeply in debt and much of the land has had to be sold and their chief has to some extent shared in the misfortunes of his tribe. At the Revised Settlement the chief's *inam* was fixed at Rs. 2,932 of which Rs. 1,963 are payable in kind from the following villages :—Asni, Bhag, Thal Karam, Chak Mushtarik, Drishak and Mazari, Dhago, Shahr Nandu Khan and Kotla Gaman; the balance of Rs. 969 is received in cash from the revenue of the village of Darkhast Miran Khan and in the event of the revenue of that village being insufficient from the revenue of Kotla Sayad Khan.

The power to collect in kind is enjoyed only during the pleasure of Government and the assignment is made for the term of Settlement only. The *inam* is conditional on good and loyal service from the chief who is also bound to furnish sowars, when called on, without payment, at the rate of 4 annas per diem per sowar provided that the amount does not exceed Rs. 800 per annum; anything over this amount to be repaid by Government at the same rate. Sardar Drehan Khan is a Provincial Darbari, and as an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif with full powers he is a hard working and popular dispenser of justice. He succeeded to his father's *jagir* and all the other Tumandari dues, but the pension ceased with his father's death. The property left by Sardar Miran Khan is held jointly by Sardar Drehan Khan and his five brothers.

Sardar Drehan Khan's average income from all sources, including *jagir*, lands, pass and *sillahdari* allowances is about Rs. 20,000 per annum. It is hoped that when the benefits of the Talai Bund project have had time to take their full effect, the prosperity of the tribe will be much increased. The chief is a keen horse-breeder and indeed the reputation of the Dera Ghazi Khan horses is largely due to the Drishak strain. Four of the Sardar's brothers are in Government employ. Alan Khan used to be a Jemadar in the B. M. Police but Bacha Khan holds his place now. Bahadur Khan is Tahsildar of Leiah, and an E. A. C. candidate. Muhammad Afzal Khan *alias* Jara Khan is a Sergeant of Police in Dera Ghazi Khan.

SARDAR JALLAB KHAN, GURCHANI, C.I.E.

- SHADI KHAN.
  - Jallab Khan.
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
      - Lal Khan.
        - Two generations.
      - Jallab Khan II.
        - Bijar Khan (died 1887).
        - Massu Khan (died 1834).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1884).
          - SARDAR JALLAB KHAN, C.I.E. (BORN 1845).
            - Lashkar Khan (born 1879).
              - Two sons.
            - Mir Muhammad Khan (died 1897).
            - Hassan Khan (born 1884).
          - Mewa Khan (died 1910).
            - Bijar Khan (born 1882).
              - Ghulam Sarwar Khan.
            - Lal Bakhsh (died 1898).
      - Chuta Khan.
      - Khakhel Khan.
        - Three generations.
    - Fateh Muhammad.
      - Khan Muhammad (dead).

The Gurchanis trace their origin to the Satha Somra, who appear to have been a confederation of Rajput tribes, occupying the Derajat before the Baluch eruption, and are possibly identical with the still existing Somras of Multan and Leiah. An important section of this tribe was the Dodai, from which have sprung part of the Gurchani tribe and the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, both now classed as Baluches, though not admitted to be pure Rinds. The legend of the adoption of Doda, the founder of the Dodais, into the Baluch fraternity, is variously related. The Gurchanis say that he was ruler of Hyderabad in Sindh, but was driven out with his tribe by an invasion from Khurasan in 892, and took refuge in Makran with Mir Sahak, the Rind leader, who gave him his daughter in marriage. She bore him a son named Gorish, the ancestor of the Gurchanis or Gorishanis as the name is often pronounced.

Gorish joined himself to Mir Chakar, son of Sahak, in his expedition into India in Humayun's time ; and on the way down the Gurchanis took possession of the plains called Sham and Phailawagh above the Chachar Pass and of Mount Mari between the Chachar and the Kaha river

driving out the Afghan tribes who held these tracts before. In this settlement they were joined by several families of pure Rind origin who acknowledged the chieftainship of Gorish. The Gurchanis proper, who are supposed to be descended from the sons of Gorish, are the Shikanis, Khalilanis, Hotwanis and Alkanis, while the pure Rind sections are the Lasharis, Durkanis, Pitafis, Changs, Jistkanis, Suhranis, Bazgirs and Hulwanis. The Tumandar's family belongs to the Shikani branch.

The Gurchanis did not long confine themselves to the Sham and Phailawagh and Mount Mari, but were soon tempted to annex the fertile plain of Harránd outside the mountains, irrigated by the perennial Kaha stream. In the time of Lal Khan, four generations later, when the conquest of the Punjab by Ahmad Shah Durani took place, Lal Khan made his submission, and in return received charge of the Harrand Dajil *ilaka*, and was made responsible for the safety of the *kafila* route through the Chachar Pass towards Kandahar. In recognition of services performed, he was granted the *kasur* or half share of the revenues in the villages of Miranpur, Bimbli, Gahlotpur, Alipur, Bakharpur, Lalgarh and Garkana Waziri; also certain customs dues, and a fee of eight annas on each camel in every *kafila* as escort-fee or *badraka*. Lal Khan thereupon moved down into the plains, and built himself a fort at Lalgarh, where the Gurchani chiefs now live.

After the war with the Mahrattas in 1763, Ahmad Shah bestowed the Harrand Dajil country upon Nasir Khan, the Brahui, Khan of Kelat, who had given him assistance; and this tract, which included the territory occupied by the Gurchanis, remained under the Khan of Kelat until Ranjit Singh annexed it in 1827. The Gurchani chief accompanied Nasir Khan to the field of Panipat, and was confirmed in his possessions in reward for services rendered.

On Lal Khan's death his brother Jallab Khan became chief, and entered into an alliance with the Legharis, receiving in marriage the daughter of the Tumandar. The Gurchani chiefship afterwards devolved upon Jallab Khan's son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan. He met with his death at the hands of the Maris, who invaded the Gurchani country unexpectedly and stormed the fort of Lalgarh, which was held by Ghulam Muhammad Khan and only forty men. The chief with two of his sons, Lal and Khakhal, and all the men with him, were killed and the place plundered, though women and children were spared.

General Ventura was invested with the government of Dera Ghazi Khan in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had just annexed the Harand Dajil country. Chuta Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, went and paid his respects to him. His *jagir* and all the privileges he had held under the Khans of Kelat were continued to him. Shortly afterwards, under Diwan Sawan Mal's administration, the Gurchanis broke out against the Sikhs. The *Kiladar* Harsa Singh had killed a Gurchani who resisted his arrest for theft. In the scuffle the Gurchani's mother was also accidentally slain. The Gurchanis rose on hearing of the woman's death, and were joined by the Tibbi Lunds. The great fort built by the Sikhs at Harrand had just been finished, but the gates not put up. The Gurchanis, therefore, were able to storm the fort, and killed Harsa Singh and about forty Sikhs who formed the garrison. The Diwan immediately marched on the Gurchanis and Lunds, who had to take to the hills. After some time they were pardoned. Chuta Khan went to Multan and paid a fine of Rs. 5,000, and his *jagirs* were restored to him. Meanwhile Bijar Khan, son of Jallab Khan II, had grown up and claimed his right to be chief; but Chuta Khan refused to surrender the Tuman. Bijar Khan and his followers came down from the hills and surprised Chuta Khan at the village of Lundi Sayadan, near Lalgarh, and killed him. Bijar Khan then became Tumandar. The Legharis were against him, as Chuta Khan had married a daughter of their chief; and the Sikhs refused to acknowledge him, as they had always supported his rival. Between the Sikhs and the Legharis, therefore, the Gurchanis were hard pressed. Bijar Khan and his brother had to take their usual refuge in the hills, where they led a wild life, perpetually raiding on the plains at the head of the hill Lasharis and Durkanis. His excursions spread even beyond the Indus, and he became the terror of the country up to Multan. Diwan Sawan Mal did his best to capture him, and on one occasion decoyed him into the Harrand Fort on pretence of making terms, and sent him under a guard to Multan; but the Gurchanis attacked the escort on the road and rescued their beloved chief. Bijar Khan again harried the plains as far as the village of Jam-Diwan, near Dera Ghazi Khan; but he was pursued by Pir Ali Khan, the commandant at Dera Ghazi Khan, and driven off, not, however, without inflicting a heavy punishment on his enemy. At last treachery was resorted to, and he was informed by the *Kiladar* of Harrand that he could return to his home.

He fell into the trap and returned to Lalgarh, where he remained unmolested for about three months. But he was eventually seized while visiting Harrand, and sent in chains to Multan. Here he was kept by the Diwan for two months, and then made over to the Lagharis, who paid a heavy sum to get possession of his person. They slew him outside the walls of Multan. The feud between the Lagharis and Gurchanis was intensified by this murder, and has never been really healed over.

Bijar Khan, who had no son, was succeeded by his brother Ghulam Haidar Khan. He was the son of a slave-girl, and on this account had always great difficulty in establishing his influence with the tribe, as the Baluches are very particular about purity of blood in their chiefs. For some time his authority was confined to the hills, and he led a wandering life of great privation. Often he was without a blanket to cover him while lying out at night on the mountain side. But when the Gurchanis made their submission to Diwan Mul Raj, he was restored to his *jagir* on condition of paying a *nazarana* of Rs. 400 a year. Shortly afterwards the outbreak at Multan took place, and Edwardes marched down the frontier from Dera Ismail Khan, calling on the Baluch tribes to join him. The Gurchanis seized the opportunity of revenge on the Sikhs and Lagharis; and Ghulam Haidar Khan with two men accompanied him to Dera Ghazi Khan. The Harrand Fort was held for Mul Raj by Mohkam Chand, who sent a defiant message to Edwardes. The latter remarks that it was fortunate that the Gurchanis, "whose equals for all kinds of violence and lawlessness are not to be found in this border," were with him, and not on the side of the Sikhs. He says they were burning to distinguish themselves as Kaura Khan and the Khosas had done. Later on, as Harrand till held out, a force was sent against it under Lieutenant Ralph Young, who was joined by Ghulam Haidar Khan. The fort was then taken, and this last relic of Sikh Power disappeared from the district. Ghulam Haidar Khan was also present for some time at the siege of Multan. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed a Jamadar of Horse and received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000.

The Gurchanis had the very worst reputation at this time; and for many years after annexation they were considered one of the most turbulent tribes on the border. The wild clans living in Mount Mari and the Chachar Pass, chiefly Lasharis and Pitafis, were inveterate raiders and cattle-lifters; and Ghulam Haidar Khan's authority, as already noticed,

was weakened by the defect in his pedigree, and he was not able to repress these disorders with a firm hand. The Lasharis aided and abetted the depredations of the Maris, and in the Mutiny of 1857 guided them in their attack on the deserted cantonment of Asni. But they were ultimately brought under subjection, chiefly by the grant of lands in the plains to members of the hill sections, and partly by an improvement in the position of the chief, which enabled him to exercise to some extent the traditional duties of hospitality, without which a Tumandar can possess little influence. The *kasur* grant originally made by Ahmad Shah Durani was converted soon after annexation into a cash payment of Rs. 532 per annum, and the chief was at the same time left liable for the *nazarana* payment of Rs. 400 per annum put on him by Diwan Sawan Mal. Soon afterwards the whole *jagir* was confiscated by General Van Cortlandt.

In 1867 an attack, known as the Harrand Raid, was made upon British territory by the Bughti outlaw Ghulam Hussain Khan, at the head of twelve hundred men. Ghulam Haidar Khan mustered his tribe to the number of about three hundred, and was joined by the Tibbi Lunds; and with the assistance of a British detachment of twenty-seven sabres at Harrand, they attacked and routed the raiders, killing the leader Ghulam Hussain Khan and twenty-five men. The excellent conduct of the Tumandar and his tribe on this occasion caused the Deputy Commissioner to apply to Government for the restoration of his confiscated privileges. Accordingly the *jagir* of the villages mentioned above, known as the Nurwali estate, was restored to him. This was continued at Settlement, and his *inam* was at the same time raised to Rs. 3,000. The behaviour of the tribe as a whole has since been uniformly good. The Tumandar was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was thus enabled to make his power and influence felt.

The Gurchanis cannot now be said to be more out of hand than any other tribe, although the Lashari section is still given to robbery, and the Durkanis must always be difficult to manage by reason of the inaccessible nature of their country. Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son Jallab Khan, who had been previously acting as Deputy Inspector of Police at Harrand. Jallab Khan is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari; and in February 1905 was made a

Companion of the Indian Empire. His eldest son Lashkar Khan is a Jamadar in the Border Military Police, an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff. His youngest son Hassan Khan is a Sub-Inspector of Police. His brother Mewa Khan succeeded him as Thanadar of Harrand and became an Inspector of Police and Divisional Darbari. He died suddenly in 1910. His son Bijar Khan is a Jamadar in the B. M. Police. Sardar Jallab Khan is a well educated man of great ability, and has made his authority felt throughout the tribe. He was unfortunately suspected by the Lagharis of having been privy to the murder, in 1886, of Allahdad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, and this suspicion did much to revive the slumbering enmity between the two tribes. A feud broke out between the Durkanis and Hadianis in the spring of 1889, and in order to enforce the authority of Government, it was found necessary to blockade the Durkanis.

The feud was, however, ultimately healed through the intervention of the chiefs of the District. The tribe is a wild and unruly one and requires a strong chief, like its present one, to keep it in check. The Lasharis have been less troublesome of late years, but special arrangements are made to watch their movements when they migrate from the hills and enter the Sindh tracts of Rajanpur in the summer months.

Under the Revised Settlement the chief's *inam* has been fixed at Rs. 3,782 per annum of which Rs. 3,120 are payable in kind at one-tenth produce from the following villages:—Alipur, Bambli, Bakhirpur, Khalatpur, Miranpur, Garkana Waziri, Buti and Darkhast Ghulam Haidar Khan. The balance of Rs. 662 is met from the revenue of the following villages:—Thal Wazir, Bartito, Harrand, Billar, Sori, Khalatpur.

The power to collect in kind is only enjoyed during the pleasure of Government and the assignment is only made for the term of the Settlement. The *inam* is conditional upon good and loyal service to be rendered by the chief whenever and in whatsoever manner he is called upon by the District Officer. The chief is bound to furnish sowars without payment provided the value of the service at annas 4 per diem per sowar does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum, any thing above this amount being repaid by Government at the same rate.

The present income of the chief from all sources is about Rs. 30,000 per annum, including the allowance for the good management of the tribe as well as pass and *sillahdari* allowances.

The younger branch of the family at one time gave the chief great trouble, but they have now quieted down. They are men of position and hold a considerable area of land in the Gurchani Tuman. Their average annual income is about Rs. 10,000, principally derived from the land.

GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN, SORI LUND.

- DILAWAR (dead).
  - Manak (dead).
    - Muhammad (dead).
      - Sardar Fazl Ali Khan (dead).
        - Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1877).
          - S. Muhammad Khan (died 1886).
            - Fazl Ali Khan (dead).
          - S. Ahmad Khan (died 1898).
          - Hassan Khan (died 1890).
        - Imam Bakhsh Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan (dead).
          - Sardar Naurang Khan (died 1908).
            - GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (BORN 1885).
              - Muhammad Khan (born 1907).
            - Ghulam Haidar Khan.
            - Imam Bakhsh Khan.
            - Hassan Khan.
      - Karam Khan (dead).
        - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
          - Nur Muhammad Khan.
            - Ghulam Haidar.
          - Sadik Khan.
          - Hamad Khan.
        - Sadik Khan (dead).
          - Usman Khan (dead).
        - Umar Khan (dead).
          - Azim Khan.
          - Gul Muhammad Khan.
          - Karim Khan.

The Lund tribe of Baluches under their chief Sori are stated to have settled in the plains at the end of the fifteenth century, dispossessing the former Pathan inhabitants. They occupy the tract of country known as Sori; from which they take the name of Sori Lunds, which distinguishes them from the southern branch of the tribe, the Tibbi Lunds, who form

a separate Tuman. The country is believed by the Lunds to be called after the chief Sori, but the name is more probably derived from the Sori torrent which irrigates it. The Tumandars belong to the Haidarani section, and the present head of the family is a lineal descendant of Sori. Sori's son Haidar is said to have been a contemporary of the Emperor Babar. The annals of the Sori Lund tribe are not eventful; and they do not appear to have been so much disturbed by wars as the tribes to the south and north. They were not so powerful as the Khosas, who were their neighbours on one side and the Nutkanis on the other. After the power of the Durani Kings was established, the Lunds began to give trouble by resisting the exactions of the Afghan Governors. Sardar Muhammad Khan, in order to secure himself from punishment, built three forts, one in the Sori Pass and two at Khandiwala, near Shadan Lund, of which one is still the residence of the Lund Tumandars. He is said to have defeated three different Afghan armies sent against him. The Lunds, however, were ultimately forced to take refuge in the hills, and the Sori Pass fort became the chief's residence. At last, in the time of Mir Alam Khan Durani, terms were arranged, and the Lunds re-occupied their lands in the plains on a promise to pay half the usual revenue to the Durani government. In his old age Muhammad Khan re-signed in favour of his son Fazl Ali Khan, who ultimately became one of the most influential chiefs in the country. He began by repelling two Bozdar raids, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Shortly afterwards Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Nawab of Bahawalpur received the district in farm. The Lund chief made his submission and was taken into favour. He assisted Diwan Sawan Mal in an expedition against the Bozdars, who were soon forced to submit. In reward for this service the Diwan freed the Lunds from the payment of *tirni* or grazing dues, and restored the arrangements made in the time of the Duranis, by which they paid only half the revenue due on their villages.

Fazl Ali Khan joined Edwardes with two hundred sowars, and was with him through the siege of Multan. He was rewarded with a valuable *khilat*, and a rent-free grant of twenty wells in Jiwani and Paki. In 1857, when General Chamberlain's force attacked the Bozdars, Fazl Ali Khan sent his son Ghulam Haidar Khan with a body of four hundred Lunds to assist our troops, and again in 1868, when Lieutentant Grey

was carried into the hills by Kaura Khan Kasrani, a body of four hundred Lunds assisted in blockading the rebel chief. Fazl Ali also distinguished himself by developing the agricultural resources of his country. He made the Fazlwah Canal, a most successful undertaking, which Government afterwards acquired at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and a grant of five hundred acres of irrigable land. The Sardar was an Honorary Magistrate, and was quite one of the remarkable men of his time in this part of the Punjab.

His son Ghulam Haidar Khan, who succeeded him, was also an excellent chief, and enjoyed a high reputation among the Baluches. Under his wise management the importance and wealth of the family increased, and he was believed to be one of the richest men in the district. He accompanied Major Sandeman to Kelat in 1875-76 with a body of Lund horsemen, and made good use of influence he possessed. An *inam* of Rs. 4,000, including the right of collecting the revenue of *Mauza* Shadan Lund in kind, was bestowed upon him at settlement. He died in 1877, from the effects of a fall from a staircase leading to the roof of his fort at Kandiwala. He was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Khan, who, though not so popular as his father, managed the tribe with success. He was an Honorary Magistrate. He was murdered in 1886 by his younger brother Hassan Khan, who was on bad terms with him, and considered himself insulted by some harsh words used by the chief. He attacked Muhammad Khan, who was lying in his bed on the roof, and at one blow with a *talwar* almost severed his head from his body. Hassan Khan was convicted of this murder and hanged. Sardar Ahmad Khan succeeded to the *inam* and estates attached to the chiefship in place of his elder brother. He was made an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. Sardar Naurang Khan and Usman Khan for a time headed a party hostile to the chief, but they were afterwards reconciled.

Sardar Ahmad Khan was married to a daughter of his uncle Imam Bakhsh Khan.

He died in 1898 without male issue and was succeeded by his cousin Sardar Naurang Khan. In 1903 the latter had a stroke of paralysis and became dumb and incapable of making any communication except by sounds signifying assent, or dissent. This necessitated the carrying on of the work of the Tuman by his eldest son, Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan.

In 1907 after some attempts to induce the father to resign of his own accord Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan was formally installed as Tumandar and the *jagir* with *batai* rights was assured to him, together with the income arising from the waste lands held on lease from Government. Sardar Naurang Khan eventually consented to the installation on condition that he himself should again become Tumandar in the event of his regaining his health. There had been at first considerable friction between father and son over the private property and the young Sardar was much hampered by his father's miserliness, which prevented the due exercise of hospitality, so important a factor in Tuman administration. But a compromise was effected by which Ghulam Hussain Khan was allowed one-fifth of the whole produce of the lands, after deducting expenses incurred at Kandiwala, the chief's residence, as well as land revenue and pay of servants engaged on agricultural work, provided that he on his part agreed to live with his father. Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff in his Tuman and is also a Provincial Darbari, so long as he remains Tumandar.

Mian Bakhsh Khan, a younger brother of the Tumandar, is being educated at the Aitchison Chief College, Lahore.

Gul Muhammad, son of Barkhurdar Khan, is serving as daffadar in the Border Military Police.

Under the Revised Settlement the *inam* or *jagir* of the Sori Lund Tumandar is Rs. 4,595, of which Rs. 3,000 are payable in kind at one-fifth produce on account of the Government share of the revenue of *Mauza* Shadan Lund. The balance of Rs. 1,595 is made up as follows :—

					Rs.
Basti Ranjha	...	...	...	...	802
Passu Parhar	...	...	...	...	422
Juni	...	...	...	...	371

The power to collect in kind is only enjoyed during the pleasure of the Government. The chief holds his *inam* on condition of loyal service to be rendered in any way in which he may be called upon by the district

officer. He is also bound to furnish sowars without payment provided that the value of the service at the rate of 4 annas per sowar per diem does not exceed Rs. 500 per annum.

SARDAR FAZL ALI KHAN, KASRANI.

- MUHAMMAD (dead).
  - Sardar Khan (dead).
    - Sardar Mitha Khan (died 1862).
      - SARDAR FAZL ALI KHAN (BORN 1850).
      - Khair Muhammad (died 1892).
      - Muhammad Yakub Khan (died 1888).
        - Sardar Khan (died 1896).
      - [sons of Sardar Fazl Ali Khan:]
        - Allah Bakhsh Khan (died 1900).
          - Mahmud Khan (born 1885).
        - Imam Bakhsh Khan (born 1876).
          - Shamsher Ali Khan.
          - Jindwada Khan (born 1903).
        - Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1873).
          - Muhammad Yakub (born 1900).
          - Ahmadyar (born 1903).
          - Dost Muhammad (born 1905).
          - Ghulam Ahmad. (born 1907).
        - Dilshad Khan (born 1878).
        - Mithu Khan (born 1880).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1885).
  - Dilshad Khan (dead).
    - Three generations.

The Kasranis have not preserved the history of their chief's family in any detail. Under the administration of Diwan Sawan Mal, Sardar Mitha Khan received half the produce of the Kasrani villages, the whole of *mauza* Litri, six wells in Bet Ladha, and an *inam* of Rs. 462; also the right of levying a duty of eight annas on every camel and one anna on every donkey using the Pehar and Kawan Passes.

When Edwardes marched down the frontier in May, 1848, on the outbreak of the rebellion, the fort at Mangrotha, dominating the whole Kasrani country, was held for Mul Raj by Chatan Mal, Governor of Sangarh. Edwardes tried to win him over, but without success. He then sent a party of horsemen to Mitha Khan, and called on him to assist in expelling Chatan Mal. "Mitha Khan," Edwardes says, "was reckoned a wise man in his generation, and justified his good report. Called upon to do what no Asiatic leader likes to do, to declare openly for one side

or other before the war had taken a turn, he calculated the odds correctly in the face of Mul Raj's great prestige, and declared against him. He sent his drum round the village, raised the country, and despatched a short message to Chatan Mal, that if he did not wish to be besieged, the sooner he evacuated Mangrotha the better." The Governor took the hint and fled in haste with his garrison, leaving the fort to Edwardes' men, who marched in triumphantly at the head of their Kasrani allies. Mitha Khan continued to hold Mangrotha for some time, and was the medium through whom Asad Khan Nutkani endeavoured to negotiate with Edwardes. He ultimately joined Edwardes, and when peace was declared he was confirmed in all his holdings. The country inhabited by the Kasranis was divided between the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, and there was besides a considerable section of the tribe living in the hills. This made its administration difficult, and the tribe became to a great extent disorganised in the early days of British Rule. Many raids and serious offences were committed, and the people were in bad odour with our District Officers. Yusuf Khan, leader of one of the factions, raised the Kasranis, and made an attack on Dera Fateh Khan in 1852, carrying off a large number of cattle. They were opposed unsuccessfully by a small force of Police, who lost five men killed and three wounded. But the Thanadar followed them up, and sent information to the outpost of Vehoa. He was presently joined by the cavalry and border levies, who attacked the enemy bravely but unsuccessfully, losing an officer and three sowars killed and six men wounded. Some further raids made by the Kasranis were without result.

Mitha Khan had not taken part in the attack on Dera Fateh Khan; but his conduct was not considered satisfactory by Major Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, as he had neither given warning of the raid nor attempted to secure the offenders. It was ultimately resolved to punish the Kasranis for their misconduct, and a force of nine hundred men, under Brigadier-General J. S. Hodgson, was sent into the Bati Pass in April, 1853. The town of Bati was taken and destroyed; and amongst the loot were two *zamburas* originally taken by the Kasranis from Diwan Sawan Mal. After this Mitha Khan was made responsible for the Passes, and his allowances were raised by Rs. 500. During the expedition against the Bozdars in 1857, the Kasranis behaved well; and Mitha Khan with a party of Kasranis assisted in the operations. He died

in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Fazl Ali Khan, the present Tumandar.

Kaura Khan, of Tibbi Kasrani, became very powerful after Mitha Khan's death, and usurped much of the chief's authority. He was assisted by Ahmad Yar Khan Lashkarani *Mukadam*, father-in-law of the youthful Fazl Ali, who had offended him by marrying a second wife contrary to his wishes. Tibbi Kasrani, and the villages attached to it at that time, formed part of the Dera Ismail Khan district. In 1868 Kaura Khan's son Jahangir Khan was accused of murder, and Lieutenant Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, came to Basti Azim to investigate the charge. Kaura Khan resenting such proceeding, seized Lieutenant Grey and carried him off to the hills. After detaining him a day he released him and took refuge with the hill Kasranis and the Musa Khels. The tribal levies of the two Dera districts were called out to blockade these tribes, and after a short interval Kaura Khan was duly surrendered. He was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned. Fazl Ali Khan, then about sixteen years of age, took an active share in the pursuit of his enemy Kaura Khan. After this the tribe settled down, and the Tumandar's authority became more generally respected. The bulk of the Kasranis have since been placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, and are a quiet and orderly people.

At the Revised Settlement of the district the Tumandar's *inam* was raised to Rs. 2,175 payable in cash from the revenue of the following villages:—Birat Mandwani, Berind, Jhok Bod, Chatta with Gatta, Hamalwali, Korhali, Kot Kasrani and Khetranwala. The assignment is made for the term of the Settlement only, and is subject to reconsideration at its expiration. In addition to any service the chief may be called on to render, he is bound to furnish sowars without payment, when called on, provided that the value of the service at the rate of 4 annas per diem per sowar does not exceed Rs. 500 in a year, anything over this amount being repayable by Government at the same rate.

Sardar Fazl Ali Khan is popular in his tribe. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and a Provincial Darbari. His income is about Rs. 4,000 per annum. Allah Bakhsh Khan, eldest son of Sardar Fazl Ali Khan, died in 1900. The question of the succession to the

Tumandari was then considered, and it was eventually decided in favour of his son Mahmud Khan, who is a Jamadar in the B. M. Police and has been granted the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the third class.

In 1901 a large tract, inhabited mostly by Kasranis and Khitanis, was transferred, on the formation of the North-West Frontier Province, from the district of Dera Ismail Khan to that of Dera Ghazi Khan. It comprises 31 villages in the plains and the settlements in or at the foot of the hills of the Lakhani Kasranis, together with a corresponding portion of hill territory.

Of the Sardar's younger sons Sher Bahadur Khan is a Subedar in the Baluch Levy, Dilshad Khan a Jamadar in the Zhob Levy and Mithu Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan B. M. Police sowars.

SARDAR MASSU KHAN, TIBBI LUND.

- MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Lashkar Khan I (dead).
    - Karam Khan.
      - Lashkar Khan II.
        - Karam Khan II.
          - Mitha Khan.
            - Two generations.
      - Alam Khan (dead).
        - Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Alam Khan (dead).
            - Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Mazaru Khan (dead).
        - Bakhshan Khan (died 1880).
          - Sardar Mazar Khan (died 1900).
            - SARDAR MASSU KHAN.
              - Haji Khan (born 1882).
                - Two sons.
            - Gulzar Khan.
              - Two sons
            - Bahadur Khan.
            - Pir Bakhsh.
          - Sardar Khan (dead).
            - Two generations.
        - Musa Khan (dead).
    - Mubarak Khan (dead).
  - Fateh Khan (dead).

The Lunds of Tibbi, so called to distinguish them from the northern or Sori Lunds, are Rind Baluches, and settled in the hills adjoining their present location under their chief Jaru Khan in the time of the great Mir Chakar, already mentioned. The tribe consists of three sections—Lunds, Rinds and Khosas, who have coalesced into one small Tuman, which has managed to keep itself independent of the Lagharis on the north and the Gurchanis on the south. The Tumandar's family belongs to the Maharani section of the Lunds proper. The lands they first occupied were adjacent to the Sigri, Gati and Chani torrents, whence they gradually spread into the plains they now occupy as far as the town of Tibbi and began to plunder the people of Harrand. They were on this account frequently

attacked by the Governors of Harrand, and would take refuge in the hills, issuing forth and re-occupying their lands when able to do so. At last, in the time of Sardar Mewa Khan, peace was made through the instrumentality of Sultan Taib of Panah Ali, and the Lunds obtained a rent-free grant of their lands and of the perennial stream from the Kaha river which waters them. In return, Mewa Khan exerted himself in repressing raids and robberies, and handed over offenders to the Government for punishment. It is said that a section of the tribe, finding their former means of livelihood thus stopped, emigrated to Hyderabad in Sindh, where their descendants are living. In Mewa Khan's time a raid in force was made into the plains by a Pathan tribe. They collected a large booty and made their way back to the hills. Mewa Khan with three hundred men pursued and defeated them, killing one hundred and sixty, and recovering the stolen property and an immense number of arms. In reward for this service the Governor bestowed on Mewa Khan the *jagir* of Muhammadpur and half the perennial waters of Harrand. Mewa Khan then founded the present town of Tibbi Lund near Harrand. In Lashkar Khan's time the prosperity of the Tibbi Lunds stirred up the envy of their more powerful neighbours, and a combination of the Mari, Bughti and Gurchani tribes was formed to attack Tibbi Lund with four thousand men. The Lunds could only muster fifteen hundred all told; but Lashkar Khan scorned to remain behind walls, and attacked them in the open, inflicting a severe defeat on them, and killing three hundred men. Islam Khan, the Bughti chief, asked for terms on the field of battle, and was spared with three hundred men. They were hospitably entertained in Tibbi Lund, and their wounds dressed, after which they were escorted back to the hills. The Bughtis still cherish the memory of this kind treatment.

This victory made Lashkar Khan famous, and he became the theme of warlike ballads which are still sung by the Baluches. On his death his son Karam Khan became Tumandar, and entered into a matrimonial alliance with a daughter of Muhammad Khan, Nohkani Gurchani, who had quarrelled with the Gurchani chief. Karam Khan was succeeded by his son Lashkar Khan II, in whose time the Gurchani chief joined the Lagharis in a combined attack on Tibbi Lund. Lashkar Khan, rivalling the action of his grandfather and namesake, sallied out and attacked them in the open; but without the same success, for he and a hundred men were killed on the spot, and his brother Mazaru Khan, great grand-

father of the present chief, was severely wounded. Lashkar Khan's son, Karam Khan II, was then a minor, and Mazaru Khan administered the tribe, making peace with the Gurchanis.

The smouldering animosity of the Gurchanis soon broke out again. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Gurchani chief, who had given his daughter in marriage to Sadik Muhammad, Nawab of Bahwalpur, instigated the latter to attack the Lunds. He accordingly sent an army of seven thousand men with six guns under Shaikh Muhammad; but Karam Khan made his submission and purchased peace with a lakh of rupees, which he raised with great difficulty. Hostilities soon broke out again between the Lunds and Gurchanis; and Karam Khan applied to Mir Bahram Khan, the Mazari chief, who came to his assistance with an army of two thousand men. The Gurchanis retreated into the hills, and were followed by the Mazaris and Lunds. Bahram Khan, who was connected by marriage with the Gurchanis, wished to arrange terms of peace; but he was frustrated by the impetuosity of his tribesmen, who attacked the Gurchanis, and killed Musa Khan, cousin of the chief, with seventy men. The Mazaris and Lunds plundered the Gurchani country and then separated. Shortly afterwards the Gurchanis in revenge attacked the Mazaris and Lunds, killing Massu Khan, uncle of Sardar Mazar Khan.

On Karam Khan's death his cousin Muhammad Khan was made chief. In his time Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the Harrand Dajil country from the Khan of Kelat. The Lunds joined with the Gurchanis in attacking the fort of Harrand, killing the Governor Harsa Singh, under circumstances already narrated. The Lunds after this were driven to the hills, and Muhammad Khan was forced to take refuge in Bahawalpur, where he received a *jagir* from the Nawab. Mitha Khan, son of Karam Khan, then became Tumandar; and after some negotiations the tribe made peace with the Sikhs, and received back their *jagir* from Diwan Sawan Mal. Mitha Khan and his cousin Alam Khan were killed on the slopes of Mount Mari while pursuing a band of Mari and Lashari thieves. On their death Bakhshan Khan, son of Mazaru Khan, became chief. He was present at the siege of Multan. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son Sardar Mazar Khan.

In 1867 the Harrand raid, described in another chapter, took place. Sardar Mazar Khan and his tribe, to the number of three hundred men, assisted in repelling the attack, and Sardar Khan, brother of the chief,

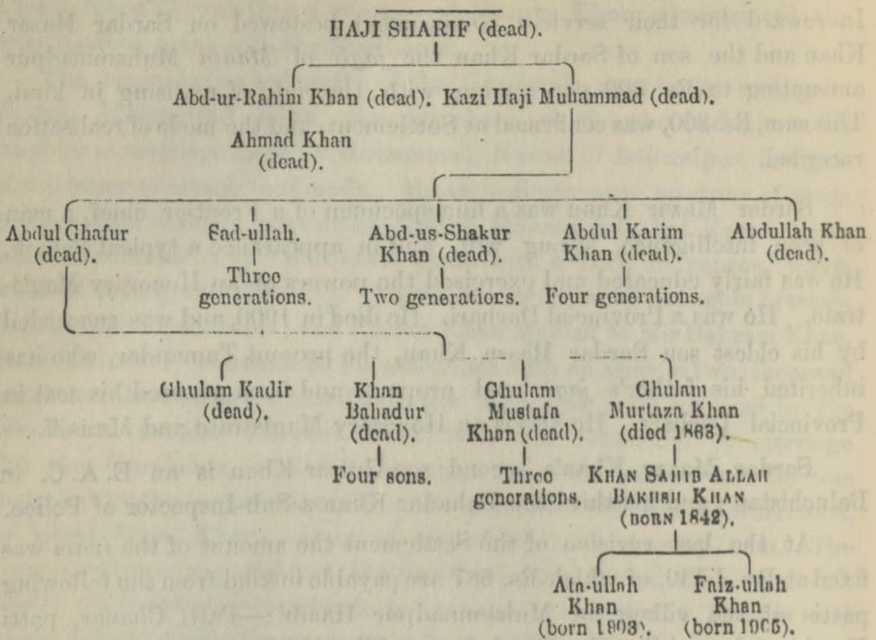
received severe wounds, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. In reward for their services Government bestowed on Sardar Mazar Khan and the son of Sardar Khan the *jagir* of *Mauza* Muhammadpur amounting to Rs. 800 per annum, with the right of realising in kind. This sum, Rs. 800, was confirmed at Settlement, and the mode of realisation recorded.

Sardar Mazar Khan was a fine specimen of a Frontier chief, a man of keen intelligence, strong will, and in appearance a typical Baluch. He was fairly educated and exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. He was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1900, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sardar Massu Khan, the present Tumandar, who has inherited his father's *jagir* and property and been granted his seat in Provincial Darbars. He also is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff.

Sardar Mazar Khan's second son Gulzar Khan is an E. A. C. in Baluchistan ; and his third son Bahadur Khan a Sub-Inspector of Police.

At the last revision of the Settlement the amount of the *inam* was fixed at Rs. 1,140, of which Rs. 687 are payable in kind from the following pattis of the village of Muhammadpur Hambi :—Patti Chanar, patti Hambi, and patti Sayad. The balance of Rs. 453 is met in cash from the revenue of the villages of Rakba Lundan and Muhammadpur Hambi. Sardar Massu Khan's income is about Rs. 7,000 per annum derived from *jagir*, produce of lands and Pass and *Sillahdari* allowances. The *inam* is conditional upon good and loyal services to be rendered by the chief whenever and howsoever he may be called upon by the District Officer.

KHAN SAHIB ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, SADOZAI.



The Dera Ghazi Khan branch of the Sadozais are descended from Haji Sharif Khan, who was appointed Nawab of Multan, and afterwards of Dera Ghazi Khan, by Ahmad Shah Durani. He held a *jagir* valued at Rs. 25,000 per annum. He left two sons, Abd-ur-Rahim Khan and Kazi Haji Muhammad, of whom the former succeeded him as Nawab, while Haji Muhammad became Kazi of Dera Ghazi Khan. They took the proceeds of the *jagir* in equal shares. Ahmad Khan succeeded his father as Nawab at Dera Ghazi Khan, but died childless while making a pilgrimage to Mecca. Abdul Ghafur succeeded his father as Kazi of the city, and enjoyed his *jagir* as long as the Durani rule lasted, but on the coming of the Sikhs most of his revenues were attached. He continued to hold a *jagir* worth Rs. 4,030 per annum, and his sons, Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Ghulam Murtaza Khan, received the same amount. Under British Rule the allowance of Rs. 750 from the *dharamarth* of Mankera was commuted into a cash-grant of Rs. 500 and a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 in Multan. Two wells at Multan and two at Dera Ghazi Khan were also released to them. The cash allowance was stopped on the death of the brothers; but the Multan *jagir* has been continued to the heirs on the

understanding that the lands are to come under a light assessment on Allah Bakhsh Khan's death. The Dera Ghazi well-lands have been already lightly assessed. In 1874, a lease of one thousand acres, from the Rakhs of Mandoswala, Jhok Yar Shah and Chabri, was granted to Ghulam Mustafa Khan in consideration of his services as Risaldar under Sir Herbert Edwardes. He died before taking possession; but in 1878 it was renewed to his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan, free for ten years. The land is now held by the sons of Ghulam Muhammad. Ghulam Muhammad Khan served in the Police and held the post of Inspector for some years. One of his sons, Karimdad Khan, is Octroi Darogha in Dera Ghazi Khan.

Allah Bakhsh Khan is now at the head of the family. He holds a good position in Dera Ghazi Khan, although he is not wealthy. He is a member of the District Board and Municipal Committee, and is an Honorary Magistrate of the Town Bench of Dera Ghazi Khan. He is a Divisional Darbari, was granted the title of Khan Sahib in 1884 and is also Departmental Sub-Registrar in the tahsil. His present income is about Rs. 1,500 per annum, and is derived from the *jagir* in Multan, lands in Dera Ghazi Khan and emoluments as Sub-Registrar.

The other members of the family in Government employ are:—Abd-ur-Rahim Khan and Sarwar Khan both in the Police; Abd-ur-Rahman a Havildar in the Baluch Levy and Ghulam Sarwar Khan a Naib Nazir. Kadir Dad Khan and Abdul Khalik Khan were also in the Police but the former has retired on pension and the latter died in 1909.

MUHAMMAD KHAN NUTKANI.

- MUHAMMAD MASSU KHAN I.
  - Ali Akbar Khan.
    - M. Asad Khan.
      - Azim Khan.
        - Muhammad Massu Khan III (died 1897).
          - MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1870).
            - Muhammad Azim Khan II (born 1896).
          - S. Imam Bakhsh Khan (born 1879).
            - Massu Khan (born 1900).
          - Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1896).
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan.
          - Two sons.
        - Zaman Khan.
          - Two sons.
      - Zulfikar Khan.
        - Two generations.
      - Ali Gauhar Khan.
      - Muhammad Raza Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan.
      - Ali Akbar Khan.
        - Four sons.
  - Lal Khan.
    - Haji Muhammad Massu Khan II (died 1882).
    - Muhammad Khan I (dead).

The Nutkani Rind Baluches trace their descent from a common ancestor, Notak, from whom they take their name of Nutkani. The Tumandarship has always followed the Karatni branch. Like the other Baluches of the district, the Nutkanis accompanied the Emperor Humayun to Delhi, and afterwards settled down in the Sangarh country and in the adjoining hills now held by the Bozdars. They still occupy the lands between the hills and the Indus irrigated by the Sangarh torrent. There is nothing recorded regarding the history of the family until the time of Massu Khan I, who built the forts of Mangrota and Mahoi, and subdued the whole of Sangarh between Vehoa and Ahmadani. He married daughters of the chiefs of the Lunis and of the Ustaranas, thus entering into alliance with the two most powerful of the neighbouring Pathan tribes.

In Massu Khan's time there were frequent wars with the Kulachis of the Makalwad, and the Jistkanis of Leiah. He was succeeded by his

son Ali Akbar Khan, who was at constant war with the Khosas,Ългharis and Bozdars. On Ali Akbar Khan's death there ensued a fierce rivalry between his son Asad Khan and his brother Lal Khan, in which most of the surrounding tribes were involved. Lal Khan was supported by the majority of his own tribe and by the Ustaranas, while Asad Khan received help from the Khosas, Kasranis and Lunis. Lal Khan was at first successful, and defeated the Khosas in the Sangarh Pass, killing their chief Barkhurdar Khan. Ultimately, however, the Khosas won a victory and drove Lal Khan out of the country, setting up Asad Khan as Tumandar.

Lal Khan fled in the direction of Kandahar, and, having given his daughter in marriage to Tabar Khan, younger brother of Dost Muhammad Khan, obtained a Sanad recognising him as Tumandar. Armed with this he returned to Sangarh and for a time re-established himself there. A second time he had to flee the country, and Asad Khan again became chief; and as he was allied by marriage with the Khosa and Laghari chiefs, his position became a strong one. When Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, and Nawab Sadik Muhammad of Bahawalpur held the farm of the district, Lal Khan made friends with the Nawab, whom he persuaded to attack his old enemies the Khosas. But Lal Khan himself was killed in the war, and Asad Khan was left for a time without a rival. He bought off the Nawab by giving him two of his daughters in marriage. He himself had married wives belonging to the chief families of the Laghari, Kasrani, Kulachi and Luni tribes, and his sister was married to Kaura Khan. These numerous alliances made him one of the most powerful chiefs in the neighbourhood.

When the farm of the district was taken away from the Nawab of Bahawalpur and General Ventura was put in charge, Asad Khan refused to come in, or as the Nutkanis say, delayed in paying the *nazarana* due by him. In any case, a Sikh army under Kharak Singh marched against them, and Haji Muhammad Khan, son of Lal Khan, was encouraged to claim the Tumandarship. Asad Khan fled to the Bozdar hills, and remained there for some time, while Haji Muhammad Khan joind Kharak Singh's army. The arrangement, however, broke down, for the Haji would not undertake to pay the heavy annual *nazarana* demanded.

Thus, no one was recognised as Tumandar of the Nutkani tribe, which has ever since remained without an acknowledged chief.

Asad Khan was afraid to venture into the plains, but he deputed his son Zulfikar Khan after some time, with a *nazarana* of Rs. 25,000, to sue for terms. He was sent as a prisoner to Lahore, but was ultimately released by the Maharaja. Asad Khan himself shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Saddozai Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan at Dera Ismail Khan, and while there, was arrested and sent to Lahore. When Diwan Sawan Mal became Governor he called him to Multan, and granted him an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000.

When the Multan war broke out Asad Khan entered into negotiations with Edwardes, but declared he could not join him, as this would imperil the safety of his family who were at Multan. At that time Haji Muhammad Massu Khan had joined Edwardes, and his brother Muhammad Khan was in consequence treacherously killed by the Sikhs at Harrand. Later on Asad Khan joined the army of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, then advancing against Mul Raj. After the war he did not return to Dera Ghazi Khan, but remained with the Nawab, to whom he was related by marriage, receiving a pension of Rs. 3,600 from the revenues of Bahawalpur. His eldest son Azim Khan went to Khairpur and obtained a *jagir* from Mir Ali Murad ; but after the Multan war he returned to Sangarh. Haji Muhammad Massu Khan died childless in 1882, and thus left Muhammad Massu Khan III, son of Azim Khan, as the undoubted head of the family. The other sons of Asad Khan remained in the Bahawalpur State, where they held various posts. Ali Gauhar Khan was *Mashir-i-Mal* or Finance Minister. Ali Akbar Khan held a *muafi* there till his death when his son Ahmad Khan returned to Dera Ghazi Khan. Muhammad Massu Khan was appointed a Deputy Inspector of Police in the district in 1870, and was promoted to the rank of Inspector. He was a man of excellent character and was highly respected throughout the district. He held a seat in Darbar and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 360.

He died in 1897 and left two sons Muhammad Khan and Imam Bakhsh. The former was looked on as his father's successor and was made a Divisional Darbari. Unfortunately he became a lunatic and his younger brother Sardar Imam Bakhsh, a Subedar of the Baluch Levy

is now regarded as the head of the family and occupies the seat in Darbars. His income from all sources is about Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Haji Muhammad Massu Khan, who died in 1882, was a man of great shrewdness of character, and possessed considerable influence in the district. He showed his enterprise by digging a canal, now known as the Massuwah, in the north of his *ilaka*, which was ultimately purchased by Government for Rs. 25,000 in addition to the proprietary rights in the State *rakhs* of Mari and Mor Jhangi, which were transferred to him free of revenue during the currency of the Settlement. In 1870 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, then a rare event among Baluches and hence was honoured with the title of Haji. He left his property by will to Ali Akbar Khan, to whose sons and descendants it now belongs.

MIAN HAMID OF TAUNSA.

- MUHAMMAD UMAR.
  - Abdul Wahab.
    - Muhammad Zakaria (died 1850).
      - Muhammad Suleman (died 1850).
        - Darwesh Muhammad (died 1814).
        - Gul Muhammad (died 1843).
          - Mian Allah Bakhsh (died 1901).
            - Mian Ghulam Muhammad (died 1849).
            - Mian Ghulam Ahmad (died 1849).
            - Mian Muhammad Musa (died 1905).
              - M. Hamid (born 1873).
                - Ghulam Said-ud-din (born 1909).
              - Ghulam Zakaria (born 1895).
              - M. Abdullah (born 1899).
            - Mian Ahmad (died 1878).
            - Mian Mahmud (born 1864).
              - Mian Ahmad (born 1887).
              - Ghulam Farid (born 1906).
              - Nizam-ud-din (born 1908).
          - Khair Muhammad (died 1894).
            - Two sons.
  - Muhammad Ibrahim.
    - Abd-ur-Rahman.
      - Kadir Bakhsh (died 1887).
        - Two generations.
      - Khair Bakhsh (died 1890).

The family of the Mian Sahib of Taunsa are said to be of Barakzai origin, but they have generally been known as Jafars from the small Afghan tribe of that name resident in Drug, whence they came into the plains. Muhammad Suleman came to Taunsa in 1796, and became the disciple of Shah Khwaja Nur Muhammad. He secured a great reputation for holiness, and had a large following. He was protected by the Nutkani chiefs, and afterwards by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. His shrine at Taunsa was built by the Nawab at a cost of Rs. 85,000, and it forms the centre of a large group of buildings, covering several acres, which have been erected by various wealthy Murids. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Saddozai of Multan, built two dwelling-houses and a sarai, where visitors are lodged without charge. Mian Allah Bakhsh, grandfather

of the present Mian, commonly known as the Pir or Mian Sahib of Taunsa Sharif, was a man of energy and intelligence. He had a great taste for architecture, clock-work, and mechanics, and spent most of the large income he derived from his Murids in enlarging and embellishing the shrine and the buildings around it. He replaced the old dome of yellow Multan tiles by one of white marble, and built a beautiful little mosque close to the tomb. He lived a retired life, seldom leaving the enclosure round the shrine, but was always pleased to receive visitors and show them over the buildings. He was allowed to nominate a member of his family to represent him in Darbar. This seat was held for many years by Mian Kadir Bakhsh, who died in 1887 being succeeded by his brother Mian Khair Bakhsh who died in 1890 since when none has been nominated and the seat has remained vacant. Mian Allah Bakhsh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Musa who died in 1905 and was in turn succeeded by his son Muhammad Hamid, the present Sajjada Nashin of the Taunsa shrine. On the death of Mian Allah Bakhsh a quarrel arose between Mian Muhammad Musa and his younger brother Mian Mahmud, who is a son-in-law of Nawab Abdullah Khan Alizai of Dera Ismail Khan, about the property left by their father and the income of the shrine. Matters were temporarily settled through the arbitration of the chief of the district, but on Muhammad Musa's death the quarrel broke out afresh between his son Mian Hamid and Mian Mahmud over the question of the succession and no final settlement has yet been arrived at.

Mian Hamid's income is estimated at about Rs. 5,000 per annum, and is derived from lands and the offerings made at the shrine.

GHULAM HAÏDAR, MIRANI.

- GHAZI KHAN (died 1494).
  - Haji Khan (dead).
    - Chakar Khan (dead).
      - Kamal Khan (dead).
        - Mubarak Khan (dead).
          - Mir Alim Khan (dead).
            - Ghazi Khan II (died 1772).
            - Ali Gauhar.
              - Muhammad Hussain (dead).
                - Shah Muhammad Khan (died 1835).
                  - Ahmad Khan (died 1875).
                  - Mahmud Khan (died 1900).
                    - Allah Bakhsh (died 1892).
                    - Mir Alam Khan.
                    - GHULAM HAIDAR (BORN 1871).
                      - Ghazi Khan (born 1892).
                      - Shah Muhammad (born 1897).
                    - Ghulam Sarwar (born 1877).
                - Muhammad Amir (died 1832).
                - Ghulam Hussain (died 1855).
                  - Haji Khan (dead).
                  - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1883).
      - Sultan Khan (dead).
      - Adu Khan (dead).

The Mirani family was one of the most important in the past annals of Dera Ghazi Khan. For nearly three hundred years they ruled the greater part of what is now the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and the city of Dera Ghazi Khan was founded by one of them in the reign of Emperor Akbar. They are a branch of the Dodai tribe, whose legendary origin has been touched upon in the history of the Gurchani Tumandars. Doda is said to have been the son of Mir Bhanga, Ruler of Seistan, who is possibly identical with the Bhorangsen of Gurchani genealogy. Doda's

son Mundo was Mir or Governor at the Court of Rani Raja of Thata in Sindh; and hence a fanciful derivation is made for the name Mirani, which is interpreted as the equivalent of Mir-i-Rani.

. The actual history of the family begins with the arrival of Sohrab Khan, the Dodai chief, at the Court of Sultan Hussain Langah of Multan, about 1480. The country along the Indus from Din Kot to Karor is said to have been given to his people, and no doubt their possessions really extended much further south than Karor. Among his followers was Haji Khan, who obtained the lower Derajat as his portion, and founded the city of Dera Ghazi, which was extended and enlarged by his son Ghazi Khan, who gave it its present name. Mr. Fryer states that Ghazi Khan I. died in 1494. There are still some inscriptions in enamelled tiles on his tomb at Churatta, from which we know that it was built in the reign of Akbar; and this is confirmed by the style of the architecture. It is octangular with towers at the corners, and is decorated with courses of glazed tiles of fine quality. The tomb was probably erected by the Ghazi Khan in power at the commencement of Akbar's reign, who, in company with Ismail Khan and Fateh Khan, made his submission to Sultan Sher Shah at Bhera in 1540.

In addition to giving his name to the city, Ghazi Khan is said to have built the Khanwali mosque, and to have dug the Kasturi Canal, which waters the lands around. The fort, of which traces still remain, was commenced by him, and he laid out the Naulakha Bagh, the site of which is now occupied by the District Courts. He is also reputed to have founded the town of Kinjhar in Muzaffargarh. He was succeeded by his son Haji Khan, founder of the town of Hajipur, now the residence of the Sarai family. Jahan Khan, his son, gave his name to a village in Muzaffargarh. Sanjar Khan, his successor, founded the village of Sanghar in the Sanghar. Similarly, Alam Khan founded Mauza Alam Khan; Daud Khan founded Kot Daud, and Gadai Khan, the large village of Gadai. All these villages are in the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil. Ghazi Khan II. built the still existing tomb of the saint at Pir Adil; and his own tomb exists also close to the shrine. On the death of Chakar Khan the power of the Miranis decreased. Kamal Khan succeeded him; but all his sons appear to have enjoyed possession rather on the left than the right bank of the Indus. Kamal Khan is the reputed founder of Leiah; Sultan Khan of Kot Sultan, and Adu Khan of Kot Adu in Muzaffargarh.

The majority of the Miranis are now settled in Dera Ismail Khan. They are also to be met with in the neighbourhood of Garh Maharaja in Jhang. Their settlement in the Sindh Sagar Doab is probably synchronous with the foundation of Leiah, Kot Sultan and Kot Adu.

The rule of the Miranis was, on the whole, peaceful and prosperous. The country was developed, and canals were extended by them. Up to the time of Nadir Shah's invasion they were undisturbed, except towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, when they rebelled and were punished by Prince Muaz-ud-din, afterwards Emperor Jahandar Shah. At that time the Kalhoras, who were destined to supplant the Miranis, were establishing their power in northern Sindh. Nadir Shah in 1737 annexed the Derajat to his dominions, but maintained the Miranis as governors; and the same course was followed by Ahmad Shah Durani, until the capture of Dera Ghazi by the Kalhoras in 1769. Mahmud Khan Gujar, who had been Wazir of the last Ghazi Khan, was continued as governor, and had power for upwards of thirty years, both over Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. He bore the title of Janesar Khan. Ghazi Khan II. died in 1772. He was an incompetent man and given to drink, and the real power was wielded by Wazir Mahmud Khan.

The family have long since sunk into insignificance as far as their property and position goes, although they are still respected by the people for the sake of old times. Haji Khan Mirani fought under Edwardes during the siege of Multan. Mahmud Khan, the father of the present head of the family, practised as a *hakim* or physician in the city of Dera Ghazi Khan, and enjoyed a small lease of Government land. His son, Ghulam Haidar, who has succeeded him, is also a physician as his father was but in poor circumstances, though he has inherited the land leased by Government to his father. Another son, Mir Alam Khan, has been converted to Christianity.

H. H. MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH.

- PHUL (died 1652).
  - Tiloka (died 1687), (ancestor of the families of Nabha and Jind).
  - Rama.
    - Raja Ala Singh (died 1765).
      - Sardul Singh (died 1753).
        - Himmat Singh (died 1774).
        - Raja Amar Singh (died 1781).
          - Budh Singh.
          - Raja Sahib Singh (died 1813).
            - Maharaja Karam Singh (died 1848).
              - Maharaja Narendra Singh K.C.S.I. (died 1862).
                - Maharaja Mohendra Singh G.C.S.I. (died 1876).
                  - Maharaja Rajendra Singh G.C.S.I. (died 1900).
                    - MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH (BORN 1891).
                  - Kunwar Ranbir Singh K.C.S.I. (born 1873).
              - Dip Singh (died 1862).
            - Jit Singh.
      - Two other sons.
    - Five other sons.
  - Four other sons.

Area	... 5,412 square miles.
Population	1,596,692
Revenue	Rs. 82,65,101

Forces	Imperial Service ...	Cavalry ...	602
		Infantry ...	1,204
	Local Force ...	Cavalry ...	434
		Infantry ...	1,064
		Artillery ...	127
		Guns ...	110

The family has been established as a Ruling Power south of the Sultej since 1752, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, afterwards Raja. He was a Sidhu Jat Sikh, descended from Rama, second son of Phul, the common ancestor of the chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and the Sardars of Landgarhia, Malaudh, Jiundan and Bhadaur. Phul was a descendant of Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of revenue collector of the country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul was continued in this office by the Emperor Shah Jahan. Going back beyond Phul, in the same line, we find the houses of Faridkot, Atari, Kaithal, Jhumba, Sidhowal and Arnauli, all springing from Sidhu, a scion of the royal Rajputs of Jaisalmer. Sidhu's children are thus spread all over the Eastern Punjab; and their blood is the oldest and the bluest in the Province south and east of the Sutlej, save and excepting the chiefs of the Simla Hills.

Sardar Ala Singh, grandson of Phul, was a contemporary of Ahmad Shah, the Durani monarch of Afghanistan. He joined the Sikh combination against the new Muhammadan power, but suffered defeat at the King's hands in common with the cheif of Nabha, the Singhpurias, the Ahluwalias and others of the Khalsa. The decisive battle was fought at Barnala, then the chief town in Patiala, in 1762, and the Sikhs are said to have left twenty thousand of their number on the field. Barnala was plundered, and Ala Singh was led captive before Ahmad Shah, who granted him his liberty on payment of a ransom of four lakhs of rupees. But the Barnala disaster proved the making of Ala Singh, for Ahmad Shah had no desire to push matters to extremities, and in order to conciliate the Sikhs presented Ala Singh with a dress of honour, conferred upon him the title of Raja, and installed him as chief in the group of villages around his home. After the King had returned to Kabul the Sikhs again gathered and, attacking Sirhind, slew the Governor and captured the place after a bloody battle with the royal troops. Ala Singh was foremost in the fight, and received as his reward the town of Sirhind and the villages in the neighbourhood. He made no attempt to rebuild the place, which was regarded as accursed by the Sikhs after the murder there of the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, but removed most of the inhabitants to the new town of Patiala, where he soon afterwards built a masonry fort.

Ahmad Shah subsequently conferred the title of Raja-i-Rajgan Bahadur on Ala Singh's grandson, Amar Singh, who succeeded his grandfather on the *gaddi*. Raja Amar Singh made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in the Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his lifetime and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. Afterwards, for services rendered to the British in the Gurkha War of 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat, with a revenue of Rs. 35,000, under a *nazrana* payment of Rs. 2,80,000. A re-arrangement of territory was effected on a small scale in 1830, when the present station of Simla was being formed; the Maharaja receiving three villages of the British *pargana* of Barauli, near Sabathu, in lieu of some lands lying under the Jakko Hill. Again, after the First Sikh War, the Maharaja Narendra Singh's assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the confiscated Nabha territory. After 1857 Narendra Singh's splendid services were rewarded with the gift of sovereign rights in the Narnaul division of the forfeited State of the Jhajjar Nawab, assessed at a revenue of two lakhs on condition of political and military support in times of general danger or disturbance. He was also permitted to purchase the Kanaud *pargana* of Jhajjar and the *taluka* of Khamaon in perpetual sovereignty in liquidation of loans advanced to the British Government during the Mutiny. In addition, the Maharaja was granted administrative jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the right of escheats and reversion to lapsed estates therein, receiving the annual sum of Rs. 5,265, previously paid into the Imperial treasury by the Bhadaur Sardars.

Narendra Singh was made a K.C.S.I. in 1861, and died in 1862 after a reign of 17 years at the early age of 39. He was succeeded by Maharaja Mohendra Singh, G.C.S.I., who ruled for fourteen years, during the first eight of which, while he was a minor, the administration was carried on in his name by a Council of Regency. The most important State measure adopted in Maharaja Mohendra Singh's time was the

sanctioning of the Sirhind Canal project for carrying off the Sutlej waters at Rupar, in the north of the Ambala District, and distributing them over an immense area of the southern Punjab, including considerable portions of Patiala, Jind and Nabha States, and the British districts of Ludhiana and Ferozepore. The canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1882, and now commands a total area of over 8,000 square miles. A sum of one crore and fifteen lakhs of rupees had been contributed by the Patiala State up to the end of 1901 towards the cost of construction, based upon the approximate benefit accruing to the State. The British Government undertook to provide funds for two-thirds of the work, and the charges for the remaining third share were borne by the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha in certain fixed proportions. Maharaja Mohendra Singh will long be remembered for his liberality in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He made a handsome donation of Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore; and in 1873 he placed ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Earl Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General; and the opportunity was taken of founding the present admirable institution known as the Mohendra College for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mohendra Singh died suddenly in 1876, and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajendra Singh, who was born in 1872. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council composed of three officials, under the Presidentship of the late Sardar Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances were carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connection with the Sirhind Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rajpura and Patiala. An extension of this line joining the Rajputana-Ferozepore system at Bhatinda was completed in 1889.

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of eleven hundred men of all arms for service beyond the frontier during the Kabul War of 1879. They were employed in keeping open the lines of communication between Thal and the Paiwar in the Kuram Valley, and proved themselves excellent soldiers, maintaining an exemplary discipline during the whole period of absence from their homes. Their services were recognized by the bestowal upon Sardar Deva Singh of the Knighthood of the Order of the

Star of India. Bakhshi Ganda Singh, commanding the troops, was honoured with the Companionship of the same Order. Further, the Maharaja was exempted from the presentation of *nazars* in Darbar in recognition of services rendered on this occasion by his State.

Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of a war on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps numbering six hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Similar proposals were received about the same time from the other leading States of the Punjab and were accepted by the Supreme Government, and acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala in November 1888.

The Maharaja's marriage with a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Patiala was celebrated with great pomp in November 1888. The festivities were honoured with the presence of their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a large number of officials and friends of the Maharaja and his family.

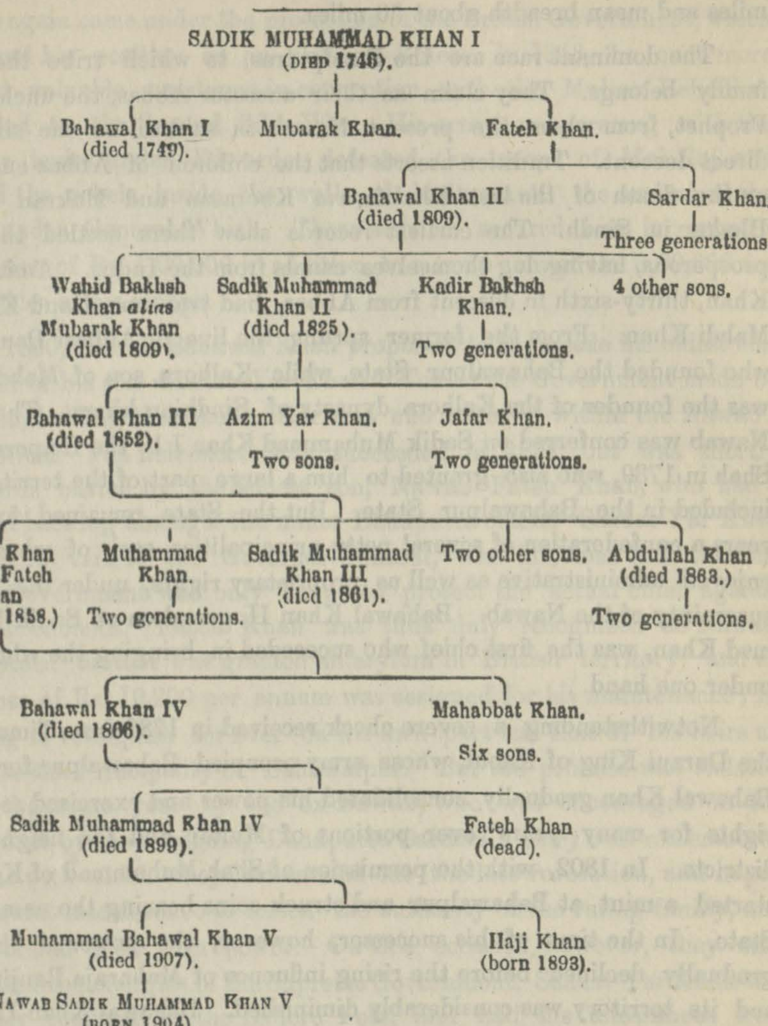
The present chief, Maharaja Bhupendra Singh, was born on the 12th October 1891, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late chief was only 28 years of age when he died. He was a loyal chief, gifted with many amiable qualities but during his reign the finances and administration of the State fell into confusion from which they are now gradually recovering. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupendra Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, was conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of three members under the Presidentship of the late Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, C.S.I. The young chief married in 1908 the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurnam Singh, of Sangrur, Commander-in-Chief of the Jind State Forces.

Kunwar Ranbir Singh, brother of Maharaja Rajendra Singh and uncle of the present chief, married in 1889 a daughter of Sardar Lehna Singh, of Karamgarh in Patiala. On 1st January 1903, the Kunwar

Sahib was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India for his services to the Patiala State, and in November of the same year he was appointed a member of the Provincial Legislative Council and in January 1910 he was appointed to the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Maharaja ranks first in the precedence list of the Native States in the Punjab and enjoys a salute of seventeen guns. He is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

H. H. NAWAB BAHADUR, NAWAB SADIK MUHAMMAD KHAN V, ABBASI.



Area	...	...	...	17,285 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	720,877
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 34,00,000

The Bahawalpur State lies to the south-west of the Punjab and to the north-east of Sindh. It is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, on

the west by the Indus and on the south by the States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer and the Province of Sindh. Its extreme length is about 300 miles and mean breadth about 50 miles.

The dominant race are the Daudputras, to which tribe the ruling family belongs. They claim as their ancestor Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet, from whom the present Nawab is said to be the sixtieth in direct descent. Tradition asserts that the children of Abbas emigrated, on the death of the last Khalifa, *via* Khorasan and Makran to Rori-Bhakar in Sindh. The earliest records show them settled there and prosperous, having dug themselves canals from the Indus. Amir Channi Khan, thirty-sixth in descent from Abbas, had two sons, Daud Khan and Mahdi Khan. From the former sprung the line of Abbasi Daudputras, who founded the Bahawalpur State, while Kalhora, son of Mahdi Khan, was the founder of the Kalhora dynasty of Sindhian kings. The title of Nawab was conferred on Sadik Muhammad Khan I by the Emperor Nadir Shah in 1739, who also granted to him a large part of the territory now included in the Bahawalpur State. But the State remained for many years a confederation of several petty principalities, each of whose rulers enjoyed administrative as well as proprietary rights, under the nominal suzerainty of the Nawab. Bahawal Khan II, grandson of Sadik Muhammad Khan, was the first chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand.

Notwithstanding a severe check received in 1788 from Timur Shah, the Durani King of Kabul, whose army occupied Bahawalpur for a time, Bahawal Khan gradually consolidated his power and exercised sovereign rights for many years over portions of Multan and the neighbouring districts. In 1802, with the permission of Shah Muhammad of Kabul, he started a mint at Bahawalpur and struck coins bearing the name of the State. In the time of his successor, however, the power of the state gradually declined before the rising influence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and its territory was considerably diminished. Bahawal Khan III, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1825, took the only course that was possible to secure his dominions from the Sikhs, and obtained recognition of his independence in a treaty made with the British Government in 1833, thus saving his country from the fate of Multan and other Muhammadan estates in the Western Punjab. In 1838 this same Bahawal Khan loyally repaid our protection by services rendered to the army of occupation in

Afghanistan; and he was rewarded with the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara. A fresh treaty was made with him in this year, when he again came under the protection of the British Government, which recognised his position as an absolute Ruler. In 1848, he once more rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Multan Rebellion, which led to the Second Sikh War. His army, co-operating with the irregular levies under Edwardes, defeated the troops of Mul Raj and hemmed the rebels inside the walls of Multan until the arrival of the British under General Whish. These services secured him in reward a life-pension of Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to a lump sum of Rs. 8,00,000 for the services of his troops.

In 1850, Nawab Bahawal Khan proposed to supersede his eldest son in favour of his son Saadat Yar Khan. To this the Government made no objection, holding that the matter was one entirely within the Nawab's own option. The heir-elect duly succeeded in 1852, but was shortly afterwards ousted by the eldest son, Nawab Fateh Khan, who had a powerful backing amongst the minor Daudputra chiefs. Saadat Yar Khan appealed in vain to the Governor-General, who informed him that the British Government was only bound to protect the actual chief against external enemies. Fateh Khan was thus duly recognized as Nawab. His deposed brother was granted an asylum in British territory, and an allowance of Rs. 19,200 per annum was assigned for his maintenance; he agreeing to relinquish for ever on his own part and that of his heirs all claims to the Principality of Bahawalpur. But the promise was violated within the same year by the ex-Nawab, who was encouraged in his misconduct by the intriguing Daudputra Sardars. They well remembered the ease with which they had carried out the late revolution, and hoped by constant interference to lessen the authority of the ruling family, and thus increase their own power. On this occasion, however, they miscalculated the energies of the Supreme Government. Saadat Yar Khan was promptly confined in the Lahore Fort, and half his allowances were stopped until such time as he should show himself worthy of enjoying them. He died in 1861, leaving no issue.

In 1863, the Daudputras organised an insurrection against the authority of the Nawab Bahawal Khan IV. The rebellion was speedily crushed; but it broke out again in the autumn of 1865, and also in March of the following year, on each occasion without success Just

after he had crushed this last rising, the Nawab suddenly died, not without suspicion of foul play. Further disorders followed, and it was finally decided to place the administration in British hands during the minority of Sadik Muhammad Khan IV, then a minor, under his mother's care. There appeared to be no other means of keeping the insubordinate Sardars in check, as they had come to believe their personal interests would be better served by a practical dissolution of the dynasty.

Accordingly, in July 1866, the management of the State was assumed by the Commissioner of Multan, and shortly afterwards by a regular Political Agent, invested, under the general supervision of the Punjab Government, with full powers for the re-organisation and administration of the State. The principles laid down for this officer's guidance were to govern, as far as possible, through the local agency, and to organise affairs on such a basis that when the Nawab reached the age of eighteen years the administration might be handed back to him in a form likely to continue efficient in the hands of his own people. The State was in the last stage of exhaustion when Colonel Minchin took over the duties of Political Agent in 1867; and it is said there were but two men of position and influence left in the country. The others had been either killed off or had died in exile, and their families were in poverty owing to the confiscation of their estates. There was no executive staff worthy of the name, and no officials who could be entrusted with positions of responsibility. The treasury was empty; the salaries of the servants of all grades were hopelessly in arrears; the army was starving and mutinous; the canals neglected and falling into decay; and a considerable portion of the proprietary body had abandoned their holdings, and were cultivating in the adjoining districts as yearly tenants.

Affairs rapidly improved under British management. Every department was thoroughly re-organised, and within a few years the State was once more in a flourishing condition. The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and he was duly invested with full powers in the same year by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His Honour took the opportunity of noticing the improvement which good government had effected. The revenue, none of which could be collected in 1865, rose in the first year of settled administration to Rs. 14 lakhs, and at the time of the Nawab's installation had reached Rs. 20 lakhs. Roads

bridges, and public buildings had been constructed, the ancient canals had been enlarged and repaired, and new ones projected and carried out, adding a quarter of a million of acres to the irrigated area. The Indus Valley Railway, now a portion of the North-Western system, had also been through the State for a length of one hundred and fifty miles, constructed entirely at the cost of the Supreme Government.

The Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan after his investiture carried on the administration, assisted by a Council of experienced officials of his own State. Bahawalpur took an active share in the preparations for the Second Afghan War, and especially in assisting the Quetta Column under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart. More than twenty thousand camels were made over to the Transport Department, in addition to large numbers of bullocks and ponies. Five hundred men of the State infantry and one hundred sowars were stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, and did useful service in strengthening the frontier posts which were vacated by our regular regiments. The Nawab again made loyal offers of assistance in connection with the operations in Egypt and the Sudan; and he joined with the other Ruling chiefs of the Punjab in organising and equipping a special force, consisting at first of 150 cavalry and 400 infantry, for employment beyond the limits of his State, whenever they may be required for Imperial Service.

In recognition of these services the Nawab received the Grand Cross of the Star of India on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the State in 1880. He died in 1899 after a reign of twenty years, the latter years of which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. His extravagance starved the administration and he left a large amount of personal debts. These were paid off during the administration of the State by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was appointed Superintendent during the minority of Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V.

The latter was only sixteen years old when his father died. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903, and in the same year the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency. During the short period of his reign the late Nawab proved himself an energetic and capable administrator, and his early death at Aden in February 1907, while returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was a great loss to the State. He was succeeded by his infant son, Sadik Muhammad Khan V, who was born in 1904. The administration of the State during his

minority is being carried on by a Council of Regency, consisting of Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh, C. I. E., as President, and Diwan Asa Nand, General Abd-ur-Rahman Khan and Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as members.

The Nawab ranks second among the Ruling chiefs of the Punjab; he is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns and to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The Imperial Service Forces of the State consist at present of 169 cavalry and a camel transport corps of 344 men and 1,144 camels. The State has also 13 serviceable guns.

H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA, SIR RANBIR SINGH, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

- PHUL.
  - Tiloka.
    - Gurditta, Ancestor of the Nabha family (died 1754).
    - Sukhchain (died 1751).
      - Alam Singh (died 1764).
      - Raja Gajpat Singh (died 1789).
        - Mahar Singh (died 1771).
          - Hari Singh (died 1781).
        - Raja Bhag Singh (died 1819).
          - Raja Fateh Singh (died 1822).
            - Raja Sangat Singh (died 1834).
          - Partab Singh (died 1816).
          - Mahtab Singh (died 1816).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1815).
          - Karam Singh (died 1818.)
            - Raja Sarup Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1864).
              - Randbir Singh (died 1848).
              - Raja Raghbir Singh (died 1887). G.C.S.I.
                - Balbir Singh (died 1883).
                  - RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH K.C.S.I. (BORN 1879).
          - Basawa Singh (died 1830), ancestor of the present ruling family of Nabha.
      - Bulaki Singh from whom have descended the Dayalpuria Sardars.
  - Rama, Ancestor of the Patiala and Badhaur families.
  - Raghu, Ancestor of the Jiundan family.
  - Chanu.
  - Jhandu.
  - Takhat Mal.
  - (Chanu, Jhandu, Takhat Mal:) Ancestors of the Laudgarhia family.

Area			1259 square miles.
Population			282,003
Revenue			Rs. 13,00,000
Troops—Imperial Service...	Infantry	...	600
Local Forces	Cavalry	...	220
	Infantry	...	460
	Artillery	...	80
	Serviceable guns		16

The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestor with that of Patiala, in the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul, from whom so many of the best houses in the Punjab have sprung. Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. His daughter, Bibi Raj Kaur, married Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763, against Zain Khan, Afghan Governor of Sirhind, and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jind and Safaidon. His rebellion was condoned by the court of Delhi, and he was appointed revenue farmer of the villages in his possession. In 1767, his accounts were a lakh and a half in arrears, and the Local Governor put pressure upon him for settlement by sending him a prisoner to Delhi. He ultimately discharged the demand and was taken into favour, receiving the title of Raja in a Royal *Farman* under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam in 1772. From this time Gajpat Singh assumed the style of an independent Prince, and coined money in his own name. His position on the north-western corner of the Rohtak country made it easy for him to invade Gohana and Hissar whenever the Mahrattas happened to have their hands full elsewhere; and he and his son Bhag Singh, ultimately farmed these territories as lessees of the Mahrattas, and held them until the beginning of the last century. Raja Bhag Singh, who succeeded on his father's death in 1786, shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the English, and when Scindia's power was ultimately broken and that chief was obliged, under the treaty of 30th December 1803, to surrender his possessions west of the Jumna, Lord Lake rewarded Bhag Singh by confirming his title in the Gohana estates. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Beas in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and he was sent as an envoy to his nephew the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive Prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhag Singh received as his reward the *pargana* of Bawana to the south-west of Panipat.

In 1806 Bhag Singh invited his nephew Maharaja Ranjit Singh to assist him in settling certain disputes as to land that had arisen between the chief of Patiala, Nabha and Jind. Ranjit Singh advanced with a large force as far south as Thanesar but did little to effect a settlement between the Phulkian chiefs. He, however, conferred on his uncle

Raja Bhag Singh a number of villages near Ludhiana, Jhandiala and Jagraon taken from the Musalman Rajputs of Raikot with a revenue of some Rs. 23,000 a year. In 1807 Ranjit Singh conferred more territory chiefly near Morinda in Sirhind of an annual value of Rs. 19,000 on his uncle. Raja Bhag Singh died in 1819 after ruling 30 years, and was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh, who died in 1822. His son Sangat Singh was a boy of only eleven years and during his minority the affairs of the State fell into the utmost confusion, lawlessness and disorder prevailed and the chief was obliged for a period to desert his capital and make over the administration to foreign hands. Matters, however, mended after his death, in 1834. Sangat Singh had no son and the question of escheat arose in the absence of direct heirs, though the collateral claimants were many. Orders were finally passed, in 1837, in favour of Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, as the nearest male heir. But he was held to have no right to succeed to more territory than was possessed by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. This consisted of Jind proper and nine other *parganas* containing 322 villages, having a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000. Estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 were resumed by the British Government as escheats including the acquisitions of Raja Bhag Singh in and near Ludhiana, Panipat, Hansi and Hissar. When Kaithal was resumed in 1843 the Mahalan Ghabdau *pargana*, was given to Jind in exchange for a part of Safidon.

Raja Sarup Singh's behaviour during the first Sikh War was satisfactory. His contingent served with the British troops, and every assistance was rendered in the matter of carriage and supplies. Later on a detachment of Jind troops accompanied an expedition to Kashmir where the Governor Imam-ud-din Khan was in revolt against Maharaja Gulab Singh. Jind received in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000. To this another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000, was shortly afterwards added in consideration of the abolition of his State transit dues. In 1847, the Raja received a *sanad*, the British Government engaging never to demand from him or his successors tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops; the Raja on his part promised to assist the Government with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *Sati*, slave dealing, and infanticide in his territories.* When the second Sikh War broke out in 1849, Raja Sarup

* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*.

Singh offered to lead his troops in person to join the British Army at Lahore. He was warmly thanked for the offer and the loyalty which had prompted it, but his services were declined as they were not needed.

Raja Sarup Singh's loyalty was again conspicuous during the mutiny. He occupied the cantonment of Karnal with 800 men, and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bhagpat, twenty miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. The Raja was personally engaged in the battle of Alipur on the 8th of June, and received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, who presented him with one of the captured guns. His contingent ultimately took a prominent part in the assault on Delhi, scaling the walls with the British troops, and losing many of their number in killed and wounded. Raja Sarup Singh was the only chief who was present in person with the army at Delhi, and he was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. After the fall of Delhi the Raja sent 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hansi, 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to Jhajjar, while 250 remained to garrison Rohtak. The Governor-General in his notification of November 5th, 1857, said that the steady support of the Raja of Jind called for the marked thanks of the Government. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the bestowal upon him of the Dadri territory covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadurgarh. He was also given thirteen villages, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000, in the Kalaran *pargana*, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now has his capital, and a house at Delhi valued at Rs. 6,000, together with additional honorary titles, was conferred on him. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phulkian chiefs, he received a *sanad* granting to him the power of adoption in case of failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian chiefs in the event of the Raja dying without nominating an heir.

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He is described as "in person and presence eminently princely. The stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or a stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other Prince in India who bore him-

self so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. The British Government has never had an ally more true in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear."*

The Raja had been nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India a few months before his death. He was succeeded by his son Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment which, though based upon the English system, was much heavier than that prevailing in the neighbouring British districts. Fifty villages broke into open revolt, the police station of Badrah was seized, and rude entrenchments were thrown up outside some of the villages, while the semi-civilised tribes of Bikanir and Sheikhawati were invited to help, on promise of plunder and pay. Raja Raghbir Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbance with about two thousand men of all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was carried by assault, two other villages were treated in like manner and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet.

Raja Raghbir Singh rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kuka rising in 1872. In 1876 Raja Raghbir Singh was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and in the following year he received the honourable title of "Councillor of the Empress" and two guns were added to his Salute as a personal distinction. He gave further proof of his loyalty when the second Afghan War broke out in 1878 by furnishing a contingent of 700 troops for service in the field. These troops were employed in the Kurram valley and aided the British Army in holding the posts beyond our border. The honorary title of Raja-i-Rajgan was conferred on the Raja of Jind in perpetuity, and the officers of the contingent were suitably rewarded.

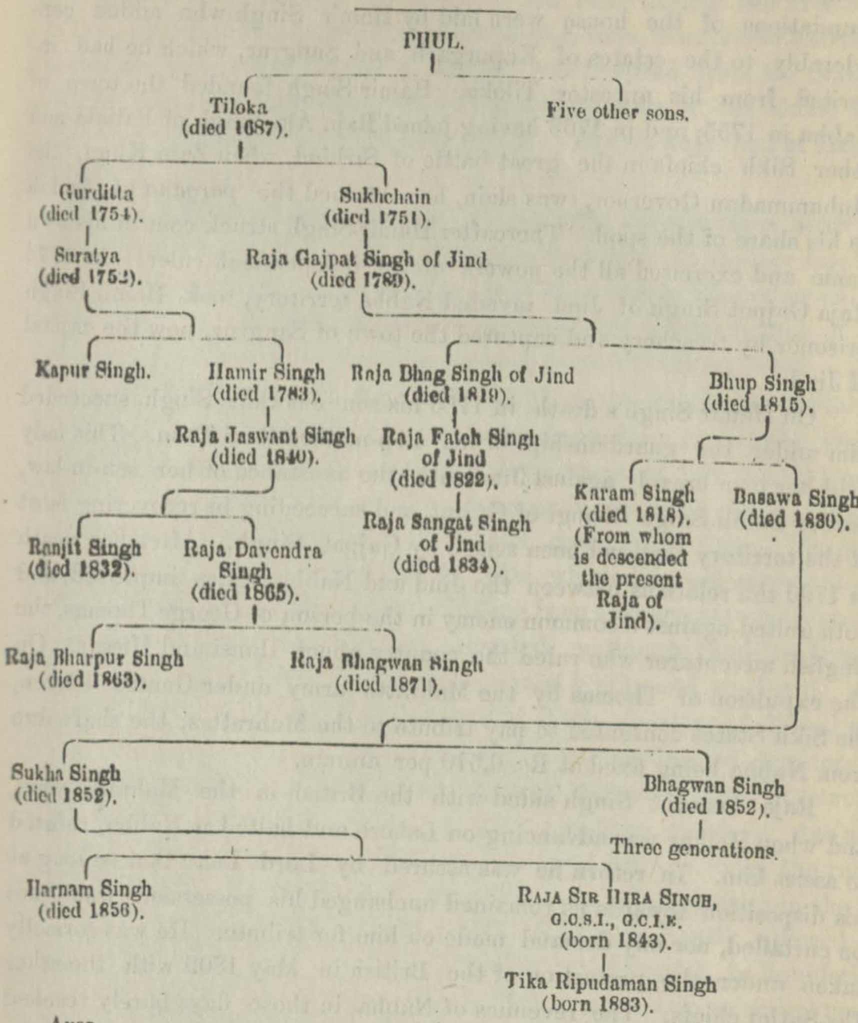
Raghbir Singh was a most able and enlightened ruler, and indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity of his people. He was especially interested in the development of local arts and industries which he did much to encourage. He died in 1887 while still in the

*Rajas of the Punjab, p. 374.

prime of life. His only son Balbir Singh had predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson Ranbir Singh, the present ruler, who was born in 1879. A Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration of the State during the minority of the young Raja, who was given full powers in November 1899. The Jind Imperial Service Infantry served in the Tirah Expedition in 1897—98.

The Raja of Jind ranks third in order of precedence in the Punjab and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. He was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India on January 1st, 1909.

H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.



Area		928 square miles.
Population		297,949
Revenue		Rs. 15,42,906
Forces—Imperial Service ...	Infantry ...	600
Local Forces ...	Cavalry ...	150
	Infantry ...	70
	Artillery ...	38
	Serviceable guns	10

The ruling family is of the same stock as those of Patiala and Jind, being Sidhu Jat Sikhs, descendants of the illustrious Phul. The foundations of the house were laid by Hamir Singh who added considerably to the estates of Kapurgarh and Sangrur, which he had inherited from his ancestor Tiloka. Hamir Singh founded the town of Nabha in 1755; and in 1763 having joined Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and other Sikh chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khan, the Muhammadan Governor, was slain, he obtained the *pargana* of Amloh as his share of the spoil. Thereafter Hamir Singh struck coin in his own name and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler. In 1774 Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind invaded Nabha territory, took Hamir Singh prisoner by treachery and captured the town of Sangrur, now the capital of Jind.

On Hamir Singh's death in 1783 his son Jaswant Singh succeeded him under the guardianship of his step-mother Rani Desu. This lady held her own bravely against Jind with the assistance of her son-in-law, Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi of Gujrat, and succeeding in recovering most of the territory that had been seized by Gajpat Singh. After her death in 1790 the relations between the Jind and Nabha States improved, and both united against a common enemy in the person of George Thomas, the English adventurer who ruled the country about Hansi and Hissar. On the expulsion of Thomas by the Mahratta army under General Perron, the Sikh States consented to pay tribute to the Mahrattas, the share due from Nabha being fixed at Rs. 9,510 per annum.

Raja Jaswant Singh sided with the British in the Mahratta wars, and when Holkar was advancing on Lahore and halted at Nabha, refused to assist him. In return he was assured by Lord Lake that so long as his disposition towards us remained unchanged his possessions would not be curtailed, nor any demand made on him for tribute. He was formally taken under the protection of the British in May 1809 with the other Cis-Sutlej chiefs. The revenues of Nabha in those days barely reached one and a half lakhs. The Raja always proved a faithful ally of the British, and aided us without stint when his assistance was required. He furnished supplies for Ochterlony's Gurkha campaign in the Simla Hills and also helped in the Bikaner affair of 1818. At the time of the Kabul campaign of 1838 he offered the services of his troops to the Governor-General and advanced six lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the expedition.

Raja Jaswant Singh was succeeded in 1840 by his son, Davendra Singh, who unfortunately for the State was ruler during the first Sikh War. In consequence of his conduct at that time, nearly one-fourth of his possessions were confiscated, and he was removed from his State at the end of the campaign; the succession passing to his eldest son, Bharpur Singh, then a boy of seven years. The ex-Raja died at Lahore in 1865.

Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the outbreak of the Mutiny. He acted throughout with exemplary loyalty, performing services not less distinguished than those of the other chiefs of the Punjab. He held charge of the station of Ludhiana and of the neighbouring Sutlej ferries at the commencement of the outbreak, and a Nabha detachment of 300 men took the place of the Nasiri Battalion which had been detailed to escort a siege train from Phillaur to Delhi, but had refused to march. Another detachment of 150 Nabha troops assisted the British Deputy Commissioner in opposing the Jullundur mutineers at Phillaur and prevented their crossing the river. The Raja also despatched a small contingent to Delhi, which did good service at the siege. He further recruited many soldiers from amongst his own subjects, furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers, and performed every service required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. His services were rewarded with the grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over a lakh of rupees, in the confiscated territory of Jhajjar, on condition of military and political service in times of general danger and disturbance. Like the other Phulkian chiefs he was also formally granted the power of life and death over his subjects, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference by the British in the internal affairs of his State. The Raja was subsequently allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaud sub-division of Jhajjar, in liquidation of a loan made by him to the Government. He was an enlightened Prince, who devoted all his energies to the well-being of his people and a career of the highest promise was cut short by his early death in 1863. The chiefship then devolved upon his brother Bhagwan Singh, who, under the rules in force, was required to pay a succession *nazrana*, he being neither a direct heir nor an adopted son of the late Raja. He died in 1871 leaving no sons, and there was no near relative who could claim the chiefship. It therefore became necessary to elect a successor

under the terms of the *sanad* of 1860, granted to the Phulkian States, which provided that in the event of failure of male issue an heir should be selected from amongst the members of the Phulkian family by the two remaining chiefs and by a representative of the British Government acting jointly. The choice fell upon Sardar Hira Singh, head of the Badrukhan house, and second cousin of Raja Raghbir Singh of Jind; and the appointment was confirmed and recognised by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Raja Hira Singh was installed on the 10th August 1871, by the Commissioner of Delhi representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Since that time he has governed his estate with great energy and ability, while he has given repeated proofs of his unswerving loyalty and friendship to the sovereign power. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in 1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajgan. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1887 and to 15 guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs.

In precedence the Raja of Nabha ranks fourth among the chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy. The State was visited by Lord Lansdowne in 1890, Lord Curzon in 1903 and Lord Minto in 1906. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, and he was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra on the occasion of the Amir's visit in January 1907.

The Raja's only son and heir Tika Sahib Ripudaman Singh was for two years an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I.

- SADHU SINGH.
  - Gopal Singh.
    - Dewa Singh.
      - Gurbakhsh Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh
          - Ladha Singh.
            - Sardar Bhag Singh (died 1801).
              - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1830).
                - Raja Nihal Singh (died 1852).
                  - Raja Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1870).
                    - Raja Kharak Singh (died 1877).
                      - RAJA JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I. (BORN 1872).
                        - Tika Paramjit Singh (born 1892).
                        - Kunwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Kunwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Kunwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896).
                    - Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
                      - Kunwar Raghbir Singh (born 1876).
                      - Maharaj Singh (born 1878).
                      - Shamsher Singh (born 1879).
                      - Rajendra Singh (born 1883).
                      - Indarjit Singh (born 1883).
                      - Dalip Singh (born 1885).
                  - Sardar Bahadur Kunwar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I. (died 1887).
                    - Sardar Partap Singh, C.S.I. (born 1871).
                      - Jasjit Singh (born 1893).
                      - Madanjit Singh (born 1898).
                    - Sardar Daljit Singh (born 1879).
                      - Atamjit Singh (born 1900).
                  - Kunwar Suchet Singh (died 1901).
                    - Charanjit Singh (born 1883).
                      - Gyanendra Singh (born 1901).
                      - Harendra Singh (born 1902).
                      - Jatendra Singh (born 1906).
                - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1841).
      - Sadar Singh.
        - Lal Singh.
          - Mahar Singh.
        - Mana Singh.
      - Badar Singh (died 1723).
        - Sardar Jasa Singh (died 1783).

Area	...	...	...	... 630 square miles.
Population ...		...	...	314,351
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 25 lakhs, including about Rs. 13 lakhs from the Oudh estates.

Military Forces ...	Imperial Service Infantry ...	600
	Local Infantry ...	394
	Serviceable guns ...	8

Salute	...	...	...	... 11 guns.

Kapurthala proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Beas to its junction with the Sutlej ; there is also an outlying portion, Phagwara, on the railway between Jullundur and Phillour, besides the *pargana* of Bunga, consisting of twenty-four villages situated west of Hoshiarpur. The State is also owner of a few villages in the Amritsar and Lahore districts. To these must be added the Raja's property in the United Provinces. This consists of the Bhogpur estate in the Bijnaur district, and four estates in Oudh, namely, Bundi and Akauna in the Bharaich district, Bhitauli in Bara Banki, and Dohrera in Kheri. The latter was purchased by Raja Kharak Singh in 1871, but Bundi, Bhitauli and Akauna were presented to the State by the British Government in the time of Raja Randhir Singh, in recognition of his valuable services during the Mutiny. The estates in Oudh extend over an area of more than 700 square miles, throughout which the Raja enjoys *talukdari* rights, with a population of about 300,000.

The town of Kapurthala is said to have been founded by Rana Kapur, a Rajput immigrant from Jaisalmer, through whom the Ahluwalia family claim a connection with the ruling Rajput house of Jaisalmer. Rana Kapur was a mythical personage, but the relationship has lately been re-asserted, and the present chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput lady of Kangra. The original ancestor, Sadhu Singh, was an enterprising zamindar who, about three hundred years ago, founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu, caused the family to be known by the distinguishing name of Ahluwalia.

Sardar Jasa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a contemporary of Nadir Shah and of Ahmad Shah, and took advantage of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale and make himself by his intelligence and bravery the leading Sikh of his day.

He was constantly at feud with the local Muhammadan Governors of Lahore, and he was usually victorious, even when encountered in the open field. In 1748 he attacked and killed Salabat Khan, Governor of Amritsar, seizing a large portion of the district; and five years later he extended his conquests to the edge of the Beas, defeating Adina Beg, Governor of the Jullundur Doab, and taking possession of the Fatehabad *pargana* which is still held in the family. He next captured Sirhind and Dayalpur, south of the Sutlej, giving a half-share in the latter to the Sodhis of Kartarpur; and marched thence to Ferozepore, and seized the *parganas* of Dogaran and Makhu, which were held by the Ahluwalia chiefs until after the Sutlej campaign. Hoshiarpur, Bhairog and Narayangarh fell to his sword in the same year; and Rai Ibrahim, then the Muhammadan chief of Kapurthala, only saved himself from destruction by becoming a feudatory of the successful Sikh. He then marched south of Lahore to Jhang, and tried issues with the Sial Sardar, Inayatullah; but here success deserted him, and he had to return without having done much harm. He failed also in an expedition to Gujranwala against Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who beat him back upon Lahore with the loss of his guns and his baggage.

Sardar Jasa Singh was undoubtedly the foremost amongst the Sikhs north of the Sutlej in the middle of the eighteenth century, and the equal of any chief south of that river. This position he maintained throughout his life, though his fortunes were constantly changing, and he was more than once on the verge of losing all he had acquired. Thus he was engaged on one occasion foraging south of the Jumna, when he was re-called to the Punjab by the return of Ahmad Shah from Kabul, for the special purpose of administering punishment to the lawless Sikhs. The fight took place near Barnala on the Sutlej, and the king gained a brilliant victory. The Sikhs were again badly beaten a few months later near Sirhind; and Jasa Singh and his brother chiefs found themselves obliged to seek refuge in the Kangra hills. They, however, had their revenge shortly after in the capture and plunder of the strongly fortified town of Kasur. Thence, under the leadership, as usual, of the brave Jasa Singh, they proceeded once more to the old battle-ground of Sirhind, a well-gnawed bone of contention between the Sikhs and the Musalmans. Zain Khan, the Governor, and almost all his men were

slain, and the place thoroughly plundered by the victorious soldiers of the Khalsa. Jasa Singh returned to Amritsar when the work was over, and, as a thankoffering, made a large contribution towards the re-building of the Sikh Temple which Ahmad Shah had blown up, and constructed the Ahluwalia Bazar, which is to this day an architectural ornament in the sacred city.

Jasa Singh was respected as much for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, which were no doubt most marked. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and other chiefs of renown were proud to accept the *pahul* or Sikh baptism from his hand; and no matters of religious importance came up for discussion concerning which his advice was not asked and generally followed. In short, he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa; and his death was a calamity which might have seriously affected the future of the new faith had not the gap been speedily filled by a leader still more able, though not more brave and beloved, the redoubtable Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Of the two men, it may be said that Jasa Singh was a Sikh by honest conviction, while Ranjit Singh supported the movement, because it was politically advantageous to do so.

The Ahluwalia chiefship passed to Jasa Singh's second cousin, Bhag Singh, a man of very slight calibre. He did little to improve the fortunes of the family, and died at Kapurthala in 1801, after ruling for eighteen years. His son, Fateh Singh, was in the beginning a fast friend of his ally and equal the Maharaja Ranjit Singh; but he was rapidly outstripped in the race for power, and in the end found himself in the position of a feudatory of the Lahore Government. Fateh Singh was at Amritsar with Ranjit Singh when the Mahratta chief, Jaswant Rao Holkar, was driven north of the Sutlej by Lord Lake's pursuing army; and it was on his advice that the Maharaja was dissuaded from giving offence to the British by lending countenance to the fugitive prince. Fateh Singh and the Maharaja jointly signed the first treaty, dated 1st January, 1806, entered into by the British Government with the rulers of the Trans-Sutlej. Thereunder the English agreed never to enter the territories of "the said chieftains," nor to form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property as long as they abstained from holding any friendly connection with our enemies and from committing any act of hostility against us. In this treaty both

Ranjit Singh and Fateh Singh were styled Sardars. But they were never afterwards regarded as equals. Fateh Singh was of a weak, yielding nature, and shrank from asserting his own dignity. He thus fell by degrees under the powerful spell of the Maharaja, who finally treated him as a mere vassal, commanding his services on every military adventure, and insisting upon his constant attendance at Lahore. Matters at length became intolerable even to the amiable Fateh Singh, and in 1825 he fled across the Sutlej and took refuge at Jagraon, then under British protection, abandoning his estates in both Doabs to the Maharaja. There was no real cause for this rash step on the part of the Sardar, whose fears were apparently worked upon by the sudden advance of some of Ranjit Singh's regiments towards his border; and the Maharaja was probably surprised and annoyed when he found his old friend had been driven into the arms of the English, whose settlements close to his Sutlej boundary had for some years caused him genuine concern. But the Sardar had been so harried by Ranjit Singh's imperious ways that he felt he must at all hazards secure a guarantee of his possessions Trans-Sutlej, such as had been accorded by the British to the Phulkian chiefs lower down. This was, however, impossible, without coming to an open rupture with the Maharaja, and all that could be done was to take his Cis-Sutlej estates under our protection and bring about a friendly reconciliation between the chiefs, which resulted in the restoration to the fugitive of all he had abandoned. The Cis-Sutlej territory was in any case secured to Fateh Singh under the general agreement of 1809.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son Nihal Singh, in whose time occurred events of vital import to Kapurthala. The early part of his rule was disturbed by constant quarrels with his brother Amar Singh, who was encouraged by the Maharaja of Lahore and his unscrupulous minister Raja Dhian Singh, to put himself forward as the rightful heir. Amar Singh was his brother's bitter enemy till his accidental death by drowning in the Ravi river in 1841. Then came a season of sore trial to Nihal Singh in the outbreak of the war on the Sutlej in 1845. He wavered to the last, withholding assistance from the British when it would have been of the utmost value. His troops actually fought against us under their commander, Haider Ali, both at Aliwal and Budhowal; but for this hostile act the Sardar was not personally responsible, inasmuch as the soldiers broke away from his

control, and murdered the Wazir who attempted to restrain them. His conduct generally was, however, condemned as weak and vacillating; for as a protected Cis-Sutlej feudatory he was bound to place all his resources at our disposal, and in this he failed. At the end of the war the Sardar was confirmed in possession of his territories in the Jullundur Doab estimated at Rs. 5,77,763 per annum, subject to an annual *nazrana* payment of Rs. 1,38,000; but his estates south of the Sutlej, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,65,000; were declared an escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the treaty of 1809.

The lesson was not lost upon the Sardar. In the Second Sikh War he did all in his power to retrieve his name, furnishing carriage and supplies, and proving himself a loyal and active ally; and at the close of the campaign he was honoured with a visit from the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who created him a Raja in acknowledgment of his valuable services. He died in 1852. Raja Randhir Singh, who followed him, had the gentle and generous nature of his father, and in addition a vigour and energy of purpose which secured him a high place amongst the many good men who were on the British side in 1857. On the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny the Raja, with his younger brother Kunwar Bikrama Singh, marched into Jullundur at the head of his men and helped to hold the Doab, almost denuded of troops, until the fall of Delhi. The political effect of this active loyalty on the part of the leading Sikh chief north of the Sutlej was of the utmost value; and the Raja's able assistance was promptly acknowledged by the bestowal upon him of the title of Raja-i-Rajgan, and by a reduction of Rs. 25,000 annually in the amount of his tribute payment. In 1858, the Punjab continuing quiet Raja Randhir Singh was permitted to lead a contingent of his soldiers to Oudh and take part in the pacification of the disturbed districts. He with his brother remained in the field for ten months, and was engaged with the enemy in six general actions. He is said to have avoided neither fatigue nor danger, remaining constantly at the head of his men, who fought at all times with conspicuous bravery, and earned for themselves the highest characters for discipline and soldierly behaviour.

For these great services the Raja was rewarded with a grant on *istamrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Bundi and Bithauli,

in the Bharaich and Bara Banki districts, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000. To his brother Kunwar Bikrama Singh, who had accompanied the Raja to Oudh, and behaved throughout the campaign with great gallantry, was given a portion of the Akauna estate in Bharaich, yielding Rs. 45,000 a year. This property was subsequently taken over by the Raja in 1869, under an arbitration order of Sir Henry Davies, then Chief Commissioner in Oudh, Kunwar Bikrama Singh receiving instead lands in Bareilly and Lakhimpur of the value of Rs. 5,50,000 paid for by the Kapurthala State. In 1881 the Governor-General decided that these estates should be held by Kunwar Bikrama Singh and his descendants in perpetuity. Subsequently an Act to this effect was passed by the Legislative Council, known as the Bikrama Singh Estate Act (X of 1883).

Raja Randhir Singh was harassed for many years by a painful dispute with his younger brothers Kunwars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, regarding the interpretation of a will made in their favour by Raja Nihal Singh. It is only necessary here to state that the matter was finally settled in 1869 by the Secretary of State for India, and that his orders were executed by giving to each of the younger brothers a life allowance of Rs. 60,000. It was at the same time laid down that a suitable provision should be made for their children on the death of the brothers.

The last and most highly prized privilege conferred upon Raja Randhir Singh for his Mutiny services was that of adoption, granted under a *sanad* of Lord Canning, dated 31st March, 1862. In 1864 the Raja received the Insignia of the Grand Commandership in the order of the Star of India, in Public Darbar, at the hands of Lord Lawrence, who warmly complimented the gallant chief upon his well deserved honour. The Raja had for years been desirous of visiting England to assure Her Majesty of his devotions to her Crown and person. He had arranged, to leave India early in 1870, and he persisted in carrying out this intention, although suffering at the time from severe illness. But he had only proceeded as far as Aden when death overtook him. His remains were brought back to India, and cremated at Nasik, on the banks of the Godavari, where a handsome monument marks the resting place of his ashes.

His son Kharak Singh reigned for seven years. Nothing worthy of record happened in his time. A few years before his death the Raja exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, and it was deemed advisable to

place the management of the State in the hands of a Council composed of the leading officials; but the experiment was not successful, and in 1875 a British Officer was appointed to carry on affairs as superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh died in 1877, leaving one son, Jagatjit Singh, the present chief, who was born in 1872, and who was invested with the full powers of administration in November 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an officer of the Punjab commission, assisted by a Council composed of the principal officials of the State.

His Highness is a great traveller, and besides having paid many visits to England, has visited nearly every country in Europe, as well as America, China, Japan and Java. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in 1902 was invested with powers of life and death over his subjects. His Highness was present at Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. His four sons are all being educated in Europe. The eldest, Tika Paramjit Singh, is betrothed to a Rajput lady, the daughter of Kunwar Ghambir Chand of Jubbal.

Kunwar Bikrama Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, was a man of great distinction. He resided at Jullundur and was instrumental in preserving order in the city and its neighbourhood in the early days of the Mutiny. He subsequently assisted in the subjugation of Oudh, being in the field for many months in command of a detachment of Kapurthala State forces, and took part in many engagements, receiving the Mutiny medal. His services were rewarded with the title of Sardar Bahadur and a valuable *khilat*, in addition to the grants of land already mentioned. He was an Honorary Magistrate in Jullundur, and in 1879 was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner. In the same year he was made a Companion of the Star of India, and became President of the newly created Municipal Board. Besides being a valiant soldier, the Kunwar was a distinguished Oriental scholar and a master of Indian classical music. He was the originator of the social and religious movement now known throughout the Punjab as the Singh Sabha, and did much to encourage the spread of Western learning and of female education. He was known as one of the leading gentlemen of the province, kindly in his bearing, of unbounded charity and hospitality and always forward in loyal offers of service to Government. His advice was

constantly sought by officials of the highest standing in matters affecting the general administration of the country, and the welfare of its people.

His eldest son, the Honourable Sardar Partap Singh, was intended for a military career and had been recommended for a commission in a cavalry regiment. But on his father's death the necessity of managing his estates compelled him to abandon this design. He has, however, greatly distinguished himself in civil life. He has for fourteen years been an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and in January 1906 he was nominated as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council for a term of two years. On the expiry of this period he was re-nominated for a second term. In 1910 he was appointed again to the Provincial Legislative Council and was elected by the non-official members of that Council to a post on the Imperial Legislative Council. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1909. He has been instrumental in founding the Punjab Chiefs' Association, a society favourably viewed by Government, which is designed to protect the interests of the landed aristocracy of the province, and promote the cause of loyalty to British rule. The Sardar is an excellent English scholar, fond of all manly sports, and distinguished for his hospitality and generosity in the cause of charity. His eldest son, Jasjit Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

Sardar Daljit Singh, the younger son of Bikrama Singh, is a man of scholarly and retiring disposition. Since completing his education at the Aitchison College, where he had a distinguished career, he has devoted most of his life to the study of theology and philosophy, and is well versed in Hindu classical music. He is the author of several works on Sikhism and on the philosophy of religion, as well as of a volume of Hindi poetry in celebration of the Coronation of King Edward VII. Sardars Partap Singh and Daljit Singh receive, in addition to the revenues of their Oudh estates, an allowance, fixed by the Secretary of State, of Rs. 36,000 per annum from the Kapurthala State. Both brothers are Provincial Darbaris of the Jullundur Division.

Sardar Charanjit Singh, son of the late Kunwar Suchet Singh, who died in 1901, is also a Provincial Darbari, and receives an allowance of Rs. 36,000 from the State.

Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., uncle of the present Raja, was for many years manager of the Kapurthala estates in Oduh, a post from

which he retired in 1895, on a pension equal to the salary he had been receiving from the State. He has been a member of the Governor-General's and of the Provincial Legislative Councils, and resides at Jullundur and Simla. He is the first Provincial Darbari of the Jullundur district, and in addition to his Knighthood in the order of the Indian Empire, has received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. He and his family are Christians. His sons were educated in England, and the eldest, Kunwar Raghbir Singh, is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. The second son, Maharaj Singh, is a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, and the third, Shamsher Singh, an officer of the Indian Medical Service.

During the Afghan War of 1879-80 the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred cavalry, artillery and infantry, for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bannu frontier and did good service under Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, C.I.E. In 1889 Government accepted an offer from the State to maintain a select body of troops for Imperial Service, and this force was employed in the Tirah campaign of 1897-98, in which it gained great credit.

The Raja of Kapurthala stands fifth in order of precedence among the ruling chiefs of the Punjab. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and to receive a return visit from the Viceroy. The Ahluwalia chiefs hold their Punjab possessions on the condition of assisting the supreme power with all their means in times of trouble.

H. H. RAJA BHAWANI SEN.

- HARI SEN (died 1623).
  - Three generations.
    - Jawala Sen.
      - Shamsher Sen (died 1782).
        - Raja Surma Sen (died 1789).
          - Raja Isri Sen.
          - Raja Zalam Sen.
            - Three generations.
              - Raja Balbir Sen (died 1851).
                - Raja Bijai Sen (died 1902).
                  - RAJA BHAWANI SEN.
                - Kunwar Pardhan Singh.
                - Kunwar Man Singh.
                  - Kishan Singh.
              - Kunwar Ratan Singh.
                - Prem Singh.
              - Kunwar Kapur Singh.
                - Kahan Singh.
                  - Phinu.
                  - Tholu.
              - Kunwar Bhag Singh.
                - Mohan Singh.
                  - Kesri Singh.
      - Dhur Jatia.
        - Four generations.

Area	1,200 square miles.
Population	174,045
Revenue	Rs. 4,30,000
Tribute...	1,00,000
Military force	172
Serviceable guns	2
Salute	11 guns.

Mandi is the leading Hill State of the Kangra Range, under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two parallel ranges, from which smaller hills and spurs diverge. It is watered by the Beas river, which flows through from east to west and receives the drainage of the whole of the hill slopes. The valleys are

fertile, and produce all the ordinary grains, including rice, which is grown in large quantities. There are important salt mines at Guma and Dirang, yielding a profit which represent one-fifth of the revenues of the State. Only a small military force of irregular troops is maintained.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar Bansi branch. Sen is the affix of the chief's name, and his younger brothers take that of Singh. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mandi chiefs separated from the present house of Suket, and after wandering for eleven generations settled down finally at Bhin, close to Mandi, on the Beas. The existing capital was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. The history of the State is of no interest previous to the chiefship of Isri Sen, who in 1779 succeeded his father Raja Sheo Man Sen, when only four years of age. During his rule of forty-seven years, Mandi became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs, and lost her independence for ever. Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra commenced by splitting up the State directly after Sheo Man Sen's death. He made over the Hatli District to Suket; Chuhari he gave to the Kulu Raja, while Nantpur was reserved for himself; and he carried off the Raja Isri Sen to Kangra, and kept him there a prisoner for twelve years. But the State continued to stand in Isri Sen's name, being administered by his old officials, who had to pay an annual tribute of a lakh to the Katoch chief. Then came the invasion of the Gurkhas, incited by Raja Mahan Singh of Bilaspur. Isri Sen, free once more, was glad to tender his submission to Amar Singh Thapa, the Nepal General, who guaranteed him his territories in return for his neutrality in the war between the Gurkhas and the Katoches. Finally, Maharaja Ranjit Singh appeared on the scene, bidden by the humbled chief Sansar Chand, whose restless ambition was the immediate cause of all the harm that was befalling his brother Princes. For five years after the beating back of the Gurkhas in 1810, Mandi was made to pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the Lahore Darbar. In 1815 the demand was raised to a lakh, but fell in the following year to Rs. 50,000, at which figure it remained until the death of Isri Sen in 1826. The chiefship then devolved upon his brother Zalam Sen, with whom Isri Sen had been on unfriendly terms for years. Zalam Sen was forced to pay a succession duty of a lakh, and his tribute to Lahore was raised to Rs. 75,000.

In 1840 a large Sikh force was sent to Mandi under General Ventura, with the object of bringing this and other portions of the hill country into thorough subjection and preventing the possibility of danger by the retention of the State strongholds. Raja Balbir Sen, son of Isri Sen, was removed to Amritsar, and his forts were occupied by the Sikh troops. He was released in the following year on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, who had always exhibited a kindly feeling towards the petty rulers of the Kangra Hills. The Raja's tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000, but by means of heavy bribes to the Darbar officials, he was enabled to retain his country on far easier terms, and it is doubtful if he paid even half the amount assessed. He had, in common with all the Kangra Rajas, been anxious from the first to throw off the yoke of Lahore and come under British protection; but there stood in the way the obstacle of our outward friendship with the Sikh Government. The Sutlej War, however, gave him the opportunity he had longed for; and though compelled under his feudatory obligations to send levies to fight against us on the field of Aliwal, his sympathies were on our side all through, and he hastened to tender his formal submission early in 1846. He had given proof of his good faith even before Sobraon, the decisive battle of the campaign, by driving Sardar Mangal Singh Ramgarhia out of Mandi, and rescuing all the forts except Kamlagarh from the Sikh garrisons. A formal *sanad* was granted to the Raja Balbir Sen, bearing date the 24th October, 1846, recognising his chiefship, and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. He was required to join the British Army with his troops on the breaking out of disturbances, and he was prohibited from levying customs duties on goods passing in and out of his State. In all other respects he was practically his own master as long as he carried on his Government on civilised lines. Death sentences, however, were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur.

A claim to the chiefship was about this time put forward by near relatives on behalf of the minor Rana Bhup Singh, a collateral of Raja Balbir Sen's in the fifth generation. His claims were based upon the allegation of his being of purer blood than his cousin; but they were not considered valid by the British Government; and his chances of success were finally ruined by a foolish attempt made by his followers to capture the palace by force. The young pretender was taken prisoner

and confined for a short period in the jail at Simla. He now resides in Kangra, and receives a pension from the Mandi State.

The affairs of the State fell into confusion during the minority of Raja Bijai Sen, who was only four years of age when his father died. There was a struggle for power, in which all the officials took part, including the Wazir Gosaun, an arch-intriguer, whose double dealing with the Sikhs and the English in 1846 nearly brought about the ruin of the Mandi State. But he was undoubtedly the most able of the Raja's advisers, and, perhaps, the most loyal to his individual interests. He was appointed as head of the Council of Regency in 1853, and matters quieted down for some years; but in 1861 a change became necessary, and this was effected by the banishment of Parohit Sheo Shankar, one of the members of the Council. The Raja took over the administration in 1866; but his early training and unfavourable surroundings militated against his rapid success as a ruler; and within four years of his investiture it was deemed desirable to lend him the services of an English officer to advise in matters connected with the government of his State. This measure gave considerable strength to the administration, and the Raja was enabled within a short period to take full charge of his affairs. Early in 1889 the Raja again asked for the assistance of a British official, and Mr. H. J. Maynard, of the Bengal Civil Service, was temporarily deputed to Mandi. Again in 1899 the State finances having fallen into a most unsatisfactory state the Raja requested the Commissioner of Jullundur to have an enquiry made into them. In 1900 a Wazir, Padha Jiwa Nand, was appointed and some improvements were effected. The Raja was of an amiable disposition, beloved by his subjects, and liked by all who knew him. He died in 1902.

Considerable progress was effected in public works during the reign of Raja Bijai Sen: a good mule-road over the Babu Pass was made connecting Mandi with Sultanpur in Kulu, and the communications with Kangra and Hoshiarpur were also kept in thorough repair; a suspension-bridge over the Beas near the town of Mandi, was opened in 1878; and the town of Mandi was placed in postal and telegraphic communication with British India.

Kunwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died

without legitimate male issue. He succeeded to the chiefship of the State on his father's death with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen. Owing to the backwardness of his education and to the disorder into which the finances of the State had fallen, it was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State, during which time the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in administrative duties. His Highness was invested with full powers in 1905. Padha Jiwa Nand continued as wazir of the State till 1909 when by the Raja's orders he was supplanted by one Inder Singh. Intrigues within the State culminated in May 1909 in a serious disturbance which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal an E. A. C. of the Punjab was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as wazir.

Mandi ranks sixth in the order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab, the chiefs of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The note which follows has been abstracted from a letter of the late Lord Lawrence, written in 1846, when Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab. It is of interest as giving his views concerning the Kangra Hill States in the early Punjab days :—

Shortly after the late war broke out, the Hill chiefs, goaded by a sense of the injuries they had suffered in a long course of years, raised troops and threw off the Sikh yoke ; they attacked, respectively, the forts and territory of which they or their ancestors had been deprived, in many instances with complete success.

These exertions, however meritorious, do not appear to me to have had any positive effect on the results of the campaign. The Sikhs had denuded the hills of troops to strengthen their levies before Ludhiana and Ferozepore, so that the hillmen met with little opposition. As it was, all the places of any strength such as Kamlagarh, Kangra, Kotla and Nurpur, were still held by the Sikhs when the treaty was signed; and their garrisons even then successfully resisted every attempt against them.

The efforts that the Hill chiefs then made are no doubt deserving of reward, and, as being so, I trust that Government will deal generously with them; but I cannot see that it is any way called on, by the nature of their services, to cede to them the greater part of these districts. Indeed, such an act would, in my judgment, be highly impolitic.

The Hill chiefs greatly exaggerate the exertions they have made and the service we have received at their hands. They think that by their own unassisted efforts they have re-conquered the inheritance of their fathers, altogether forgetting that it was on the plains of Ferozeshahr and in the trenches of Sobraon that the fate of the Hill States and of the Sikh Empire was decided. I do not believe that in all the actions which occurred between the

hillmen and the Sikhs, the former lost one hundred men. At Haripur, where they are said to have suffered most, their killed and wounded were thirty men; at Tera they lost one man; at Kotwalbah I believe they lost four or five. The Siba chief fought against us; the Nadaun Raja remained quiescent.

Taking, therefore, their exertions and deserts into full consideration, I am of opinion that if Government maintain the chiefs in the *jagirs* which they held under the Sikh rule, and grant a money compensation to the Rajas of Tera, Jaswan and Goler, who have plunged themselves into difficulties in raising and paying troops, it will not only do all that is necessary, but will satisfy the chiefs themselves, who do not in their hearts expect more.

It must not be forgotten that even in maintaining each chief in possession of his *jagir* we confer no ordinary boon. They held their tenures under the Sikh Government by the most uncertain perhaps of all tenures—the caprice of the favourite who for the day ruled the Darbar. To secure their possessions they had but too often to sacrifice the honour of their families and their own pride; and they had to bribe the Darbar with annual presents and feed the attendant minions. All this they will now be saved.

The cases of the chiefs of Mandi and Suket are peculiar. Their country was conquered; but they were allowed by the Sikhs to retain the management, and Government may therefore be inclined to deal more favourably with them.

The chiefs who do not recover possession of their ancient patrimony will, there can be little doubt, feel somewhat annoyed if Suket and Mandi are exempted from the general principle which affects the others. But the case of these Rajas and the other chiefs is essentially different, and this I have explained to them all.

It has been stated that we should obtain an excellent irregular contingent from these countries in the event of our restoring the chiefs; but experience would lead me to think that such is a delusion. Contingents are invariably ill-paid, half-armed, unorganised levies for a sudden effort where, acting in their own country, they may be of service, but it is dangerous to trust them against their own countrymen. In short, to give away a large tract of country for the sake of such assistance would be paying for it at a ruinously high price. I would strongly recommend our retaining possession of these hills. Even in the case of the Rajas of Suket and Mandi I would only grant them the management of their possessions on trial. I think we should abolish all customs throughout the country, with the exception of a moderate duty at the mines on iron and salt, and all transit duties, under severe penalties. In confirming *jagirs*, the police and customs should be especially excepted. We should give the people a low assessment, and develop the resources of the country by making good roads and bridges. And while careful against doing violence to their innocent prejudices, I would, by the introduction of a strong police and careful superintendence, sternly put down all such atrocities as *sati*, infanticide and slavery, which have hitherto prevailed.

I am convinced that if we thus act, the people will never regret their ancient rulers and hereditary chiefs, and that ten years hence the face of the country will present a new aspect. Already, with the experience the people have of our moderate assessment and even-handed justice, they have in instances come forward where their lands are in *jagir*, and requested me to take them out of the hands of their native masters. It may be asserted that while giving the country to its chiefs we might bind them to do all that we propose; but this appears to me to be a fallacy. While promising everything they will do nothing; their efforts simply will be directed to please or to blind the superintendent placed over them, never by legitimate means to carry out the wishes of Government; and as we shall have given them their fiefs, so shall we be bound to maintain them in possession, and all the mismanagement and oppression which they perpetrate will be attributed to us.

H. H. RAJA SIR SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH, K. C. S. I., OF SIRMUR.

DHARAM PRAKASH.
- Karam Prakash.
  - Fateh Prakash. (died 1850).
    - Raghbir Prakash (died 1856).
    - Ranzor Singh (born 1874).
    - Bir Singh (died 1882).
      - Raja Sir Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I., (died 1898).
        - RAJA SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH, K. C. S. I (BORN 1864).
          - Tika Amar Singh (born 1888).
        - Major Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E. (born 1870).
          - Ram Bije Singh (born 1891).
      - Kunwar Surat Singh (died 1906).
        - Son (born 1888) died in infancy, no name given.
        - Randip Singh (born 1895).

Area	... ...	1,108 square miles.
Population	... ...	135,689
Revenue	... ... Rs.	6,00,000
Military Forces ...	Imperial Service Sappers ...	203
	Local Infantry ...	235
	Local Cavalry	31
	Serviceable guns ...	4
Salute	... ...	11 guns.

Simla is the northernmost of the seven districts composing the Delhi Division of the province. It consists of several detached plots situated in the mountain tracts north of Ambala, enclosed between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers. These isolated patches are scattered at considerable intervals amongst the Rajput States which cover the greater portion of the hill area, having had an existence for more than a thousand years. The portion under British administration is under ninety square miles, while the population numbers only a little over forty thousand souls.

The Simla hill chiefs appear to have enjoyed almost complete independence ever since their first establishment in these hills. They were apparently too insignificant to arouse the jealousy or attract the avarice of the Delhi Emperors; and they had the wisdom, while fighting

freely amongst themselves, to avoid giving offence to their all-powerful Muhammadan neighbours, at whose mercy they would have been, had annexation been deemed necessary or desirable.

At the time when the British power was advancing beyond Delhi and taking under its protecting wing the chiefs of the plains south of the Sutlej, the Gurkhas were quietly establishing themselves in a northern parallel line along the outer Himalayas, stopping only when they came in political contact with the Sikhs. Their sudden invasion of the Western Himalayas was instigated and supported by one of the leading Simla Rajas, who, to strengthen himself against a brother chief in Kangra, had called to his aid the only power he believed could aid him. The inevitable result followed. The Gurkhas saw the country, and that it was easily retained: so they swept out the mild Rajas *en bloc* and kept the whole hill tract for themselves. The presence of the Nepalese along the British right flank, in a commanding position for harm, was a matter of concern for our officers charged with the consolidation of our power up to the foot of the hills; and when other causes brought about the Nepal War of 1815, it was thought advisable to attack the Simla posts before they were yet strong, and drive their garrisons back across the Jumna. This was done by General Ochterlony, who, with the aid of the Rajputs, took possession of the whole mountain country between the Gogra and the Sutlej. Kamaun and Dera Dun were retained as British districts, and a few patches in the hills were kept for military purposes, or because there were special reasons for excluding the original owners. But the greater part was made over to the Rajput chiefs, who had ruled until Raja Maha Chand of Bilaspur brought the plague of Gurkhas upon this once peaceful land. The Simla Hill chiefs, almost to a man, co-operated with General Ochterlony in driving out the common enemy; and they have never since, it is believed, had cause, by unjust treatment or by undue interference with their rights and usages, to regret the step which they then took.

Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash of Sirmur is the senior of the Rajput rulers of the Simla Hills. His ancestors have occupied this country since the end of the eleventh century.

In 1803 Sirmur was conquered by the Gurkhas, and the Raja was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Nepal Government as a condition of his remaining in nominal power. Karam Prakash was the

ruling chief in 1815, when the Gurkhas were expelled; but he was removed on the ground of his notorious profligacy and imbecility, and the chiefship passed to his eldest son, Fateh Prakash. Under a *sanad*, dated 21st September, 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions, with certain exceptions. These were the fort and *pargana* of Morni, given to the Musalman Sardar of that place for good service in the war; the Kiarda Dun, which was subsequently restored on payment of a *nazrana* of Rs. 50,000; a tract of hill country to the north of the river Giri, made over to the Raja of Keonthal, and the *parganas* of Jaunsar and Bawar, in the Dera Dun district, annexed to the British dominions. The Raja is required in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces; also to make roads throughout his territory. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

The late Raja Shamsher Prakash succeeded his father Raghbir Prakash in 1856. His policy was to anglicise the administration of the State. He toured *incognito* throughout India, making himself minutely acquainted with the administration of public offices. He established regular police, judicial and revenue courts, a district board and a public works department, and gave Nahan a municipality. Dispensaries, schools and post offices were opened and an attempt made to develope the iron mine at Chehta, but this proving unremunerative he established the foundry at Nahan where the well-known sugarcane mills are manufactured. His greatest achievement however was the colonization of the Kiarda Dun, hitherto a wild and densely forested tract. The land revenue of the State was also settled and proprietary rights conferred on the *zamindars*. The forests were preserved and became a source of revenue.

The Raja was in fact pre-eminently the most enlightened of the Simla Hill chiefs. He received a *khillat* for service rendered in 1857, together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867 and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. During Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty he was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was made a Knight Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India in 1876, and a Grand Commander of the same Order in 1887 in recognition of services rendered during the last Afghan War, when he despatched a contingent of two hundred infantry under command of Colonel Whiting for duty in the Kurram

Valley. His salute was at the same time raised to thirteen guns as a personal distinction, and he was accorded the honor of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sirmur State provides a small body of Sappers and Miners, as an Imperial Service contingent, which served with distinction in the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 under the command of Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, a younger brother of the present Raja.

The Raja, Shamsher Prakash, first married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal and had two sons, the present Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash and Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh. Later on he again married into the house of the Thakur of Kunihar, Simla. One of his sisters married the late Raja of Lambagraon, Kangra, and is the mother of the present chief.

After a reign of forty-two years, Raja Shamsher Prakash died in 1898, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present chief, Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash. The Raja was very carefully educated during his father's lifetime, and for some years took a prominent part in the administration of the State under his direction, and has proved himself a worthy successor of his father. He received the K. C. S. I. in 1901 and was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1902. In 1906 he was invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects, as a personal mark of distinction. He married a daughter of the late Raja of Suket and has one son, Tika Amar Singh.

His younger brother, Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, who commands the Sirmur I. S. Sappers, is a C. I. E., an Honorary Major and an A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Raja's capital is at Nahan, at the head of the Kiarda Dun, west of the Jumna before it enters the plains, about twelve miles from the Ambala border. It is a thriving town, and has British telegraph and post offices.

The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Prakash" in the case of the ruling chief; Prakash signifying in Sanskrit "come to light."

The Raja of Sirmur ranks equally with the Raja of Mandi among the Punjab Ruling Chiefs and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

H. H. RAJA BIJE CHAND OF KAHLUR, BILASPUR.

RAJA AJMER CHAND.

Raja Devi Chand.	Sakhat Chand.
Raja Maha Chand.	Bishan Chand.
Raja Kharak Chand (died 1830).	Raja Jagat Chand.
	Rai Narpat Chand (died 1850).
	Raja Hira Chand (died 1882).
	Raja Amar Chand (died 1889).

RAJA BIJE CHAND (BORN 1872).	Mian Sohan Singh (born 1881).

Area ...	...	... ...	448 square miles.
Population	...	... ...	90,873
Revenue	...	... ...	Rs. 1,90,000
Military Forces ...	Cavalry	...	11
	Infantry	...	86
	Guns ...	...	2
Salute ...	...	... ...	11 guns.

The Rajas of Bilaspur are descended from Damghokh, ancient ruler of a State in the south-west of Rajputana. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Angok, came on a pilgrimage many centuries ago to Jwalamukhi, a sacred place near Kangra, and settled at Jhandbari close by. One of his sons took possession of Chamba; another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh, and gave it to his brother Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended.

Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion, the greater portion of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had been conquered and annexed to Hindur by the successful arms of Raja Ram Sarn, while the further districts had in the same manner fallen into the hands of Raja Sansar Chand, Katoch. The Gurkhas expelled these chiefs from their conquests, and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand, as a reward for his good offices in having invited them to conquer and hold the hill country. Raja

Maha Chand, being thus an ally of the Gurkhas, refused to co-operate with the British troops under Sir David Ochterlony; and a force was accordingly moved against Bilaspur, the capital of his State. But at its near approach the Raja made overtures of submission, which were favourably received by the British Agent; and as it was considered desirable to afford an example of British clemency to the other Hill chiefs, he was confirmed in all his hereditary possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the stipulation that he would discontinue his connection with the Gurkhas and acknowledge the supremacy of the new power. He was granted a *sanad* in 1815, confirming him in his territories, under the obligation of supplying troops and carriage in case of war, and of making good roads through his State. Raja Maha Chand was succeeded by his son Kharak Chand, a chief of bad character and dissolute habits. He died childless in 1836, and the State might have been treated as a lapse to the Government had it been deemed desirable to incorporate it with the remainder of our hill territory. But as a portion of the lands were situated Trans-Sutlej, and their appropriation would have brought us into immediate contact with the Lahore Darbar, a proceeding at that time much deprecated, it was settled that a successor should be found among the collateral relatives of the deceased. Raja Jagat Chand was thus chosen and declared to be the heir as nearest of kin to the late chief in the collateral line, both having a common ancestor in Raja Ajmer Chand. Shortly after the death of Raja Kharak Chand in 1836, and while the question of succession was still in abeyance, one of his widows, the sister of Fateh Parkash of Sirmur, declared herself pregnant, and subsequently reported to the Agent the birth of a son to the deceased Raja. The lady's statement being considered doubtful, an enquiry was instituted by Sir G. R. Clerk, which resulted in the child being declared supposititious; and the claims made in his behalf to the succession were disallowed. Subsequently, the Sirmur Rani organised an insurrection, having for its object the deposition of Jagat Chand. She was joined by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kahlur and by adherents from the other side of the Sutlej, and was thus enabled to drive out the reigning chief and get possession of the capital, Bilaspur. This rebellion was only quelled, and the reigning chief restored, by the advance of a body of British troops. The Rani was removed from Kahlur and directed to live at Sabathu, which thenceforward became the centre of plots and intrigues organised under her auspices with the object of advancing the claims of her alleged

child; and in the beginning of 1849 she was deported to Nahan and placed in charge of the Raja, who was made responsible for her good behaviour.

Raja Jagat Chand had a son named Narpat Chand, who, in consequence of his dissolute and intemperate life, fell into a state of imbecility. He died in 1850, leaving one son, Hira Chand, who succeeded his grandfather as Raja and held the chiefship until his death in 1882. In 1847, on the annexation of the Jullundur Doab, the Raja was confirmed in possession of the Kahlur lands on the right bank of the Sutlej which he had previously held from the Sikhs under terms of allegiance and payment of tribute, and for services rendered during the Mutiny was given a salute of seven guns, which was subsequently increased to 11. The British Government excused the tribute payment, but required the Raja to abolish transit duties.

The late Raja Amar Chand, whose mother belonged to the Raipur family in Ambala, died in 1889. Bije Chand, his elder son by a Rani of the Garhwal family, succeeded him as Raja of Bilaspur. He is connected by marriage with the Rajas of Lambagraon and Punch. He himself has married a daughter of the Raja of Mankot. Raja Bije Chand was born in 1873, and when he succeeded his father, Amar Chand, was about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished; but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years it caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02, and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were not accepted by the Raja who refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a Ruling chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In 1908, however, the Raja wrote consenting to the conditions laid down by Government and was permitted to return

from Benares. His powers were then restored to him. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab. The chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar.

RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH OF BASHAHR.

RAJA UDAI SINGH.

Raja Ram Singh. — Pahrar Singh.

Pahrar Singh: Six generations.

Raja Ram Singh: Raja Udar Singh. — Bhim Chand.

Bhim Chand: Four generations.

Raja Udar Singh: Raja Ugar Singh (died 1811).

Raja Ugar Singh: Raja Mahendra Singh (died 1850). — Mian Fateh Singh (died 1876).

Raja Mahendra Singh: RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH (BORN 1839).

Raja Shamsher Singh: Tika Raghunath Singh, C.I.E. (died 1897). — Mian Padam Singh.

Tika Raghunath Singh: Surendra Singh (died 1899).

Area	3,820 square miles.
Population	80,572
Revenue	Rs. 1,18,000
Military Forces	*Nil.*
Serviceable guns	4
Salute	*Nil.*

The Bashahr ruling family claims descent from the celebrated Sri Kishan of Hindu mythology. Parduman, grandson of the deity, is said to have journeyed from Bindraban to Rampur, and there married the daughter of the ruler Bavasa Deo, whom he presently slew, taking the kingdom for himself. Raja Shamsher Singh, now at the head of the State, can trace his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. In 1803 Bashahr was seized by the Gurkhas with the other mountainous tracts between the Ghagra and the Sutlej. In the war with Nepal which followed, the British Government deemed it expedient to expel the Gurkhas from these territories and drive them back upon their own border. It should be noted that the Gurkhas started upon their career of conquest under the pressing invitation of the Raja of Bilaspur, who was desirous of having their assistance in checking the encroachments of Sansar Chand, the famous Katoch chief of Kangra, and of Raja Ram Sarn, the no less celebrated ruler of Hindur.

As the British force at the disposal of General Ochterlony was small, and our object was not so much an extension of our own territory as the keeping of the Nepalese within reasonable limits, it was determined to secure the co-operation of the subjugated chiefs by offering them restoration, and guaranteeing their future independence in the event of their taking our part in the quarrel. This the Simla Rajas did, with the one exception of Bilaspur, who considered himself bound to adhere to the fortunes of his old allies.

At the end of the war, a *Sanad* was granted to the minor Raja Mahendra Singh, father of the present Ruler of Bashahr, confirming him in all his ancient possessions, except Rawin, which was transferred to the Raja of Keonthal, to whom it had originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was kept as a British possession. There was no hardship involved in the retention of Kotguru, so far as the Bashahr State was concerned; but the Raja of Kulu had perhaps some reason to complain. Shortly before the Gurkha invasion the Rana of Kot Khai, to whom Kotguru belonged, made over this portion of his State for management to the Raja of Kulu, as it was far removed from Kot Khai proper, and the people had got out of his control. The Kulu chief gladly accepted the charge; but after a stewardship of short duration, he ignored the rights of the real owner and incorporated Kotguru with his own lands on the other side of the Sutlej. Kotguru thus remained for ten years under the rule of the Raja of Kulu. His title was, however, never recognised by the chief of Bashahr, whose border touched the Kotguru district, and who wished to secure it for himself. It was the pleasantest of all the hill tracts, consisting of a low range of hills sloping down to a strategical bend in the Sutlej, with plots of flat ground, and some good military posts, including the fort of Hatu, said to be the key of the country for miles around. The Bashahr Raja accordingly entered into possession of Kotguru, and slew the Raja of Kulu who attempted to keep it for himself; and the dead Raja's body was only given up to his relatives on their promise to withdraw all claim to Kotguru. Bashahr was in possession only a very few months before the coming of the Gurkhas, and had therefore no real right to object to a cession of this estate to the British when the rest of the territory was restored on the conclusion of the Nepalese War. The State was handed over subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This sum was eventually reduced to Rs. 3,945, in compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

The present Raja succeeded his father in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was open to some doubt. He kept back his tribute, and in other ways exhibited a scepticism in the stability of our rule. Officials travelling through his territories were treated with discourtesy, and the ordinary supplies were withheld. Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, applied to have a force despatched to Rampur; but there were no troops to spare, and the crisis passed off without action on either side. It was proposed after the rebellion to set the Raja aside and place the State in charge of the Superintendent of Simla; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable, and all that had happened was condoned.

Raja Shamsher Singh's rule was not satisfactory in any respect, and in 1886 advantage was taken of his son Raghunath Singh having attained his majority, to place him in administrative charge of the State. Raghunath Singh administered its affairs ably until his death in 1898 and was rewarded with a Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire. After his death the Raja made an attempt to resume his powers, but Government interfered, and Rai Sahib Mangat Ram, an official, was appointed Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State, a position he still holds. He has governed the State well and wisely.

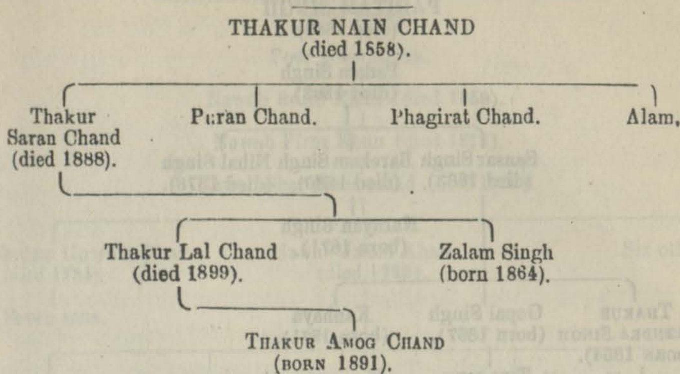
Raja Shamsher Singh married into the Katoch house of Kangra, and with the Simla houses of Koti and Kumharsen. The lady of the latter house was the mother of the late Raghunath Singh. The death of Raghunath Singh's little son in 1899 left the State without an heir, but the old Raja has lately adopted as his heir Kunwar Surendah Shah, brother of the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal, and the adoption has been approved by Government.

The Bashahr territories are the largest in extent of all the Simla States; but the people are poor, the population sparse, the revenues small, and the country generally backward in every sense. With an area of three thousand eight hundred and twenty square miles, the population is only 80,572. The capital, Rampur, is a picturesque little town on the banks of the Sutlej, and is famous for its wool trade. The well known Rampur *chadars* of commerce were originally made here; but the better imitations of Ludhiana, Amritsar and Kashmir have driven the genuine article out of the market.

The Bashahr forests were leased to the British Government, in 1877, for a period of forty-nine years, at an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. The other income of the State is estimated at Rs. 98,000. A settlement of the land revenue was made in the time of Tika Raghunath Singh, under the advice of the Superintendent of Hill States. The State has four serviceable guns but no military forces. It ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth amongst Native States in the Punjab. The petty States of Kanethi and Delath are tributaries of Bashahr.

TRIBUTARIES OF BASHAHR.

1.—THAKUR AMOG CHAND OF KANETHI.



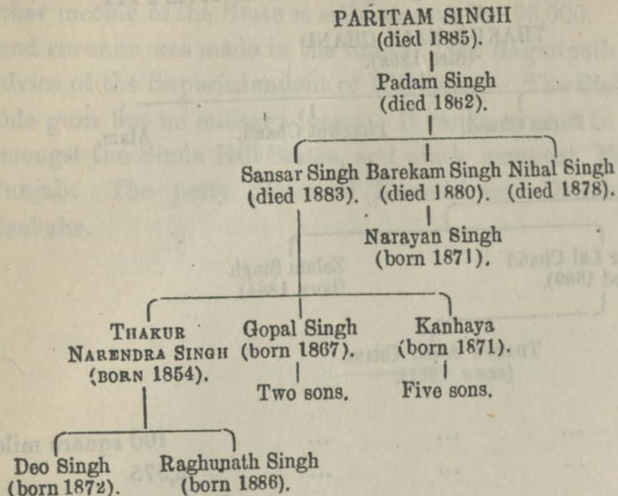
Area	...	...	...	100 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	2,575
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000
Forces	...	...	...	*Nil.*
Salute	...	...	...	*Nil.*

Kanethi is situated between Narkanda and Kotguru. The Thakur also holds a tract called Doori, lying between Kot Khai and Bashahr. When Thakur Lal Chand was chief, he was in the habit of taking his revenue in kind; but as this led to constant disputes with his people, who were anxious to put an end to this antiquated method of payment, an appeal was made to the Deputy Commissioner to fix cash rates. The case was settled to the satisfaction of both parties in 1886. Thakur Lal Chand died an imbecile in 1899.

The present chief, Thakur Amog Chand, is a minor, and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and during his minority the administration is carried on by an official deputed by Government, who exercises full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent Hill States.

The Kanethi family has a common origin with that of Kumharsen and Kot Khai. The sister of the late Thakur was married to the neighbouring Thakur of Delath. Kanethi is a tributary of the Bashahr State, to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 900.

II.—THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH OF DELATH.



Area	42 square miles
Population	1,489
Revenue	Rs. 550
Forces	*Nil.*
Salute	*Nil.*

This petty State is a tributary of Bashahr, paying Rs. 150 per annum to the Raja in acknowledgment of his supremacy. The Wazir of Bashahr is also entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 30 from the Thakur of Delath whose gross income is only Rs. 550 per annum. The present chief, Thakur Narendra Singh, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent Hill States. He has married a daughter of the late Thakur Sarn Chand of Kanethi.

The family is an old one, and is held in high respect by the people of the Simla Hills.

H. H. NAWAB MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN.

- SHAIKH SADAR-UD-DIN, SADAR-I-JAHAN (died 1515).
  - Four generations.
    - Nawab Bazid Khan (died 1659).
      - Nawab Firoz Khan (died 1672).
        - Nawab Sher Muhammad (died 1712).
          - Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan (died 1734).
            - Seven sons.
          - Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1762).
            - Nawab Bhikan Khan (died 1764).
              - Nawab Wazir Khan (died 1821).
                - Nawab Amir Khan (died 1846).
                  - Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan *alias* Sube Khan (died 1857).
                    - Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan (died 1871).
                      - Sahibzada Ghaus Muhammad Khan (died 1860).
                      - Sahibzada Raushan Ali Khan (died 1863).
              - Fateh Khan.
                - Faiz Talab Khan.
                  - Yakub Ali Khan (died 1850).
            - Nawab Bahadur Khan (died 1766).
              - Himmat Khan (died 1831).
                - Rustam Ali Khan (died 1865).
                  - Nur-ullah Khan.
              - Daler Khan (died 1832).
                - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1878).
                  - Ahsan Ali Khan (died 1907).
                    - Three sons.
                  - Bakar Ali Khan (died 1908).
                  - Muhammad Ali Khan
                    - Three sons.
                  - The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan (born 1870).
                    - Niamat Ali Khan (born 1907).
                  - Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1901).
            - Umar Khan (died 1778).
              - Two generations.
            - Asad-ullah Khan (died 1782).
              - A son.
            - Nawab Ata-ullah Khan (died 1810).
              - Rahmat Ali Khan (died 1852).
                - Dilawar Ali Khan (died 1861).
                  - Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1908).
                    - Ishak Ali Khan (died 1884).
                    - NAWAB MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN (BORN 1881).
                      - Wali-Ahd Iftikhar Ali Khan (born 1904).
                      - Sahibzada Mehdi Ali Khan (died 1905).
                      - Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1906).
                    - Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan (born 1886).
                  - Inayat Ali Khan.
                    - Ibad-ullah Khan (died 1889).
              - Two other sons.
          - Six other sons.

Area	...	... ...	167 square miles.
Population	...	... ...	77,506
Revenue	...	... ...Rs.	7,28,562
Forces ...	Cavarly	... ...	54
	Infantry	... ...	600
	Serviceable guns	... ...	2
Salute ...	...	... ...	11 guns.

The Nawab of Maler Kotla ranks tenth in the Punjab table of precedence. He receives a salute of eleven guns of which two are personal to the present Nawab. The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territories on all sides except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana district.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor Shaikh Sadar-ud-din received a gift of 58 villages near Ludhiana and a dowry of three lakhs of rupees when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi. Sadar-ud-din is said to have settled at a place called Bhumsi on a tributary of the Sutlej, and to have then restored a ruined town called Malhergarh, founded by Malher Singh, a descendant of Raja Bhim Sen. This town afterwards became known as Mallher or Maler. The present ruling family is descended from Shaikh Isa, the offspring of the marriage of Shaikh Sadar-ud-din to the Lodhi princess.

The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 on Bazid Khan, the fifth in descent from Sadar-ud-din, by the Emperor Shah Alamgir. Bazid Khan in the same year founded the fortified town of Kotla and the State was henceforth called Maler Kotla. He considerably increased the area of his possessions, as he received the *parganas* of Kadirabad and Naugawan from the Emperor. Nawab Sher Muhammad assisted the Emperor in opposing the rising power of the Sikhs, whom he defeated at Chamkaur near Ropar. It was at this battle that Guru Tegh Bahadur was captured, and was sent to Delhi under an escort commanded by Ghulam Hussain Khan, the eldest son and successor of Sher Muhammad. Ghulam Hussain Khan was a man of weak disposition and after a short

reign abdicated in favour of his brother, Jamal Khan, retaining for himself only a small *jagir* in the State, which his descendants still enjoy.

Jamal Khan was a vigorous and able ruler, and succeeded in making his State practically independent, though he remained nominally under the yoke of the Mughal Emperors. It was in his time that the Sikhs became powerful on the south side of the Sutlej, and Jamal Khan was in continual conflict with Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and other Sikh chiefs. He joined with Zain Khan in repelling the Sikh attack on Sirhind in 1761, and was ultimately slain in an attempt to recover Ropar, which had been wrested from the Duranis by Raja Ala Singh. On his death the chiefship passed to his eldest son, Bhikan Khan, the younger sons receiving *jagirs*. Bhikan Khan died in 1764, and his brother Bahadur Khan succeeded him as Nawab, Bhikan Khan's two sons being minors. Their mother did not consent to this arrangement, and a period of civil war resulted, during which Bahadur Khan and his brother found themselves stripped by the Phulkian Sikhs of all their possessions, with the exception of a few villages in the immediate vicinity of Maler Kotla. Many of these were recovered later on by Umar Khan, brother of Bahadur Khan, who on his brother's death became guardian of the minor Wazir Khan. Umar Khan succeeded in composing the family quarrels, and made peace with Amar Singh of Patiala through the intervention of the chief of Raikot. On Umar Khan's death in 1778, he was succeeded by his brother Asad-ullah Khan, the fourth son of Jamal Khan, who, however, himself died four years later, when the fifth son, Ata-ullah Khan, became *de facto* Nawab, though his nephew Wazir Khan was now twenty-seven years old. Ata-ullah Khan was foolish enough to attempt the seizure of some Patiala villages at the instigation of Diwan Nanu Mal, a disgraced servant of Raja Sahib Singh. He was defeated by the Patiala forces, and was glad shortly afterwards to crave the Raja's assistance against the celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, who had declared a holy war against the Afghans of Maler Kotla on the ground that they were killers of kine, and that the late Nawab Sher Muhammad had converted to Islam a woman of Guru Gobind Singh's family whom he had married. The Bedi sacked Maler Kotla, in spite of Ata-ullah Khan's gallant resistance, and only retired when threatened by the Patiala army. Ata-ullah Khan joined General Lake in his campaign against the Mahrattas in 1803, and remained with his army in the field till the victory of Laswari made the British masters of the Cis-Sutlej territory.

Maler Kotla next suffered at the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who in 1809 demanded an indemnity of Rs. 1,50,000. Two-thirds of this sum were paid at once. For the remaining Rs. 50,000, five villages were mortgaged to the Maharaja, who despite the remonstrances of Sir Charles Metcalfe, established military posts in Maler Kotla and left his Tahsildars to recover the money from the State. By the treaty of 1809 the State came under the protection of the British, and the Sikh officials and military posts were then removed. Rahmat Ali Khan, son of Ata-ullah Khan, assisted Sir David Ochterlony with carriage and supplies during the Gurkha War in the Simla hills. His brother, Fazl Ali, served at the siege of Bharatpur in command of a small body of irregulars locally raised. Rahmat Ali again assisted the British during the Sutlej campaign of 1846, furnishing a contingent of seven hundred infantry, which was commanded by his son Dilawar Ali Khan, grandfather of the present Nawab. Their services were rewarded with the gift of the villages of Maharna, Fatehpur and Rasulpur, now a portion of the State.

On the death of Ata-ullah Khan in 1810, Wazir Khan laid his claim to the chiefship before Sir David Ochterlony, Rahmat Ali Khan also claiming as his father's heir. The decision was in favour of Wazir Khan, and it was laid down that the rule of primogeniture should in future regulate the decision. Rahmat Ali Khan was much aggrieved at this decision, and he and his sons always regarded Wazir Khan and his descendants as usurpers.

There is little of interest to record regarding the reigns of Wazir Khan and his three successors. In 1839 the Nawab Amir Khan sent a contingent to serve in the Kabul War, and he himself was present for a time with the British forces on the frontier. He also furnished a force to assist in the Gurkha War of 1840, and for his services in the second Sikh War he received the title of "His Highness" and the right to a salute of nine guns.

The last of Wazir Khan's line was Sikandar Ali Khan, who died in 1871, leaving no surviving sons. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption had been granted to him in 1861, under which he nominated Ibrahim Ali Khan, the eldest son of his cousin Dilawar Ali Khan, as his heir. This appointment was contested by Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who claimed to be nearer of kin, as descended from Bahadur Khan, the second son of Nawab Jamal Khan. But Government confirmed the

testament, and the Nawabship passed to Ibrahim Ali Khan, father of the present chief. The opportunity was taken to entrust to the Nawab alone the power which had hitherto been shared by all the cousins. The head of each branch had been exercising semi-independent power in his own holding, even within the town of Kotla itself, to the manifest injury of the State interests. The brothers were perpetually quarrelling and referring their pettiest disputes to the Ambala Commissioner. Under the new procedure the Nawab alone was permitted to exercise judicial and police powers within his territories, and the interference of his brother Inayat Ali Khan, and of the six cousins, was confined to the control of revenue matters affecting their own *jagirs*. Ghulam Muhammad Khan was, however, allowed to continue to exercise for his lifetime the judicial functions he had enjoyed during the rule of the late Nawab, but his sons are in the position of ordinary *jagírdars*.

In the year following Ibrahim Ali Khan's accession the town of Maler Kotla was attacked by a band of Sikh fanatics known as Kukas, who proclaimed a campaign against the Muhammadan and Christian kine-killing races, much in the lines of Bedi Sahib Singh's agitation in the last century. After murdering several innocent persons they fell back on the Patiala border, where they were secured without much trouble and taken in handcuffs to Maler Kotla. There they were executed without trial to the number of forty-nine by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who acted under the impression that an immediate and terror-striking example was necessary to prevent a spread of the movement through the adjoining Sikh districts. It is not now supposed that the rising was of grave political importance. Ram Singh, leader of the sect, refused to countenance the mad attempt of his more zealous disciples, and he actually warned the police of what was about to happen. Their plans were, in fact, too crude and ill-arranged to give grounds for anxiety. It was nevertheless deemed advisable to deport Ram Singh to Rangoon in spite of his protest of innocence, and he died there some years ago.

In 1877 the Nawab was invited to the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. He was then granted an additional salute of two guns as a distinction personal to himself.

The death of his eldest son Ishak Ali Khan in 1884, followed closely by the death of his Begum, affected the Nawab's reason, and he withdrew

from worldly affairs. The State had then to be placed under the management of a Superintendent appointed by Government, and this arrangement lasted up to 1903, when Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent, took charge of it from the Nawab of Loharu, the last Superintendent. During the latter's tenure of office many improvements were carried out, such as the construction of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway and the organization of the company of Imperial Service Sappers.

From the 1st February 1905, the Sahibzada was made Regent of the State subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He was invited to Lahore on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905. He married the cousin of the Nawab of Rampur in 1903, and has three sons.

Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of cholera in August 1908, and the Sahibzada then succeeded him as Nawab. He was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on January 5th, 1909. Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns.

The State maintains a company of Sappers numbering 177 for Imperial Service, which did good service during the Tirah campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. Their Commandant received the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire. In November 1906 the Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited the State.

Some mention must be made of the collateral relations of the ruling chief, who are known as the "Khawanin." They are descendants of the Nawab Bahadur Khan, and are now represented by the sons of Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Khan, mentioned above, who contested the adoption of the late Nawab by Sikandar Ali. On Ghulam Muhammad Khan's death in 1878 his estates and his share in the State revenues passed to his five sons, and the eldest, Ahsan Ali Khan, succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. He died in 1907. His younger brothers, Muhammad Ali Khan and Zulfikar Ali Khan, were educated at the Aitchison College. The former has devoted himself to the study of Oriental literature. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ludhiana, in which capacity he did good work for some years. He resigned this post in 1895 to proceed to England,

where he spent two years. He is an excellent English, French and Persian scholar, and is a prominent member of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He resides at Lahore and Simla. In 1910 Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Since the death of Ghulam Muhammad Khan the relations of the Khawanin with the ruling branch of the family have been strained. The co-parcenary nature of the Maler Kotla family has, however, been recognized by Government, and the Khawanin are not required to present *nazars* to the ruling chief, but present *peshkash* only and attend but one Darbar a year. This arrangement will apply to future, as well as to the present, generations. The Khawanin contribute ten per cent. of their revenues towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers.

RAJA ISRI SINGH OF HINDUR, NALAGARH.

GAJEH SINGH.

Raja Ram Sarn Singh (died 1849).

- Raja Bijo Singh (died 1857).
- Fateh Singh (died 1872).
  - Kesri Singh (died 1875).
    - Bhagwan Singh (born 1860).
      - Gobardhan Singh (born 1885).
- Raja Agar Singh (died 1876).
  - RAJA ISRI SINGH (BORN 1836).
  - Kunwar Jogendra Singh (born 1870).
- Bir Singh (died 1873).

Area	...	256 square miles.
Population	...	52,551
Revenue	...	Rs. 1,30,000
Forces	Local military force ...	77 men
	Guns ...	2
Salutes	...	*Nil.*

The chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput, who came from Garh Chanderi. The fort at Ramshahr, which commands a splendid view of the plains towards Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur, as well as of the snowy peaks of Chamba, is said to have been erected as a capital when the families were still united. It has been largely added to, and repaired by Rajas Agar Singh and Ram Sarn, father and grandfather of the present chief. Raja Ram Sarn died at the age of eighty-six, having enjoyed a reign of about sixty years. He was expelled for a short period by the Gurkhas, and had to flee to Basal in Hoshiarpur. He then settled at Palasi, a fine fort on the plains between Nalagarh and Rupar, living there for ten years. In the early part of his reign he had so extended his conquests that he was paramount from Palasi to Matiana, and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jumna. Sabathu was also his, held by his *Kardar* Dharma Negi. But Sirmur escaped his grasp.

The Gurkhas, at the invitation of the Bilaspur Raja, came from Nepal through the hills in 1803, and broke the power of Ram Sarn and all the Hill Chiefs. The fort of Ramshahr was besieged by Gurkhas and Kahlurias; and though it was provided with large tanks and gran-

aries, the garrison was obliged to capitulate after a struggle which lasted three years. Then in 1814 came Sir David Ochterlony and his forces. A battle was fought at the Pass of Ramshahr, and another at Lohar Ghati near Malaun. In the latter, Bhagta Thapa, the Gurkha Commander, was slain; and the campaign practically came to an end.

Ram Sarn joined General Ochterlony when war was declared. Besides his natural dislike for the Gurkhas, he had to take his revenge upon the Bilaspur chief who had caused all the trouble by calling in the foreigners. To the British he behaved with consistent loyalty, and on the conclusion of the campaign was rewarded by being reinstated in his ancestral estates. To his credit it should be recorded that he absolutely refused to take over the districts he himself had recently conquered and annexed. He perhaps felt, when too late, that by his own ambition he had goaded the people of Bilaspur to measures which they could only have adopted in their last extremity.

In 1815 the hilly district of Barauli, which passed to the Government as an escheat by the extinction of the reigning family, was offered to Raja Ram Sarn as a reward for his services in the war; but he refused it on the grounds of the difficulty of administration owing to its distance from Hindur, and of his resolve not to add to his dominions. The tract was accordingly transferred to another chief for the sum of Rs. 8,500, which amount was accounted for to Ram Sarn. Subsequently, Barauli again passed into the possession of the British, and now forms a portion of the Simla District, and includes the cantonment of Sabathu. Three Barauli villages were made over to the Maharaja of Patiala in 1830, in exchange for four villages now incorporated with the township of Simla, which was in that year regularly founded by contributions of territory from Patiala and Keonthal.

Raja Ram Sarn also received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees when, after the Nepalese War, he returned the Satgarha forts to the Raja of Bilaspur, from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi lower down in the plains, now one of the strongest on the banks of the Upper Sutlej.

On the death of Raja Bije Singh without sons in 1857, a doubt arose regarding the succession, as Ram Sarn's other sons were not true Rajputs, being the offspring of a Brahmin mother. The question was left pending for three years, at the end of which period Agar Singh,

brother of Bije Singh, was appointed ruler. He was the most intelligent of Ram Sarn's sons, having acted as Wazir and virtual manager of the State during his father's later years. He had, moreover, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. His elder brother Fateh Singh was passed over as being of unsound mind.

The present chief Raja Isri Singh was born in 1836 and succeeded his father Raja Agar Singh in 1876. He had difficulties with his subjects, mainly owing to the improper influence exerted over him by an unscrupulous Wazir, who was eventually banished from the State. He is allied by marriage with the houses of Goler, Kangra and Kothar, Simla.

The Raja is not looked upon as a capable ruler and the State is now administered by a council of three members, whose conduct of affairs has greatly improved the finances of the State. The administration is unfettered, except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States, and that the Raja is bound by his *sanad* to assist with troops in time of war, paying a fixed tribute.

The Raja lives at Nalagarh, a thriving town about twelve miles north of Rupar. His territories are bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south and west by the Ambala District, and on the east by Baghal, Mailog and Patiala.

Nalagarh ranks fourth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab. The chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

RAJA BIJE SEN, OF KEONTHAL.

BHUP SEN.
- Raghunath Sen.
  - Raja Sansar Sen (died 1862).
    - Raja Mahendra Sen (died 1882).
      - Raja Balbir Sen (died 1901).
        - Agar Singh (born 1878).
        - RAJA BIJE SEN (BORN 1880).
          - Tika Bahadur Singh (born 1905).
      - Kunwar Hira Singh (died 1892).
      - Kunwar Surat Singh (born 1862).
      - Kunwar Sahib Singh (born 1863).
      - Kunwar Randhir Singh (born 1864).
        - Umed Singh (born 1895).
      - Kunwar Mohan Singh (born 1866).

Area	116 square miles.
Population	22,499
Revenue	Rs. 1,00,000
Salutes...	*Nil*
Local forces	36
Serviceable gun	1

Subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal are the five petty States of Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghùnd and Ratesh, each paying a small annual tribute, though in many respects practically independent.

The State has been held by the present ruling family for many generations. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. They suffered by the Gurkha invasion early in the present century in common with the other Hill Chiefs. Sansar Sen, great-grandfather of the present Raja, was born in exile at Suket, where his father took refuge until brought back by the British in 1814. As the Keonthal chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the war, and had given no assistance to General Ochterlony in men or supplies, a portion of his territories was taken away and made over to Patiala, with portions of the Baghat State, in lieu of a nazrana payment of Rs. 2,80,000. The Rana was at the same time excused tribute payment on account of the lands actually made over to him.

In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala. Twelve villages of the former State, assessed at Rs. 937, were taken in exchange for the *pargana* of Rawin, yielding annually Rs. 1,289, which had been retained as likely to be of use strategically.

Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally in the Mutiny, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla, when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of these services. He was succeeded in 1862 by his son Mahendra Sen who died in 1882. The present ruler, Raja Bije Sen, grandson of the latter, was installed in 1901. The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt, towards the liquidation of which the Raja pays fixed instalments.

The Keonthal family is connected by marriage with the Dhami Rana, the Raja of Khairagadh in Oudh and the Raja of Sirmur.

The Raja is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

I.—RANA RAGHBIR CHAND OF KOTI.

RANA HARI CHAND
(died 1873).

- Rana Bishan Chand (died 1891).
  - RANA RAGHBIR CHAND (BORN 1865).
  - Guman Singh (born 1870).
  - Nihal Singh (born 1873).
- Sheo Sarn Singh (died 1903).
  - Nur Singh (died 1896).
  - Amar Singh (born 1889).

Area ...	...	...	...	50 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	7,959
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 50,000
Forces ...	...	...	...	*Nil.*
Tribute to Keonthal		...	...	Rs. 500
Salutes	...	...	...	*Nil.*

Rana Raghbir Chand is a feudatory of the Keonthal chief. His grandfather received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny. His father Rana Bishan Chand assisted in guarding the station against the approach of the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas, whose behaviour at Jutog, when ordered to proceed to the plains, brought them under the suspicion of disloyalty; and he afterwards gave shelter to many Europeans who had left Simla.

Rana Raghbir Chand, the present chief, enjoys the administrative powers conferred upon all the Simla Hill Chiefs under the *sanads* granted them after the Nepalese War.

II.—THAKUR SHAMSHER CHAND OF THEOG.

THAKUR BHUP SINGH
(died 1866).

Hari Chand
(died 1893).

Nand Singh
(born 1855).
Hira Singh.
One son (infant).

Nitu Singh
(born 1860).

Thakur
Shamsher Chand
(died 1909).

THAKUR
PADAM CHAND
(BORN 1886).
Gopal Chand
(born 1904).

Kharak Singh
(born 1889).

Madan Singh
(born 1864).

Gobardhan Singh
(born 1870).
Dalip Singh.

Bijo Singh
alias
Lachhmi Singh
(born 1876).
Amar Singh.

Karam Singh
(born 1880).

Area	144 square miles.
Population	5,654
Revenue	Rs. 10,000
Forces	*Nil.*
Tribute to Keonthal	Rs. 500
Salutes	*Nil.*

This family came from Bilaspur some centuries ago and settled at Theog, north-east of Simla, becoming feudatories of the Keonthal chiefs.

The Keonthal Raja has no power of interference so long as the Thakur is not in arrears with his tribute. The latter exercises full Criminal and civil jurisdiction within the limits of his state; but capital sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

Thakur Bhup Singh, great-grandfather of the present chief, Padam Chand, was removed in 1856 for misconduct, and his son Hari Chand appointed in his stead. A grant of Rs. 500 per annum was made to the father, who died ten years later. Thakur Hari Chand married a daughter of the Rana of Balsan, by whom he had several children. He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his eldest son Thakur Shamsher Chand who having died in 1909, has been succeeded by his eldest son Thakur Padam Chand, the present chief.

III.—THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND OF MADHAN.

THAKUR DHARM CHAND.

- Thakur Nikal Chand (died 1839).
  - Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1868).
    - Thakur Bishan Chand (died 1905).
      - Kharak Chand (born 1879).
      - THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND (BORN 1887)
      - Bije Singh (born 1889).
      - Udho Singh (born 1890).
    - Ram Sarn (died 1891).
- Bhim Chand.
- Dhilyu.
- Riwardu (died 1823).
  - Sanwal Das.
- Chil Singh (died 1857).
  - Gopal Singh (born 1831).
  - Raghunath Singh (born 1847).
  - Devi Singh (born 1855).

Area	...	...	...	9 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	3,704
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 6,000
Forces	...	...	...	*Nil.*
Tribute to Keonthal		...	...	Rs. 250
Salutes	...	...	...	*Nil.*

The Thakur of Madhan, who is a tributary of the Keonthal Raja, rules over half-a-dozen small villages between Phagu and Matiana to the north of the road between Simla and Kotguru.

The present chief, Thakur Randhir Chand, succeeded his father on the 31st December 1905. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

IV.—THAKUR RANJIT SINGH OF GHUND.

RAM DAS (died 1866).

- Bhajnu (died 1860).
  - Thakur Kishan Singh (died 1907).
    - THAKUR RANJIT SINGH (BORN 1882).
      - One son (infant) (died 1909).
    - Sher Singh (born 1885).
    - Chet Singh (born 1889).
    - Padam Singh (born 1889).
    - Bir Singh (born 1890).
    - Sheo Singh (born 1901).
- Hari Singh.
  - Two generations.
- Lachhmi Singh (born 1843).
  - Sadh Ram (born 1901).

Area	... ...	28 square miles.
Population	... ...	1,927
Revenue	... ...	Rs. 2,000
Forces	... ...	*Nil.*
Tribute to Keonthal	... ...	Rs. 250
Salutes		*Nil.*

The present chief, Thakur Ranjit Singh, succeeded his father in 1907, and up to 1909 when he was granted administrative powers the state was governed by the Manager of Kanethi, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Hill States.

V.—THAKUR HIRA SINGH OF RATESH.

- JIT SINGH.
  - Kishan Singh (died 1860).
    - Thakur Ram Singh (died 1891).
      - THAKUR HIRA SINGH (BORN 1869).
        - Shamsher Singh (born 1897).
        - Devi Singh (born 1897).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1902).
      - Zalam Singh (born 1874).
      - Bir Singh (born 1886).
    - Raghunath Singh (born 1835).
  - Bhawani Singh (died 1872).
    - Two generations.
  - Moti Singh (died 1859).
    - Two generations.

Area	...	...	...	12 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	449
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 625

Thakur Hira Singh of Ratesh, in the Simla Hills, is a feudatory of the Raja of Keonthal and is one of the smallest of the semi-independent rulers of these little States. Within the limits of his State, he is supreme; but any capital sentence passed by him requires the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

Before the Gurkhas came, Ratesh was a flourishing little kingdom. But when General Ochterlony swept these hills, the ruler, Kishan Singh, was a boy of six or seven years of age, an exile at Sirmur, and there was no one to look after his interests. Keonthal annexed four of the Ratesh *parganas*, and what remained was seized in 1820 by the Rana of Balsan. Subsequently the Keonthal Raja was required to restore the territory which represents the present State of the Ratesh Thakurs.

H. H. RAJA BRIJ INDAR SINGH OF FARIDKOT.

- SANGAR.
  - Bhalan.
  - Lala.
    - Kapura (died 1708).
      - Sukha (died 1731).
        - Jodh Singh (died 1767).
          - Two generations (descendants living).
        - Hamir Singh (died 1782).
          - Dal Singh (died 1804).
          - Mohar Singh (died 1798).
            - Charat Singh (died 1804).
              - Gulab Singh (died 1826).
                - Attar Singh (died 1827).
              - Raja Pahar Singh (died 1849).
                - Raja Wazir Singh (died 1875).
                  - Raja Bikram Singh (died 1898).
                    - Raja Balbir Singh (died 1906).
                      - RAJA BRIJ INDAR SINGH, ADOPTED, (BORN 1896).
                    - Kunwar Gajendra Singh (died 1900).
                      - Brij Indar Singh (born 1896).
                      - Sheo Indar Singh (born 1900).
                - Kunwar Dip Singh (died 1845).
                - Kunwar Anokh Singh (died 1845).
              - Two other sons.
            - Bhupa.
        - Bir Singh.
      - Two other sons.

Area	... ...	642 square miles.
Population	... ...	124,912
Revenue	... ...	Rs. 3,54,893
Forces ...	Imperial Service Sappers ...	163
	Local	189
	Serviceable guns	6
Salute ...	... ...	11 guns

The territory of Faridkot is situated to the centre of the Ferozepore district, and touches upon the northern border of Patiala.

The *sanad*, under which the Raja holds his territory, bears date 21st April, 1863. This confers no new rights or privileges, but merely guarantees and confirms those already enjoyed. The domain belongs to the Raja and his heirs male lawfully begotten. The right of adoption was granted under a *sanad*, dated 11th March, 1862; and the title of Raja was conferred upon Sardar Pahar Singh, great-great-grandfather of the present chief, in 1846.

The Faridkot Rajas have sprung from the same stock as the Kaithal and Phulkian chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. They are now known as Barar Jat Sikhs, though they were originally Rajputs of the house of Jaisal, founder of the Jaisalmer State in Rajputana. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century, and lived in the present town of Kot Kapura, which is called after him. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions by laying such of his neighbours under contribution as were too weak to hold their own. He built Faridkot and made it his capital, and kept up an armed force, and administered justice to the best of his ability. His son Mohar Singh did little to improve the position of the family. He was deposed by Sardar Charat Singh, and died in exile in 1798. Charat Singh's fate was still worse; he was attacked and slain by his uncle Dal Singh, who, in his turn, was assassinated by a cousin, Fauja Singh. Then succeeded Gulab Singh, a minor, to whom the assassin acted as guardian. Things were beginning to settle down, assassinations having for the moment ceased, when the town was suddenly attacked by Diwan Mohkam Chand, General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the cold weather of 1806-7. But a good resistance was made, and the inner fort was not finally captured until Ranjit Singh himself advanced against it two years later with his whole army, and took possession of the State, assigning five villages for the maintenance of Gulab Singh and his brothers. Faridkot Proper was made over to Mohkam Chand upon payment of a heavy *nazrana*. But the spoliation was regarded with disfavour by the British Government, and the Maharaja was forced to relinquish this prey early

in the following year, with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions. Gulab Singh was then reinstated, and he kept the chiefship until 1826, when he was murdered at the instigation, it is supposed, of his brother Sahib Singh. He left an infant son Atar Singh, who succeeded as ruler; but the child soon followed his father; and Sardar Pahar Singh succeeded his nephew in 1827. This chief was an able and liberal-minded ruler, who devoted himself to the improvement of his possessions; digging canals and extending the cultivation, and by these means doubling his income within twenty years. When the war with Lahore broke out in 1846 he wisely took sides with the British, and helped to his utmost by collecting carriage and supplies for the army. In recognition of these services he received the title of Raja and obtained in reward a grant of territory. The ancestral estate of Kot Kapura was also restored to him, an exchange of his northern estates being made for other villages lying to the south of Faridkot.

Raja Pahar Singh was followed in 1849 by his son Wazir Singh, then twenty-one years of age. He remained loyal during the second Sikh War. In the Mutiny he placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore and assisted in guarding the Sutlej ferries against the passage of the rebel troops. He also sent a detachment to Sirsa, and with a body of horse and two guns he personally attacked a notorious rebel, Sham Das, and destroyed his stronghold. The Raja's reward took the form of an increase in his salute, and he was exempted from the service of ten sowars, hitherto provided in lieu of an annual tribute payment in cash.

Raja Bikram Singh succeeded his father in 1875. During the second Afghan War he furnished a contingent of two hundred and fifty horse and foot, which was employed on the Kohat Frontier; and in recognition of his services received the title of *Farzand-i-Sádat nishan Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind.*

He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his son, Balbir Singh who died in 1906 after a short reign, a victim to his excesses. Raja Balbir Singh had no sons and had adopted his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, the present chief, as his heir. Raja Brij Indar Singh was installed in March, 1906, and is a minor. He is at present at the Aitchison College, Lahore, with his brother. The State is administered

by a Council consisting of three members, of whom the President is Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dayal Singh Man, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department.

The services of his Imperial Service Sappers were offered by the late Raja for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab, and the Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

H. H. RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

- RAJA UGAR SINGH (died 1734).
  - Raja Umed Singh (died 1763).
    - Raja Raj Singh (died 1793).
      - Raja Jit Singh (died 1807).
        - Raja Charat Singh (died 1843).
          - Raja Sri Singh (died 1870).
          - Raja Gopal Singh abdicated 1873 (died 1895).
            - Raja Sham Singh (died 1905).
            - RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (BORN 1869).
              - Tika Ram Singh (born 1890).
              - Dothain Kesri Singh (born 1892).
          - Mian Suchet Singh (died 1896).
        - Mian Zorawar Singh (died 1844).
          - Parakam Singh (died 1888).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1888).
              - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
              - Amar Singh (died 1895).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1869).
  - Sher Singh.

Area	...	...	...	3,216 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	127,834
Revenue	...	...	...Rs.	5,89,727
Tribute	...	...	...	3,800
Forces ...	Cavalry	...	...Rs.	33
	Infantry	...	...	386
	Serviceable guns		...	4
Salute	...	...	...	11 guns.

Chamba is a mountainous tract to the north of Kangra, having for its northern and western boundaries the Kashmir districts of Kishtwar and Zarkar, with Lahaul and Ladakh on the east. On this latter side is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers. Towards the west the country becomes fertile, and good crops are obtained of rice, wheat and barley. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ravi and

the Chandra-Bhaga or Chenab. The forests at Pangi on the Chenab and at Barmaur on the Ravi are important sources of timber-supply for the railways of the Punjab. The area of the State is slightly over three thousand square miles, and the population, chiefly Rajput and Gadi, was, according to the census of 1901, 127,834 souls. The revenue of the State varies largely owing to the result of forest operations: a considerable portion being derived from the valuable forests of deodar and blue pine. The average income for the last three years has been Rs. 5,73,239.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs, connected by marriage at some time or other with all the chiefs of the Simla and Kangra Hills. They are said to have originally come from Marwara in Rajputana. Owing to its isolated position, the principality escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A portion of the Chamba State was made over by inadvertence to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir in 1846, but was recovered from him in the following year, and the whole conferred upon Raja Sri Singh, the rightful owner, and his male heirs in perpetuity by a *sanad* of 1848. He was a prince of weak nature, and found himself unable to keep his people in order. An English official, Colonel Blair Reid, was accordingly deputed, in 1863, to assist him as adviser. Raja Sri Singh was succeeded in 1870 by his brother Gopal Singh. His accession was opposed by Mian Suchet Singh, a younger brother, who urged his own superior rights as being of the same mother as the deceased Raja Sri Singh; but his claims were ultimately rejected by the Secretary of State for India, and he then retired from Chamba and became a voluntary exile in straitened circumstances, having refused all offers of assistance from his relatives. He died in London in 1896 without male heirs.

In 1873 the misconduct of Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government; and he abdicated in consequence, making over the State to his son Sham Singh, then only eight years of age. The administration was carried on by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The Raja attained his majority in 1884, and thereafter managed his own affairs. He was married three times, and was connected with the houses of Jaswal, Sirmur and Siba. The ex-Raja Gopal Singh lived in retirement on a *jagir* assigned to him at Manjir near Chamba till his death in 1895.

In January 1904 Raja Sham Singh abdicated in favour of his brother, Raja Sir Bhuri Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the present ruler, who was formally installed with full powers by the Lieutenant-Governor in May of the same year. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State, which indeed had since October 1902, devolved entirely on him owing to the illness of the ex-Raja. Sir Bhuri Singh, who is an enlightened and capable ruler, became a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1900, and in 1906 a Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred on him. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. The ex-Raja Sham Singh died suddenly in June of that year.

The rule of succession in the State under the *sanad* of 1848 is that brothers in the order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. A later *sanad* of 1862 conferred the right of adoption. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division.

The Raja of Chamba ranks fourteenth in order of precedence among the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab. He enjoys a salute of eleven guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The Raja's elder son Tika Ram Singh is at present a cadet of the Imperial Cadet Corps, at Dera Dun, while Duthain Kesri Singh is at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

H. H. RAJA BHIM SEN OF SUKET.

RAJA BHIKAM SEN.

- Raja Ranjit Sen.
  - Raja Bikram Sen.
    - Raja Ugar Sen (died 1875).
      - Raja Rudra Sen (died 1886).
        - Tika Ari Mardan Sen (died 1878).
        - Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen (died 1908).
          - RAJA BHIM SEN (BORN 1885).
          - Dothain Lachhman Singh (born 1894).
  - Amar Singh.
  - Dhian Singh.
- Kishan Singh.
  - Bishan Singh.
    - Naranda Singh.

Area	...	..	... 420 square miles.
Population	...	...	... 54,676
Revenue	...	...	... Rs. 1,56,538
Tribute	...	...	... Rs. 11,000
Military forces	Local	...	... 94
	Serviceable guns		... 2
Salute	...		... 11 guns.

Mandi and Suket were originally held by a common progenitor of the present chiefs. Suket is the senior branch of the family; the ancestor of the Mandi Raja having separated early in the thirteenth century. The two States have rarely been on friendly terms, and their history is mainly a record of quarrels with one another over the merest trifles. When General Ventura was deputed by Prince Nao Nihal Singh in 1839 to bring these hills under subjection, the Raja Ugar Sen of Suket very wisely took the Sikh side early in the day, and placed his forces at the General's disposal for the purpose of helping towards the humiliation of his old enemy of Mandi. His behaviour, from a Sikh point of view, was highly honorable, and he secured the favour of the Lahore Government, paying a tribute of Rs. 13,800 besides a douceur of Rs. 5,000 to the principal Ministers. But he turned against the Sikhs in the war of 1846, and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. He was awarded sovereignty in his territories, under the usual restrictions, by *sanad* granted after the annexation of the

Jullundur Doab. An additional *sanad*, conferring right of adoption, was given him in 1862. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Rudra Sen, who, however, was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. He had come under the influence of a disreputable person whom he made his Diwan, and by whose bad advice he largely increased the land revenue and cesses, throwing into prison and otherwise punishing such of the older officials as were opposed to these unpopular measures. The Raja's conduct led to a general insurrection of his people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the Commissioner of the Division, supported by the neighbouring chiefs of Bilaspur, Mandi and Nadaun. The Raja was then removed to Lahore, and the management of the State put into the hands of a Council. His eldest son, Mian Ari Mardan Sen, was a youth of such poor promise that Government hesitated before placing him in power. The difficulty was obviated by the death of Ari Mardan almost immediately after his father's deposition; when the chiefship duly passed to a younger son, Dusht Nikandan Sen, the late ruler, then about thirteen years of age. He was invested with full powers in 1884, the affairs of the State having been managed in the interval by experienced Punjab officials. For a long time, after the Raja obtained his powers, the Suket State gave trouble and the Punjab Government was compelled to interfere in Suket affairs, but of late years things have been quieter. It was, however, decided in 1902, in consequence of the Raja's attitude and the not altogether satisfactory state of affairs, that a close supervision should be exercised over the administration of the State, and the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. In the same year the Tika, whom the Raja had been treating somewhat harshly, fled from Suket to the Raja of Mandi. He was with his father's consent sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore.

The Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen married a relative of the Raja of Arki in 1882, and had by her two sons. He died in May 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Bhim Sen, who was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th of October 1908.

The Raja ranks fifteenth amongst the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab. His State is subject to the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SARDAR RAVISHER SINGH OF KALSIA.

- SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH.
  - Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1817).
    - Sardar Sobha Singh (died 1858).
      - Sardar Lehna Singh (died 1869).
        - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1883).
          - Sardar Jagjit Singh (died 1886).
          - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1908).
            - SARDAR RAVISHER SINGH (BORN 1902).
      - Man Singh (died 1890).
        - Jagjit Singh (born 1878).
        - Rajendra Singh (born 1881).
    - Hari Singh (died 1816).
      - Deva Singh (died 1837).
        - Umrao Singh (died 1844).
    - Karam Singh.

Area ...	...	...	...	168 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	67,181
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 1,99,725
Local force	...	...	...	121
Serviceable guns ...	...	...	...	2
Salute	...	...	...	*Nil.*

Kalsia, from which the State derives its name, is a Manjha village in the Kasur tahsil of the Lahore district, in which the chiefs still own a small share, though they have been for many years settled on the south side of the Sutlej. The founder of the family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a Sindu Jat of Kalsia, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy, and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. He joined in the general invasion by Manjha Sikhs of the Ambala district in 1760, having previously crossed the Beas, and wrested Banbeli in Hoshiarpur from Adina Beg, the Muhammadan Governor. His son Jodh Singh succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy, and by his great abilities and personal daring managed to secure the lands north of Ambala, which form the present State of Kalsia, consisting of the *ilakas* of Basi, Chhachhrauli and Chirak, besides many other tracts which

were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh's possessions in the height of his power are said to have yielded him over five lakhs annually. He considered himself the equal of the leading Phulkian chiefs, and was frequently at war with Nabha and Patiala; and Raja Sahib Singh of the latter State was happy to give his daughter in marriage to his second son, Hari Singh, and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. In 1807, Sardar Jodh Singh joined with the Maharaja Ranjit Singh in an attack on Narayangarh near Ambala, and was rewarded with the estates of Badala Kheri and Shamchapal. He died at Multan, where he had been left in command of the troops after the siege of 1818. His son and successor, Sobha Singh, was for some years under the guardianship of his relative Raja Karam Singh of Patiala. He held the State for fifty years, dying just at the close of the Mutiny. He and his son Lehna Singh did good service in 1857, supplying a contingent of one hundred men, who were sent to Oudh. He also helped to guard some ferries on the Jumna above Delhi; and he held a police post at Dadupur, and provided men for patrolling the main roads between Kalka, Ambala and Ferozepore. His son Sardar Lehna Singh, who died in 1869, was followed in the chiefship by Sardar Bishan Singh, who was a minor at the time of his accession. Bishan Singh was married to a daughter of the late Raja of Jind.

Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother Jagjit Singh, who died at the age of seven years in 1886. During the chief's minority affairs were managed by a Council, consisting of three officers of the State, acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi, who has political charge of the State. The State was regularly settled in 1891, having previously suffered considerably from over-assessment, from which cause the people had been much impoverished. The excise administration of the State is leased to Government for Rs. 6,000 per annum. Full powers were conferred on the Sardar in 1906. Sardar Ranjit Singh died in July 1908 and was succeeded by his infant son Sardar Ravisher Singh. During the latter's minority affairs are managed by a Council under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi as in the case of his father's minority. The family is connected by marriage with the leading Sikh houses on both sides of the Sutlej.

The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception of capital punishments, which are referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Delhi. Sardar Jodh Singh accepted the general arrangements

made in 1809, under which the Cis-Sutlej chiefs were taken under British protection. Sardar Sobha Singh, in 1821, surrendered certain lands north of the Sutlej in order to be entirely free from obligations towards the Lahore Government. He gave ready assistance in both the Sikh Wars, and in many ways proved his loyalty to the Sovereign Power. Transit dues were abolished in his time, the State receiving in lieu an annual payment of Rs. 2,851. His son Lehna Singh was in 1862 presented with a *sanad*, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs.

Kalsia ranks sixteenth among the Native States of the Punjab and the Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAWAB MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN OF PATAUDI.

SHAIKH DAULAT KHAN.
- Shaikh Badal Khan.
  - Alaf Khan.
    - Faiz Talab Khan (died 1831).
      - Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan (died 1862).
        - Nawab Muhammad Taki Ali Khan (died 1862).
          - Nawab Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Ali Khan (died 1878).
            - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Khan (died 1898).
        - Asghar Ali Khan (died 1873).
        - Jafar Ali Khan (died 1879).
          - NAWAB MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN (BORN 1863).
            - Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (born 1887).
          - Wasiat Ali Khan (born 1870).
            - Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan.
        - Sadik Ali Khan (died 1903).
          - Two generations.
        - Inayat Hussain Khan (died 1901).
          - Two generations.
    - Ghulam Rasul Khan.

Area	52 square miles.
Population	21,933
Revenue	Rs. 1,16,677
Tribute	*Nil.*
Local force	53
Serviceable guns	5
Salute	*Nil.*

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State in the south-east of the Punjab under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. It has for boundaries the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. The State was formed by a grant from Lord Lake in 1806.

The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Alaf Khan, seven generations later, was a companion-in-arms of Murtaza Khan, whose son Najabat Ali afterwards became Nawab of Jhajjar.

He served for some years under the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh, and afterwards received a high military command from Shah Alam of Delhi. He was a soldier of distinction, and behaved well in many engagements. Murtaza Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Alaf Khan's son Faiz Talab, who in his time eclipsed his father in gallant deeds, and became the founder of the existing line of Pataudi Nawabs. He was at first on the side of the Mahratas in the struggle which agitated Upper India towards the end of last century; and Daulat Rao Scindia, in recognition of his useful services, made over to him the *pargana* of Rohtak; while Najabat Ali, on the same occasion, received several villages in the present tahsil of Jhajjar. But it is doubtful if either of these warriors ever took possession under the *sanads* then granted to them. When the Mahratas were ultimately crushed on the battle-field of Hindan in 1803, Faiz Talab transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, who presented him in public Darbar to Lord Lake, by whom he was employed against the Maharaja Holkar on the Chambal Ghats; and he was present in several actions, including Makandra, Rampura and Bhanpura, and distinguished himself in all as a brave and loyal soldier. At Bhanpura Faiz Talab was badly wounded, and he was taken prisoner by Maharaja Holkar, who kept him for seven months, and then sent him back laden with presents in acknowledgment of his bravery. General Lake, in 1806, granted him the Pataudi *ilaka* in perpetual *jagir*, with full judicial and revenue powers. The State has ever since maintained its independence. Faiz Talab afterwards joined in expeditions against Tonk and Jaipur, and he helped to keep the Rajputana border quiet under the orders of General Ochterlony, Charles Metcalfe, William Fraser and other residents at Delhi. He also took part in the siege of Bharatpur in 1826. He died in the year 1831.

Muhammad Akbar Ali, son of Faiz Talab, held the Nawabship until 1862. He behaved loyally during the Mutiny, and thus escaped the fate which overtook the sister States of Jhajjar, Farrukhnagar and Bahadurgarh. He sent a small body of cavalry to assist Mr. Ford, the civil officer of the district, and he gave shelter to some Englishmen whose lives were in danger at Gurgaon. He also took an active part in the suppression of a rising in the Bahora *pargana* of Gurgaon, organised by one Tula Ram, grandson of Rao Tej Singh of Rewari;

and his troops were present on the side of order at the action outside Jaurasi, which lasted for two days, and in which over one hundred rebel Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins were slain. A more unpleasant phase of the rebellion was when Risaldar Muhammad Sher Khan, a mutineer, entered Pataudi at the head of a body of cavalry and demanded three lakhs of rupees in the name of the Delhi King as a contribution towards the expenses of the restored Government; capturing Taki Ali Khan, the Nawab's son, and holding him as a hostage for the payment of the money. Nothing remained to the Nawab but to fight; and this he did, killing fifty of the rebels. But Muhammad Sher Khan sent for reinforcements and defeated the Nawab, forcing him to flee to Narnaul. Pataudi was then given up to loot.

Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Khan, father of the late Nawab, was only six years of age when his father died, and himself died in 1878, one year after he had attained his majority. He had married a granddaughter of Nawab Najabat Ali Khan of Jhajjar, and by her had one son, the late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Khan, who died in 1898, and was succeeded by his cousin Muzaffar Ali Khan, the present chief.

The State is administered by a Manager, the excise administration being leased to Government for Rs. 650 per annum.

Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab, and the chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., OF LOHARU.

- NAWAB AHMAD BAKHSH KHAN (died 1827).
  - Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1835).
  - Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1869).
    - Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1884).
      - NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. (BORN 1860).
        - Muaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1900).
        - Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1887).
        - Rukn-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
        - Amad-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
        - Aitzaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1899).
      - Nasir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1861).
      - Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1862).
        - Five sons.
      - Bashir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1863).
        - Two sons.
      - Zamir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1867).
    - Ali Hussain Khan (died 1884).
  - Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1832).
  - Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1885).
    - Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1868).
      - Four sons.
    - Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1852).

Area	... ...	222 square miles.
Population	... ...	15,229
Revenue	... ...	Rs. 80,150
Military forces ...	Local	91
	Serviceable guns ..	2
Salute (personal)	... ...	9

Loharu is a small semi-independent State in the south-east corner of the Punjab, under the political control of the Delhi Commissioner. The Nawabs hold their territories in perpetuity under the terms of the *sanad* granted by Lord Lake to Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan in 1806, subject to the supply of two hundred horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment towards the British Government. They exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. Sentences of death, however, require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. Loharu is chiefly sandy desert; dependent for a single yearly crop upon a precarious rainfall in July and August. But some wheat and a few vegetables are grown in small patches around the

wells, which have to be sunk to a great depth before reaching water-level. Loharu itself is a straggling village of mud. The cultivators live in scattered tenements of the rudest make, bespeaking poverty and a hard fight for existence. The population of the State consists mostly of Jats. A small military force is maintained. The Nawab's territories are bounded by the Bikanir and Jaipur States on one side and by portions of Patiala, Jind and the Hissar District on the other.

Mirza Araf Jan Beg, a Bokhara Mughal, came to India about the middle of the last century and took service under the Emperor Ahmad Shah. He married the daughter of Mirza Muhammad Beg, Governor of Attock, and is said to have succeeded him in the post. His son Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan was virtually the founder of the family. After serving some years under the Mahratas he transferred his allegiance to the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as Agent to Lord Lake. He accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on most of his campaigns, and in recognition of his good services generally, and more particularly in the matter of the treaty negotiated with the Raja of Alwar, was awarded a perpetual *jagir* in six *mahals* of the Gurgaon District, namely Firozpur-Jhirka, Punahana, Sankara, Bichur, Nagina and Loharu. This grant, yielding a revenue of about three lakhs per annum, was duly confirmed by the Government of India, and the Mirza further received the title of *Fakhar-ud-Daula Dilawar-ul-Mulk Rustam-i-Jang*. He died in 1827, and was buried close to the Kutab near Delhi. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Shams-ud-din Khan, who acquired an unhappy notoriety in connection with the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Delhi Resident. For his complicity in this crime he was executed in 1835, and the Firozpur *pargana* was confiscated. Loharu Proper, given originally to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan by the Raja of Alwar, was allowed to remain in possession of the family, and passed over to the second and fourth sons, Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan and Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan. Dissensions shortly after arose between the brothers. Zia-ud-din was ordered to leave the State, receiving a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1885. He made several attempts to be restored to the joint management, but Government on each occasion refused to allow the claim. The title of Nawab was conferred upon him in 1866 as a personal distinction in recognition of his literary attainments. He was well read in Arabic and Persian, and

was regarded as one of the leading Muhammadans in Delhi. His eldest son, Mirza Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who died in 1868, was for some time a City Magistrate. Mirza Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan, a Divisional Darbari, is now at the head of this branch of the family. The question of the allowances he should receive from the Nawab of Loharu was settled in 1888. They were reduced to Rs. 12,000 per annum, and are distributed proportionately between Said-ud-din and his four nephews, and four ladies of the late Nawab's family.

The Nawabship of Loharu remains in the family of Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan who died in 1869. He was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, a gentleman of high literary attainments, fairly well educated in English. In his favour the title of Nawab was revived by Earl Northbrook in 1874. He was much liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, being hospitable, easy of access, and simple in all his tastes and ideas. Sir Charles Aitchison describes him as "a loyal and true friend of the British Government, a gentleman and a scholar." His financial affairs had fallen into disorder a few years before his death, and he voluntarily agreed to live in Delhi on a fixed allowance, leaving the management of his State to his son, the present Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan. This Prince has proved an able administrator, while in every other respect he is showing himself a worthy successor of his father. He was born in 1860, and has received a thorough education in Persian and Arabic, and English.

He was appointed an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. From 1899 to 1901 he was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893 and administered its affairs, with ability, till December 1902, when he handed over charge to Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent, though he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab, and the Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHURSHED ALI KHAN OF DUJANA.

NAWAB
MUHAMMAD ABD-US-SAMAD KHAN
(died 1825).

- Nawab Muhammad Dunde Khan (died 1850).
  - Nawab Muhammad Hassan Ali Khan (died 1867).
    - Nawab Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan (died 1879).
      - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan (died 1908).
    - Muhammad Najabat Ali Khan (died 1899).
      - NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHURSHED ALI KHAN (BORN 1883).
        - Iftikhar Ali Khan (born 1910).
      - Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan (born 1888).
  - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1826).
  - Muhammad Shamsher Khan (died 1898).
    - Two generations.
- Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
  - Muhammad Amir Khan.
    - Two generations.

Area	100 square miles.
Population	24,174
Revenue	Rs. 77,170
Local force	183
Serviceable guns	2
Salute	*Nil.*

The State of Dujana lies about thirty-seven miles due west of Delhi, in the heart of the Rohtak District, which surrounds it on all sides. The chief holds on conditions which may briefly be described as fidelity to the British Government, and military service to the extent of two hundred horse when required. It includes the estates of Dujana and Mehrana in the Rohtak District, and a few detached villages in the Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon, besides the small tract of Nahar and part of Jhal, lying below the Jhajjar tahsil.

The Rohtak District is historically interesting as having formed, on the right bank of the Jumna, the border-land of the Sikhs and Mahratas

just before the break-up of the latter power early in the present century. By the treaty of Anjangaon, signed in 1803, this portion of the old Delhi Empire passed to the British with Scindia's other possessions west of the Jumna. It was no part of Lord Lake's policy at that time to stretch out his hand too far, and he accordingly formed a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikh States beyond, by giving the newly acquired territories to military leaders who had done us good service. The houses of Bahadurgarh and Jhajjar since absorbed, owed their origin to the effect given to this policy; as also the States of Pataudi and Dujana, which are still existing.

The connection of the Dujana Nawabs with the Southern Punjab dates from the end of the fourteenth century, when their ancestor Malik Rahmat, a Pathan from Buner, accompanied Timur to Hindustan, and eventually settled down in a village close to Jhajjar, then known as Mubarakabad Jhaj, after its founder Raja Jhajjar. One hundred years later, the present town of Dujana, not far from Jhajjar, was founded by a *fakir* named Baba Durjan Shah, on whose invitation Malik Rahmat's children took up their abode in the new settlement. They subsisted as military servants of the Delhi Emperors, and they appear to have generally thriven, though none of them rose above the ordinary level until the time of Abd-us-Samad Khan, first Nawab of Dujana. His father had held a small cavalry command at Delhi, and was *jagirdar* in four villages close to his home.

Abd-us-Samad Khan was born in 1764, and when quite a boy, took service as Risaldar under Baji Rao, Peshwa. He received a high command in the Mahrata army, which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Scindia; and he ultimately joined Lord Lake's force as a *Shash sadi*,* and distinguished himself at Bharatpur and in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Sutlej in 1806. He received as reward two large tracts forming the whole western portion of the present district of Rohtak, together with all the country held in Hissar by the celebrated George Thomas, formerly agent of the Begam Samru of Sardhana, and towards the end of last century, one of the most important military leaders in this part of India. The title of Nawab was bestowed upon him, and the fortunes of Abd-us-Samad appeared to be assured. But the grant was saddled with the condition that he should administer his country without assistance from the British, and this the Nawab found himself

* Commandant of six hundred men.

unable to do. The villagers refused to acknowledge his authority, and withheld the payment of revenue, killing his son and son-in-law when on one occasion they attempted to enforce the Nawab's rights. Things came to an impossible pass, and in 1809 he was obliged to resign his trust, receiving in lieu the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana, and retaining his powers and title of Nawab.

Abd-us-Samad was succeeded in 1826 by his elder son, Muhammad Dunde Khan, who held the chiefship for twenty-three years. His younger brother's son, Muhammad Amir Khan, put in a claim to succeed his grandfather, but he eventually compromised on being awarded a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Nawab Muhammad Hassan Ali Khan was chief during the rebellion of 1857. His grandson, the present Nawab, attributes Hassan Ali's apathy in the crisis to his gigantic physique. He did nothing personally to help the British, but he took no part against us, and his State thus escaped the fate of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. His successor, Saadat Ali, ruled for twelve years.

Nawab Mumtaz Ali was a minor when his father died in 1879, and his affairs were managed for three years by his uncle Muhammad Najabat Ali. Nawab Mumtaz Ali died childless in 1908 and was succeeded by his cousin Nawab Muhammad Khurshed Ali Khan.

Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab, and the Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

RAJA BIKRAM SINGH OF BAGHAL.

JAGAT SINGH.

Mian Raghunath Singh (died 1835). — Rana Sheo Saran Singh (died 1840).

Mian Raghunath Singh: Three generations.

Rana Sheo Saran Singh:

Raja Kishan Singh (died 1876). — Mian Jai Singh (died 1873). — Mian Bijai Singh (died 1839).

Raja Kishan Singh: Tika Moti Singh (died 1877).

Mian Bijai Singh: Two generations.

Mian Jai Singh:

Raja Dhian Singh (died 1904). — Kapur Singh (died 1871). — Man Singh (born 1854). — Hira Singh (born 1856). — Udham Singh (born 1860). — Narendra Singh (died 1904).

Man Singh: Durga Singh (born 1880).

Hira Singh: Ganga Singh (born 1900).

Udham Singh: Two generations.

Raja Dhian Singh:

RAJA BIKRAM SINGH (BORN 1893). — Mian Bachitar Singh (born 1895). — Mian Mohan Singh (born 1896). — Mian Surat Singh (born 1904).

Area	124 square miles.
Population	25,720
Revenue	Rs. 80,000
Tribute	„ 3,600
Local force	25
Serviceable gun	1
Salute	*Nil.*

The Rajas of Baghal claim descent from the Panwar Rajas of Rajputana. Little is known of its early history, but like the other Simla States, Baghal was annexed by the Gurkhas early in the century, and was restored to independence under a *sanad* granted by the British Government in 1815. The usual conditions were imposed of active assistance in case of war. The Raja's administrative powers are unfettered, save in one respect, namely, that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. Kishan Singh, granduncle of the present chief, was Rana when the Mutiny broke out. He provided a contingent of footmen to assist in watching the roads leading from Jullundur whence an attack upon Simla by the mutineers of the 3rd, 33rd and 35th Bengal

Regiments was expected; and he sent a party to Simla under command of his brother Jai Singh, grandfather of the present Raja. Kishan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty by receiving the title of Raja, and *khilats* were bestowed upon him and his brother Jai Singh.

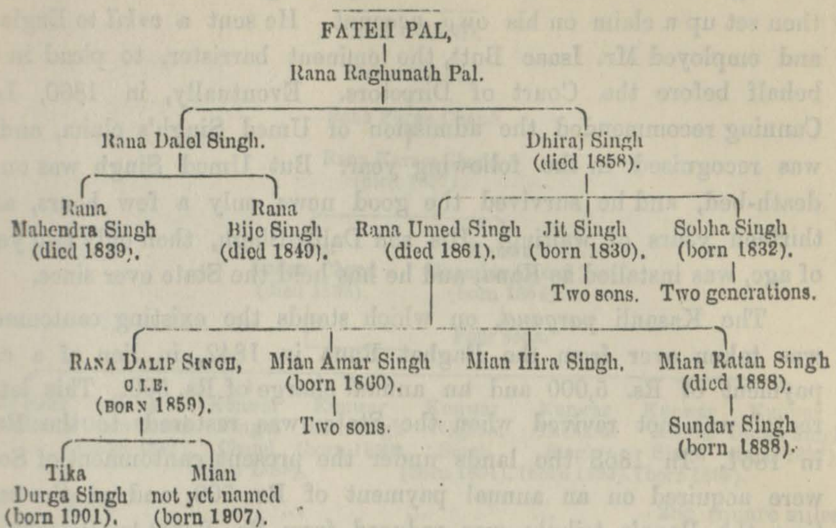
He married a daughter of the Jaswan Raja of Hoshiarpur.

Raja Dhian Singh, his nephew, the late Raja, was an enlightened ruler, popular with his people and was regarded as the most capable of the Minor Hill Chiefs. He was connected by marriage with the houses of Suket, Madhan and Bilaspur. Arki is the capital, lying about twenty-two miles north-west of Simla.

He died in 1904 and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Tika Bikram Singh, who is a minor. The administration of the State is being carried on by a manager. The young Raja has married the two sisters of the Rana of Jubbal.

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

RANA DALIP SINGH, C.I.E., OF BAGHAT.



Area	36 square miles.
Population	9,490
Revenue	Rs. 40,000
Local forces	32
Serviceable gun	1

Baghat lies a few miles to the south and west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli.

The Rana's ancestors settled in these hills many centuries ago, having come from Dora Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired their possessions by conquest. During the twelve years of Gurkha rule, the Rana Mahendra Singh of Bhagat remained in undisturbed possession of his patrimony, as he was an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, on whose invitation the Gurkhas extended their conquests beyond the Jumna. He held by his old friends when General Ochterlony drove back the Nipalese; and five of his *parganas* were consequently made over to the Maharaja of Patiala. The remaining three (Bisal, Bachauli and Basal) lapsed to the British Government in 1839, on the death of Mahendra Singh, sonless. But on the representation of Umed Singh, a first cousin of the deceased Rana, Lord Ellenborough conferred the State upon Bije Singh, brother of the deceased Rana, in 1842. It

was again escheated in 1849 on Bijo Singh's death. Umed Singh then set up a claim on his own account. He sent a *vakil* to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt, the eminent barrister, to plead in his behalf before the Court of Directors. Eventually, in 1860, Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim, and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh was on his death-bed, and he survived the good news only a few hours, after thirteen years of waiting. His son Dalip Singh, then only two years of age, was installed as Rana, and he has held the State ever since.

The Kasauli *pargana*, on which stands the existing cantonment, was taken over from the Baghat Rana in 1842, in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 5,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 500. This latter rental was not revived when the State was restored to the Rana in 1861. In 1863 the lands under the present cantonment of Solon were acquired on an annual payment of Rs. 500, and at the same time the Rana's tribute was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 603 per annum. General Innes, an officer of the Indian Service, had purchased proprietary rights in a considerable area of the State during the time it had been incorporated with the British district of Simla. These rights were recovered by the Rana later on from the General's executors for a sum of Rs. 35,000.

The Rana's administrative powers resemble those exercised by the other Simla Chiefs already described. The present ruler is well educated, popular and public spirited, and the State is well administered, most of the administration being in the hands of his brother Mian Amar Singh, who was for a long time heir presumptive to the *gaddi*. The Rana received the C. I. E. in 1896. He offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904. His first wife, a daughter of the Dhami Rana, is dead. He married again, in 1888, two grand-daughters of the Rana of Mangal, near Bilaspur.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA GYAN CHAND OF JUBBAL.

JOG CHAND.
|
Paras Chand.
|
Rana Puran Chand.
|
Rana Karam Chand (died 1877).

- Rana Padam Chand (died 1898).
- Kunwar Ghambir Chand (born 1864).
  - Four sons.

Sons of Rana Padam Chand:

Four other sons (dead).	Rana Gyan Chand (born 1887).	Kunwar Bhagat Chand (born 1888).	Kunwar Ishri Singh (born 1890).	Kunwar Nigham Singh (born 1891).	Kunwar Lachhmi Singh (born 1893).	Kunwar Kishan Singh (born 1896).	Kunwar Durga Singh (born 1897).

Area	...	...	...	288 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	21,172
Revenue...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,90,000
Local forces	...	...	...	19
Serviceable guns	...	...	...	2

The Jubbal Rana is a Rajput and claims descent from the original ruling family of Sirmur, which lost possession of the State under circumstances already mentioned. The tradition is that the old Sirmur Raja presented one of his wives, as a religious act, to a Brahmin of local renown. In the Brahmin's house were born of this lady three sons, who founded the Hill Chiefships of Jubbal, Rawin and Sairi.

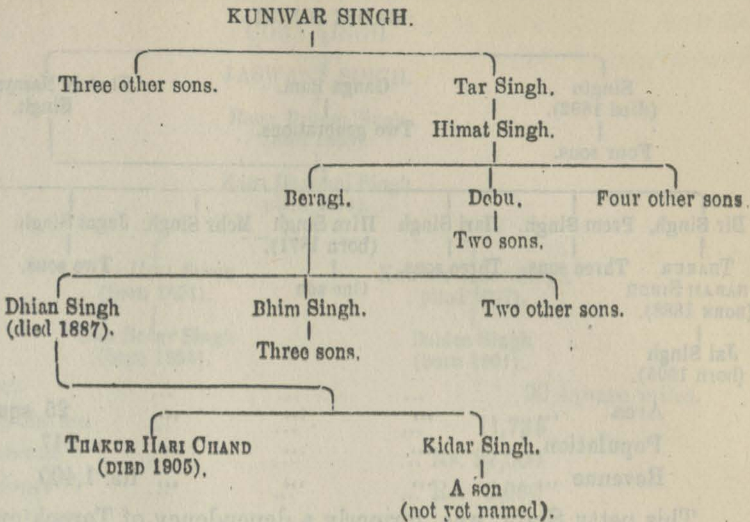
The Jubbal State was originally a tributary of Sirmur, but after the Gurkha War it was made independent, and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a *sanad* by Lord Moira. He proved a bad ruler; his State fell into disorder, and he was required to abdicate in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. He afterwards applied to be restored to his possessions, and this was sanctioned in 1840; but he died before effect could be given to the orders passed in his favour. His son Karam Chand was appointed Rana in 1854. His rule was harsh and unpopular. He was succeeded by Padam Chand who died in 1898. Gyan Chand then became Rana but died in 1910. He has been succeeded by his half-brother Bhagat Chand who was educated at the Aitchison College.

The Jubbal State lies east of Simla, between Sirmur and Rampur Bashahr. The country is very beautiful, and is well covered with magnificent forest trees; the people are simple-minded and law-abiding.

Jubbal ranks seventh in the order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

1.—THAKUR HARI CHAND OF RAWIN (RAINGARH).



Area	...	...	...	... 7 square miles.
Population		...	...	... 823
Revenue ...		...	...	... Rs. 3,500

The State was originally a fief of Tehri, but the eastern portion was overrun by the Bashahris some time previous to the Gurkha invasion. On the conquest of the Gurkhas by the British, the State was partitioned between the conquerors, the Raja of Garhwal and Thakur of Rawin. The portion retained by the British was, in 1830, given to Keonthal in exchange for land taken up for the station of Simla. A small community of Brahmans holds the neighbouring valley, and has charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. The present Thakur, Kidar Singh, who succeeded Thakur Hari Chand, is a Hindu Rajput and comes from the same stock as the Jubbal family. He exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.

Recently the affairs of the State fell into some confusion. On the Thakur's application a Government official was appointed to help him in the administration.

2.—THAKUR DHARAM SINGH OF DHADHI.

BADRI SINGH.

- Singtu (died 1892).
  - Four sons.
- Ganga Ram.
  - Two generations.
- Thakur Narayan Singh.
  - Bir Singh.
    - Thakur Dharam Singh (born 1888).
      - Jai Singh (born 1905).
  - Prem Singh.
    - Three sons.
  - Hari Singh
    - Three sons.
  - Hira Singh (born 1871).
    - One son
  - Mehr Singh.
  - Jagat Singh.
    - Two sons.
  - Sheo Ram.

Area	25 square miles.
Population	247
Revenue	Rs. 1,400

This petty State was formerly a dependency of Taroch and then of Bashahr State. Dhadhi was annexed to Rawin in the time of the Gurkha supremacy, but in 1896 was declared feudatory to Jubbal.

The present Thakur Dharam Singh is a Hindu Rajput. As he is a minor, being only 22 years of age, the administration of the State is conducted by one of his relatives who has full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation of the Superintendent Hill States Simla.

RANA HIRA SINGH OF KUMHARSEN.

GORA SINGH
alias
JASWANT SINGH.

Rana Pritam Singh
(died 1858).

Rana Bhawani Singh
(died 1874).

RANA HIRA SINGH
(born 1851).

Tika Bedar Singh
(born 1895).

Kunwar Indar Singh
(died 1907).

Baldeo Singh
(born 1901).

Area	90 square miles.
Population	11,735
Revenue	Rs. 27,000
Tribute	Rs. 2,000
Local force	7
Field gun	1

The Kumharsen territory lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, immediately below Kotguru and north of Narkanda.

Kumharsen was formerly a tributary of the Bashahr State; but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to the Rana Kahar Singh, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatories of Kumharsen, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in his father's life-time. Consequently, on Kahar Singh's death, in 1839, his estates lapsed to the British Government. They were however restored, and the title revived in favour of a distant collateral, Pritam Singh, grandfather of the present Rana. Pritam behaved loyally in the first Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of three hundred matchlockmen and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh.

Hira Singh, the present Rana, is of weak intellect. His affairs were managed for some years by a Council of three officials, but this proved so unsatisfactory that a manager was put in by Government. He was at first assisted by a Council, but as this did not work the Council was abolished and the State is now administered by the manager alone. Two of the Rana's sisters married the late Raja of Bilaspur, and his aunt is one of the wives of the present Raja of Bashahr.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA DURGA SINGH OF BHAJI.

RANA AMRIT PAL.

Rana Rudar Pal (died 1855).

Rana Ran Bahadur Singh (died 1875).

RANA DURGA SINGH (born 1842).	Mian Parmatam Singh (born 1844).	Mian Bijo Singh (born 1860).
	Five sons.	Lachhmi Singh (born 1889).

Sons of Rana Durga Singh:

Tika Indar Singh (born 1891).	Mian Parja Pal (born 1894).	Mian Bir Pal (born 1906).

Area	96 square miles.
Population	13,309
Revenue	Rs. 25,000
Tribute	Rs. 1,440
Local forces	32
Serviceable guns	2

The founder of this house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country, between 1803 and 1818, and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhaji, Rudar Pal, grandfather of the present Rana, was confirmed in possession of the State by a *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. It is under this *sanad* that the Rana holds the State, while he enjoys powers of administration similar to those of other Simla Hill Chiefs.

Rudar Pal, grandfather of the Rana, made over the State fourteen years before his death to his son Ran Bahadur, and became a recluse at Hardwar. Rana Durga Singh, the present Rana, came to power in 1875, on his father's death.

His territory lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. Opium, celebrated for its purity, is an article of export from this State. The chief town, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs, which have a medicinal value.

Bhaji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

THAKUR DURGA CHAND OF MAILOG.

NAHAR CHAND.

Khushhal Chand.

Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1849). — Fateh Singh. — Chimna.

Fateh Singh: Two generations.

Thakur Dalip Chand (died 1880). — Mian Ganesh Singh (died 1900).

Rana Raghunath Chand (died 1902).

THAKUR DURGA CHAND (BORN 1897). — Mian Sahib Singh (born 1898).

Area	...	...	...	43 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	8,968
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 25,000
Tribute	...	...	...	Rs. 1,440
Local forces	...	...	...	16
Serviceable guns		...	...	2

The Thakurs of Mailog are Rajputs and have been established in the Simla Hills for some hundreds of years. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and eventually settled at Pata which has been the capital of the State for twenty-one generations. The State used to pay tribute to the Mughal Emperors through Bilaspur and with that State was occupied by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815. When driven out by the Gurkhas Thakur Sansar Chand took refuge with Rana Ram Saran of Nalagarh, who was himself hard pressed by the common enemy. He was reinstated with the other chiefs in 1815. His tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,440, and he had to subscribe to the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war.

Sansar Chand to whom the *sanad* was granted died in 1849 and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who was followed by Thakur Raghunath Chand. Raghunath Chand was granted the title of Rana as a personal distinction. He died in 1902 and his son Durga Chand has been recognised as the successor to the *gaddi* with the title of Thakur. Thakur

Durga Chand is a minor and the State was administered by a Council of four members till 1908, when owing to disturbances the Council was abolished and a manager appointed.

The State lies about thirty miles south-west of Simla, at the foot of the Kasauli Hill, between Nalagarh and Kuthar. The capital is Pata, a village close to the Nalagarh border.

The chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA BIR SINGH OF BALSAN.

JAI SINGH.

Dharam Singh.

Rana Jograj Singh (died 1867).

- Sahib Singh (died 1884).
  - Rana Bhup Singh (died 1884).
    - Tika Gobardhan Singh (died 1870).
      - RANA BIR SINGH (BORN 1861).
        - Tika Surat Singh (died 1885).
      - Mian Atar Singh (born 1868).
        - Moti Singh (born 1895).
        - Ran Bahadur Singh (born 1906).
        - One son (born 1907) not yet named.
    - Mian Natha Singh (died 1898).
  - Ratan Singh (died 1893).
- Bhil Singh (died 1888).
- Sansar Singh (died 1878).
- Devi Singh (died 1872).
  - Prem Singh (born 1834).
- Ranjit Singh (died 1868).
  - Kahan Singh (born 1840).

Area	...	...	...	51 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	6,704
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 15,000
Tribute	...	...	...	,, 1,180

The Balsan State lies about thirty miles to the east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile, and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur's ancestors. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad* dated September 21st, 1815. Jograj lived till 1867, and died at the age of eighty-seven.

This chief behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny. He gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. Jograj was created a Rana in acknowledgment of his services, and he was presented with a valuable *khilat* in public Darbar. He was succeeded in the chiefship by his grandson Bhup Singh, who was in turn succeeded in 1884 by his grandson, the present Rana, Bir Singh.

The Rana exercises full powers of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences on the part of the Superintendent of the Hill States.

Balsan ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA HIRA SINGH OF DHAMI.

DALEL SINGH (died 1803).

Rana Paritam Singh (died 1818).

Rana Gobardhan Singh (died 1867). — Bishan Singh (died 1864). — Gyan Singh (died 1837).

Rana Fateh Singh (died 1894). [son of Rana Gobardhan Singh]

Zalam Singh (died 1880). [son of Gyan Singh]

RANA HIRA SINGH (BORN 1878). — Mian Surat Singh (died 1904). [sons of Rana Fateh Singh]

Kapur Singh (born 1859). [son of Zalam Singh]

Him Singh (born 1898). [son of Rana Hira Singh]

Parduman Singh (born 1894). [son of Kapur Singh]

Area	...	...	...	26 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	4,505
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 10,000
Tribute	..	..	...	„ 720
Local forces	...	...	...	... 25
Serviceable gun		...	...	... 1

The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla, about six miles from Jutogh. The Rana is a Rajput and his ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami, when Shahab-ud-din Ghauri's invasion of India took place in the fourteenth century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur but became independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815.

The *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh who at the age of twelve fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. The Rana's loyal services in the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. His son Fateh Singh succeeded to the chiefship in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tribute.

Rana Hira Singh succeeded his father, Rana Fateh Singh, in 1894, is well educated and manages his State well. A remission for life of half the amount of his annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of his good administration generally. The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA JAGATJIT CHAND OF KOTHAR.

SAMAR CHAND.

Gopal Chand (died 1763).

Rana Bhup Chand (died 1858). — Ratan Singh — Raja Bahadur Singh.

Ratan Singh: Two generations. Raja Bahadur Singh: Three generations.

Rana Bhup Chand:

Rana Jai Chand (died 1895). — Mian Isri Singh (died 1888).

Rana Jai Chand:

RANA JAGATJIT CHAND (BORN 1887).

Tika Kishan Chand (born 1905). — Mian Baldeo Singh (born 1906).

Area	...	...	...	20 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	4,195
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 16,000
Tribute	...	...	...	„ 1,000

The Kothar family came to the Simla Hills many centuries ago from Rajauri in Jammu. They were tributaries of Keonthal before the Gurkha invasion.

The present Rana Jagatjit Chand succeeded his father in 1895. He is well educated, and came of age in April 1908. He is connected by marriage with the Chiefs of Kunihar, Dhami, Keonthal and Kot Khai.

THAKUR HARDEO SINGH OF KUNIHAR.

ANAND DEO.
- Magan Deo (died 1816).
  - Puran Deo (died 1837).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1866).
      - Thakur Tegh Singh (died 1905).
        - Tika Sheo Singh (died 1893).
        - THAKUR HARDEO SINGH (BORN 1893).
        - Mian Gopal Singh (born 1900).
      - Mian Kahan Singh (died 1879).
        - Three generations.
    - Bishan Singh (died 1876).
      - Two generations.

Area	... ...	80 square miles.
Population	... ...	2,168
Revenue	... ... Rs.	5,000
Tribute	... ... ,,	180

The petty State of Kunihar, in the Simla Hills, is ruled over by an ancient family of Gargah Raghbansi Thakurs. The Thakur enjoys the usual administrative powers. He has his head-quarters at Hat Kot.

Thakur Tegh Singh succeeded his father in 1866. He was connected by marriage with the families of Sirmur and Koti. He died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son Thakur Hardeo Singh, who is a minor, the administration of the State being conducted by a Council.

RANA TILOK SINGH OF MANGAL.

RANA BAHADUR SINGH
- Rana Prithi Singh.
  - Rana Jodha Singh (died 1814).
  - Rana Jit Singh (died 1892).
    - RANA TILOK SINGH (BORN 1859).
      - Tika Sheo Singh (born 1888).
    - Mian Nihal Singh (born 1862).
    - Mian Khazan Singh (born 1869).
  - Mian Jagat Singh (died 1902).
    - Mohar Singh (died 1898).
      - Nand Singh (born 1891).

Area	...	...	...	12 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	1,227
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 900
Tribute	...	...	...	" 72

The Mangal State lies on the banks of the Sutlej, near Bilaspur, to which it was once tributary. The Rana was declared independent in 1815, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas. He exercises sovereign powers subject to the usual political supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States.

Rana Tilok Singh, the present chief, succeeded his father Rana Jit Singh in 1892, he is related to the ruling families of Bilaspur, Mailog, Dhami and Baghat.

The chiefs of this State are Rajputs of the Atri tribe and the family originally came from Marwar.

THAKUR PURAN CHAND OF BIJA.

- JAI CHAND (died 1773).
  - Man Chand (died 1817).
    - Thakur Partab Chand (died 1841).
      - Thakur Udai Chand (dead).
        - THAKUR PURAN CHAND (BORN 1896).
        - Mian Parduman Singh.
      - Mian Alam Singh (born 1833).
        - Two sons.
      - Mian Zalam Singh (born 1835).
        - Pirthi Singh.
      - Mian Mohan Singh (born 1837).
        - Ishri Singh.
      - Mian Kishan Singh (born 1839).
        - Five sons.
      - Mian Dhumi Singh.
    - Bahadur Singh.
      - Ratan Singh.
    - Gyan Singh.
      - Three generations.
  - Bhup Singh.
    - Three generations.
  - Sher Singh.
    - Sernu.
  - Budh Singh.
  - Dhonkal Singh.
    - Ram Karan.
      - Peer Singh.

Area	...	...	...	4 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	1,131
Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 6,000
Tribute	...	...	...	,, 124

The Thakur of Bija has sovereign powers in his State.

The present Thakur is a minor and the administration is conducted by a Council. His sister married the Rao of Raipur in Ambala.

RANA RAM SARAN SINGH OF DARKOTI.

RANA BAL RAM.

Rana Jathu Ram.

Rana Sis Ram
(died 1854).

Rana Paras Ram
(died 1856).

Chhumal.

Sobha Ram.

Mohar Singh.

Rana Ram Singh
(died 1883).

Mian Nahar Singh
(died 1876).

Three generations.

Mian Sita Ram
(died 1888).

Two sons.

RANA
RAM SARAN SINGH
(BORN 1849).

Tika Raghunath Singh
(born 1888).

Mian
Hanwant Singh
(born 1851).

Two generations.

Mian
Hari Ram
(born 1854).

Area	8 square miles.
Population	518
Revenue	Rs. 600
Tribute	*Nil.*

Darkoti is excused tribute, on account of its small size. The Rana's administrative powers are unfettered, except as regards sentences of death. The family is an ancient one, having come from Marwar twenty-five generations ago. Ram Saran Singh came to power in 1883.

THAKUR SURAT SINGH OF TAROCH.

- LACHU CHAND.
  - Karam Singh.
  - Jhobu.
    - Three generations.
  - Bir Singh.
    - Jalpu.
  - (sons of Karam Singh:)
    - Lal Chand.
    - Thakur Ranjit Singh (died 1877).
      - Tika Kahar Singh (died 1866).
        - Thakur Kidar Singh (died 1903).
          - THAKUR SURAT SINGH (BORN 1887).
            - Tika Mahendra Singh (born 1903).
          - Mian Partab Singh (died 1890).
          - Mian Surat Singh (born 1902).
      - Ten other sons.

Area	67 square miles.
Population	4,411
Revenue	Rs. 59,000
Tribute	" 288

Taroch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmur State, and was bestowed as a gift on Kishan Singh, ancestor of the present Thakur, twenty-four generations back. When the hill districts fell under the dominion of the British, Karam Singh was the nominal chief of Taroch, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother Jhobu held the executive administration of the country. On the death of Karam Singh, the chiefship was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs. In 1838, however, his nephew Ranjit Singh set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favour. A lengthy correspondence ensued. Jhobu was ultimately compelled to abdicate in favour of his son Siam Singh. But the arrangement did not long continue owing to the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, who now united their interests. The claims of Ranjit Singh were finally acknowledged in 1843, and a *sanad* was granted conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity, subject to the usual condition of military service.

The Taroch chiefs formerly enjoyed the title of Rana: but this ceased when the State was incorporated with Jubbal in 1841, being kept with that State under British management till it was restored in 1843. The rulers are now styled Thakurs. Kidar Singh succeeded his grandfather in 1877. He was then a boy, and his State was placed under the management of a Council. He received his powers in 1883. He married two ladies of the Bashahr family. He died in 1902 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Surat Singh, the present Thakur who was invested with powers on attaining his majority in 1908.

Taroch lies on the bank of the Tons, a tributary of the Jumna, beyond Jubbal, and close to the Dehra Dun border. The Thakur owns some splendid forests of deodar.

RAI HIRA SINGH OF SANGRI.

- RAJA THEDI SINGH.
  - Pritam Singh.
    - Bikram Singh (died 1816).
      - Ajit Singh (died 1841).
    - Khushhal Singh.
      - Two generations.
    - Jagat Singh *alias* Jhagar Singh (died 1870).
      - Ranbir Singh (died 1842).
      - RAI HIRA SINGH (BORN 1849).
      - Sansar Singh (born 1851).
        - Lal Singh (born 1872).
        - Kesri Singh (born 1888).
  - Charan Singh.
    - Three generations.
  - Prem Singh.
    - Four generations.

Area	...	...	...	...	16 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	2,774
Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,000

Sangri is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, above Kotguru, and near Kumharsen. It was a portion of the Kulu State, and, as such, was under the Lahore Government until the annexation of the Jullundur Doab at the close of the First Sikh War. In the Kangra chapter an account has been given of the rebellion of the Kulu people in 1840, when their Raja, Ajit Singh, was seized and ill-treated by the Sikhs. He was rescued, and his captors massacred to the number of three thousand. Ajit Singh took refuge in Sangri, on the British side of the river, and died there shortly afterwards. His uncle Jagat Singh was the next heir, but was superseded, being of weak intellect, by his son Ranbir Singh, who died at Mandi on his way to Lahore to receive investiture at the hands of Maharaja Sher Singh. The Sikhs then selected Thakur Singh as Raja and gave him Waziri Rupi in *jagir*. His status was recognised by the British Government. Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was appointed Thakur of Sangri, which was separated from Kulu and incorporated with the Simla Hill States. At that time his younger children, Hira Singh and Sansar Singh, were not born. Hira Singh afterwards claimed

the Kulu *jagir*, but failed to recover it, as it was held to have been formally taken away from his branch by the Lahore Darbar. He enjoyed an allowance of Rs. 1,650 per annum from one of the ex-Ranis of Kulu, who adopted him.

The title of Rai was conferred upon Hira Singh in 1887 as an hereditary distinction. He exercises administrative power within the limits of his State, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. No tribute is levied, as the income is only Rs. 2,000.

APPENDIX

REVISED
PEDIGREE TABLES

OF THE FAMILIES MENTIONED

IN

THE REVISED EDITION

OF

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PUNJAB.

SANG - E - MEEL PUBLICATIONS
25 - SHAHRA-E-PAKISTAN (LOWER MALL), LAHORE-2 PAKISTAN

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1911.

Table of contents showing the pages in the Volume at which the family history of the various personages will be found.

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GURGAON DISTRICT.

MUHAMMAD SIRAJ-UD-DIN HAIDAR KHAN OF FARUKHNAGAR.

- NUR-UL-HAKK.
  - Ghulam Hussain.
  - Aman-ul-Hakk.
    - Shams-ul-Hakk.
    - Sana-ul-Hakk.
      - Muhib Hussain Khan (died 1870).
        - Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan (dead).
        - Muaz-ud-din Hussain Khan.
          - Aizaz-ud-din.
          - Baha-ud-din.
    - Zafar Ali Khan (died 1849).
      - Inayat Ali Khan (dead).
        - Muhammad Sadik.
      - Rahim Ali Khan (dead).
      - Mazhar Ali Khan (dead).
      - Wilayat Ali Khan (dead).
      - Wizarat Ali Khan.
    - Abdul Ali Khan.
    - Imdad Hussain.
      - Faiz-ullah Khan.
      - Barkat-ullah Khan.
      - Faiz-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Ghulam Yahiya.
    - Fazl-ul-Hakk.
    - Ahsan-ul-Hakk.
    - Nizam-ul-Hakk.
    - Amir-ul-Hakk.
    - Nasir-ul-Hakk.
  - K. B. Bakhshi Ghulam Haidar Khan.
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1833).
      - Captain Tafazzul Hussain Khan (died 1868).
        - Shahab-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - Ghazi-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - Gheas-ud-din Haidar (dead).
        - MUHAMMAD SIRAJ-UD-DIN HAIDAR KHAN (BORN 1848).
          - Ala-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1866).
            - Rashid-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1885).
            - Bashir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1892).
            - Amir-ud-din-Haidar Khan (born 1895).
            - Zamir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1901).
            - Iftikhar-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1906).
          - Nasir-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1870).
          - Sarafraz-ud-din Haidar Khan (born 1873).
        - Jalal-ud-din Haidar Khan (dead).
    - Khairat Ali Khan.
    - Jiwan Ali Khan.
    - Evaz Ali Khan.
  - Muhib-ul-Hakk.
    - Muin-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Karim-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Anwar-ul-Hakk Khan.
    - Tufail Ali Khan.

DELHI DISTRICT.

MIRZA SURAYA JAH *alias* KAIWAN SHAH.

AZIM-USH-SHAN
(King of Delhi).
|
Humayun Bakht.
|
Mirza Izzat Afza
(= Nawab Umda-tuz-Zamani Nisa Begam,
daughter of Alamgir II,
King of Delhi).
|
Mirza Shujaat Afza
alias
Mirza Bhuchu.
|
Mirza Hidayat Afza
alias
Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh
(died 1878).
|
- Mirza Suleman Shah (died 1890).
- MIRZA SURAYA JAH *alias* KAIWAN SHAH (BORN 1853). Recognised as representative of ex-royal family of Delhi, 1890.
  - Mirza Jawan Bakht.
  - Mirza Muhammad Shah.
- Mirza Ikbal Shah (died 1892).

KARNAL DISTRICT.

NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, OF KUNJPURA.

- NAWAB NAJABAT KHAN. (died 1760).
  - Nawab Daler Khan (died 1773).
    - Nawab Gulsher Khan (died 1801).
      - Nawab Rahmat Khan (died 1822).
        - Nawab Bahadur Jang Khan (died 1829).
        - Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1849).
          - Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1886).
            - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1879).
            - Ahmad Ali Khan (dead).
            - NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN (BORN 1879).
              - Fayaz Ali Khan (born 1904).
            - Ikram-ullah Khan (dead).
            - Ahsan-ullah Khan (born 1880).
              - Muhammad Ahsan Ali Khan (born 1900).
            - Burhan-ullah Khan (died 1891).
            - Muhammad Yusaf Khan (born 1884).
            - Muhammad Ismail Khan (dead).
          - Hasham Ali Khan.
        - Muhammad Shahbaz Khan (died 1879).
          - Asad Ali Khan (born 1870).
            - Ayub Ali Khan.
            - Yakub Ali Khan.
            - Mahbub Ali Khan.
        - Muhammad Janbaz Khan (died 1883).
          - Nazar Muhammad Khan (born 1847).
            - Ali Muhammad Khan (born 1870).
              - Abid Ali Khan.
            - Amir Muhammad Khan (born 1873).
            - Rahmat Ali Khan.
            - Saleh Muhammad Khan.
      - Ghulam Rasul Khan (died 1876).
        - Hashmat Ali Khan.
        - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1864).
      - Sher Ali Khan (died 1867).
        - Ahmad Ali Khan.
        - Mushtak Ahmad Khan.
        - Sadik Ahmad Khan (died 1843).
          - Mushtak Ahmad Khan.
        - Asghar Ali Khan (died 18
          - Hamid Ali Khan.
            - Hasham Ali Khan.
        - Ali Ahmad Khan
          - Ahmad Hassau Khan.
          - Hussain Ahmad Khan.
            - Sharif Hussain Khan.
            - Latif Hussain Khan.
          - Nazir Hussian Khan.
            - Bashir Hussain Khan.
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
        - Ata Muhammad Khan.
          - Ghulam Mustafa Khan.
          - Ghulam Murtaza Khan.
      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan (died 1841).
        - Azad Yar Khan.
        - Muhammad Yar Khan (died 1882).
          - Ahmad Hussain Khan (died 1860).
          - Ahmad Hassan Khan.
            - Nasir Ahmad Khan.
          - Muhammad Hassan Khan.
            - Asfandeyar Khan.
            - Shadi Khan.
        - Ahmad Yar Khan.
    - Karam Sher Khan (died 1844).
      - Ghulam Nabi Khan (died 1840).
        - Tafazzul Hussain Khan (died 1857).
        - Muhammad Hussain Khan.
          - Ahmad Hussain Khan.
            - Hamid Hussain Khan.
              - Farrukh Hussain Khan.
              - Said Hussain Khan.
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan.
            - Hamid Hassan Khan.
              - Zakir Hassan Khan.
              - Shabbir Hassan Khan.
          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.
          - Muhammad Hassan Khan.
          - Ahmad Hassan Khan.
            - Habib Hassan Khan.
            - Muhammad Hassan Khan.
              - Maksud Hassan Khan.
            - Khurshed Hassan Khan.
            - Jamshaid Hassan Khan.
      - Nazim Ali Khan (died 1869).
        - Mahfuz Ali Khan (died 1882).
          - Ghulam Ahmad Khan.
          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1868).
            - Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan.
            - Latif-ur-Rahman Khan.
          - Abd-us-Subhan Khan.
        - Ata-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1828).
          - Nasir Ali Khan (born 1869).
          - Mansab Ali Khan (born 1870).
            - Yusaf Ali Khan.
          - Abbas Ali Khan (born 1871).
            - Maksud Ali Khan.
          - Muhammad Hassan Khan (born 1872).
        - Ghulam Ghaffar Khan.
          - Abdul Majid Khan.
        - Abdul Wahab Khan.
          - Ahmad Ali Khan.
            - Khurshed Ali Khan.
            - Irshad Ali Khan.
          - Abd-us-Sattar Khan.
        - Muhammad Nazir Khan.
          - Nasir Ahmad Khan.
            - Mashuk Ahmad Khan.
              - Sultan Ahmad Khan.
            - Bashir Ahmad Khan.
    - Nasir Khan.
      - Amir Ali Khan.
        - Mumtaz Ali Khan.
        - Ata Muhammad Khan.
        - Nazar Muhammad Khan.
        - Ahmad Ali Khan.
    - Ghulam Yahiya Khan.
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
        - Muhammad Hussain Khan
          - Ahmad Hassan Khan.
        - Ahmad Ali Khan.
          - Yusaf Ali Khan.
        - Hussain Ali Khan.
      - Khan Muhammad Khan.
        - Nazar Muhammad Khan.
    - Saad-ullah Khan.
      - Habib-ullah Khan.
        - Muzaffar Khan.
          - Sana Ahmad Khan.
        - Faiz-ullah Khan.
          - Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan.
      - Kijait-ullah Khan.
        - Abdullah Khan.
  - Ikhtiar Khan (died 1789).
    - Sultan Khan.
      - Muhammad Nur Khan (died 1845).
        - Ghulam Ahmad Khan (born 1840).
          - Sultan Ahmad Khan (born 1866).
          - Aftab Ahmad Khan (born 1868).
            - Shamshad Ahma Khan.

BHAI SHAMSHER SINGH OF ARNAULI.

- DAYAL SINGH.
  - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1760).
    - Budha Singh.
    - Dhana Singh.
      - Karam Singh.
      - Charat Singh.
    - Gurudas Singh (died 1781).
    - Desa Singh.
      - Bahal Singh.
      - Lal Singh.
        - Partab Singh (died 1823).
        - Udai Singh (died 1843).
    - Takht Singh.
      - Dal Singh.
    - Sukha Singh.
      - Gurdit Singh.
      - Basawa Singh (died 1823).
        - Bahadur Singh.
        - Punjab Singh.
        - Gulab Singh (died 1845).
          - Bhai Jasmer Singh (died 1897).
            - BHAI SHAMSHER SINGH (BORN 1890).
            - Ranjit Singh (born 1894).
          - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1861).
        - Kahan Singh.
        - Sangat Singh (died 1849).
          - Anokh Singh (died 1894).
            - Bhai Zabarjang Singh (born 1888).

NAWAB AZMAT ALI KHAN, MANDAL.

- GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Jalal-ud-din Khan.
    - Sher-ud-din Khan (died 1789).
    - Muhammadi Khan.
      - Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan (died 1867).
        - Rahmat Ali Khan (died 1856).
        - Mahfuz Ali Khan (dead).
        - NAWAB AZMAT ALI KHAN (BORN 1835).
        - Rustam Ali Khan (born 1863).
          - Sajjad Ali Khan (born 1892).
          - Liakat Ali Khan (born 1895).
          - Khurshaid Ali Khan (born 1902).
          - Jamshaid Ali Khan (born 1905).
        - Umar Daraz Ali Khan (born 1865).
          - Shamshad Ali Khan (born 1886).
          - Irshad Ali Khan (born 1887).
          - Ijaz Ali Khan (born 1890).
          - Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1896).
    - Rahim Bakhsh Khan
      - Muhammad Ishak Khan.
        - Amir Ali Khan.
          - Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1879).
          - Ghulam Rasul Khan.
            - Azam Ali Khan.
              - Zafar Hussain Khan (born 1880).
                - Niamat Ali Khan.
        - Sultan Din Khan.
        - Nasar Ali Khan.
          - Rahim Ali Khan.
            - Mehr Ali Khan.
              - Fateh Muhammad Khan (dead).
            - Karam Ali Khan (dead).
        - Wazir Ali Khan.
          - Khan Bahadur Shamsher Ali Khan (born 1839).
            - Khurshaid Ali Khan.
              - Zulfikar Ali Khan.
        - Gamdin Khan (died 1866).
  - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan.
    - Ghairat Ali Khan.
      - Ghulam Sharaf Khan (died 1855).
        - Kutub-ud-din Khan (died 1870).
          - Saadat Ali Khan.
            - Faiz Ali Khan (born 1878).
              - Mumtaz Ali Khan.
        - Najabat Ali Khan.
          - Asad Ali Khan.
            - Ashak Ali Khan.
          - Hassan Ali Khan.
          - Kazam Ali Khan.
            - Munawar Ali Khan.
          - Salamat Ali Khan.
        - Kamar-ud-din Khan (born 1834).
        - Akbar Khan (dead).
      - Basharat Ali Khan (died 1849).
        - Kalandar Bakhsh Khan.
          - Najam-ud-din Khan.
            - Niaz Muhammad Khan.
  - Yar Muhammad Khan.
    - Didar Bakhsh.
  - Muhammad Atar Khan.

SARDAR SHEO NARAYAN SINGH OF SHAHABAD.

HIMAT SINGH
(died 1775).

Sardar Karam Singh
(died 1808).

Ranjit Singh. | Sher Singh. | Kharak Singh (died 1831). | Kahan Singh (died 1836).

Kesar Singh (died 1863).

Partab Singh (died 1878).

Dharam Singh (died 1879). | Kishan Singh (died 1880). | Ram Narayan Singh (died 1892).

SARDAR SHEO NARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1877). | Bachitar Singh (died 1898).

Rajendra Singh (born 1896). | Harendra Singh (born 1898).

SARDAR UJAL SINGH OF DHANAURA.

- HAZURI SINGH (dead).
  - Dharam Singh (dead).
    - S. Sahib Singh (died 1842).
      - S. Natha Singh (died 1869).
        - S. Deva Singh (died 1878).
          - S. UJAL SINGH (BORN 1858).
            - Atar Singh (born 1877).
          - Mit Singh (born 1860).
            - Dhaja Singh (born 1884).
            - Gajendra Singh (born 1887).
            - Mahendra Singh (born 1889).
            - Dayal Singh (born 1896).
          - Gurdit Singh (born 1863).
        - Chabil Singh (died 1901).
          - Har Baghat Singh (born 1863).
            - Harnam Singh (born 1898).
            - Jasmer Singh (born 1904).
          - Bhagwan Singh (born 1866).
          - Jwala Singh (born 1869).
            - Partab Singh (born 1889).
            - Shamsher Singh.
        - Ranjit Singh (died 1893).
          - Charan Singh (born 1890).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh.
      - Lakha Singh (died 1850).
      - Rai Singh (died 1839).
        - S. Amar Singh (died 1887).
          - Sundar Singh (died 1888).
            - Man Singh (born 1878).
              - Sheo Narayan Singh (born 1902).
          - Sher Singh (born 1876).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1898).
            - Jasmer Singh (born 1907).
          - Khazan Singh (born 1882).
            - Tilok Singh (born 1902).
  - Karam Singh (dead).
  - Tek Singh (dead).
  - Ram Singh (dead).
  - Sada Singh (dead).

SARDAR KISHAN SINGH OF TANGAUR.

- GURBAKHSH SINGH.
  - Daya Singh.
    - Chuhar Singh (died 1823).
      - Atar Singh (dead).
      - Chatar Singh (died 1847).
    - Lal Singh.
      - Harnam Singh (died 1844).
      - Kehar Singh (born 1870).
        - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1894).
      - Shamsher Singh (born 1872).
        - Tejpal Singh (born 1902).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1855).
      - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1866).
      - SARDAR KISHAN SINGH (BORN 1848).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1888).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1904).
      - Sardar Jasmer Singh (born 1851).
        - Ram Narayan Singh (born 1868).
        - Sheo Narayan Singh (born 1874).
          - Pritam Singh (born 1896).
        - Har Narayan Singh (born 1889).

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR JWALA SINGH OF JHARAULI.

SARDAR CHUHAR SINGH.

- Karam Singh (died 1808).
- Sardar Mohar Singh (died 1845).
  - Jawahir Singh (died 1857).
    - Santokh Singh.
      - Kishen Singh (born 1864).
        - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1901).
        - Pritam Singh (born 1896).
  - Sardar Jit Singh (died 1852).
    - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR JWALA SINGH (BORN 1839).
      - Davendra Singh (died 1905).
        - Rajendra Singh (born 1892).
      - Mahendra Singh (died 1904).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
    - Bishan Singh (died 1869).
  - Ugar Singh (died 1851).
    - Har Bhagat Singh (died 1881).
      - Gajendra Singh (born 1874).
        - Richpal Singh (born 1890).
        - Gurdayal Singh (born 1894).

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH OF SHAMGARH.

- KIRPAL SINGH (died 1830).
  - Deva Singh (died 1849).
    - Kahan Singh (died 1866).
      - Kirpa Singh (died 1869).
    - Sardar Ram Singh (died 1902).
      - Bhag Singh (died 1869).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1869).
      - SARDAR GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1857).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1877).
        - Udai Singh (born 1882).
  - Jai Singh.
  - Fateh Singh (died 1869).
    - Sham Singh (died 1884).
      - Sampuran Singh (born 1885).
        - Gurmukh Singh (born 1906).

SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF SIKRI.

- BHAG SINGH (died 1807).
  - Bhup Singh (died 1794).
  - Mahtab Singh (died 1837).
    - Lehna Singh (died 1869).
      - Jwala Singh (died 1882).
        - SARDAR TILOK SINGH (BORN 1868).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1884).
    - Charat Singh (died 1833).

NASIR AHMAD KHAN OF PANIPAT.

- ABD-UR-RAZAK.
  - Abdullah Khan.
  - Shukar-ullah Khan.
  - Nawab Latif-ullah Khan, Shamas-ud-daula.
    - Inayat Khan.
      - Hafiz-ullah Khan.
      - Izat-ullah Khan (died 1802).
        - Nasir Ali Khan.
        - Ali Raza Khan (descendants living at Patna).
        - Nawab Bakar Ali Khan (died 1837).
          - Latif-ullah Khan II.
            - Mumtaz Ahmad Khan (born 1868).
              - A son (born 1906).
          - Shakar-ullah Khan.
            - Nasir Ahmad Khan (dead).
          - Ahsan-ullah Khan.
            - Abdul Majid Khan (died 1888), (descendants living at Patna).
            - Ibrahim Khan (lives at Patna).
          - Nawab Aman-ullah Khan (died 1889).
            - Nawab Fazl Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
              - NASIR AHMAD KHAN (BORN 1860).
              - Fakir Ahmad Khan (born 1864).
                - Laik Ahmad Khan (born 1900).
              - Shakur Ahmad Khan (born 1879).
            - Nazir Ahmad Khan.
              - Three sons.
        - Nawab Jafar Ali Khan (died 1832).
          - Nawab Babhu (died at Patna).
          - Mehdi Ali Khan.
            - Tafazzul Hussain (died at Patna).
    - Muhammad Fakar Khan.
    - Shakar Khan.
    - Hidayat-ullah Khan.
    - Muhammad Nasir-ud-din.
    - Jamil-ud-din.
    - Muhammad Ibrahim.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH OF BURIA.

NANU SINGH
(died 1764).

S. Bhag Singh
(died 1829).

S. Sher Singh
(died 1804).

Jaimal Singh (died 1816). | S. Gulab Singh (died 1843).

Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.I.E.
(died 1893).

Gajendra Singh
(died 1890).

SARDAR LACHHMAN SINGH
(BORN 1891).

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH, C.S.I., OF SHAHZADPUR.

KARAM SINGH
(died 1784).

Gulab Singh (died 1845). | Mahtab Singh (died 1820).

Thakur Singh (dead). | Sheo Kirpal Singh (died 1870).

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH,
C.S.I.
(BORN 1860).

Ram Singh (born 1893). | Kartar Singh (born 1890).

SARDAR DAVENDRA SINGH OF GHANAULI.

- KUSHHAL SINGH (died 1795).
  - Sudh Singh (died 1794).
  - Budh Singh (died 1810).
    - Amar Singh.
      - Kirpa Singh (died 1842).
    - Bhupal Singh (died 1850).
      - Sher Singh (died 1851).
      - Ramendra Singh (died 1857).
      - Uttam Singh (died 1897).
        - SARDAR DABENDRA SINGH.
          - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1890).
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1892).
          - Mahendra Singh (born 1902)
        - Raghbir Singh (born 1882).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1886).
          - Jagendra Singh (born 1903).
        - Sheo Narayan Singh (born 1887).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1892).
      - Partab Singh (died 1903).
        - Sheo Kirpal Singh (born 1865).
          - Jodhbir Singh (born 1886).
            - Sarupendra Singh (born 1905).
          - Surat Singh (born 1895).
        - Sheo Saran Singh (born 1869).
          - Raghbir Singh (died 1902).
    - Lal Singh.
      - Lehna Singh (died 1867).
      - Santokh Singh.
        - Bachittar Singh (died 1867).
        - Lachhman Singh (died 1891).
      - Ram Narayan Singh.
        - Kaka Singh (dead).
    - Gurdayal Singh (died 1843).
    - Dayal Singh (died 1863).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1879).
        - Harbans Singh (died 1902).
          - Bhagwan Singh (born 1902).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1885).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1889)
        - Bhola Singh (born 1879).
          - Sher Singh (died 1894).
        - Kaka Singh (died 1886).
      - Kher Singh (died 1885).
        - Kirpal Singh *alias* Shamsher Singh (died 1 00)
        - Randhir Singh (born 1863).
          - Jagendra Singh (born 1892).
          - Surat Singh (born 1894).
          - Parduman Singh (died 1902).
    - Gopal Singh (died 1854).
      - Jai Singh (died 1877).
        - Autar Singh (died 1898).
          - Raghbir Singh (died 1904).
    - Hardayal Singh (died 1840).
      - Jaswant Singh (died 1857).

SARDAR JAWAHIR SINGH OF MUSTAFABAD.

- DANA (died 1762).
  - Desu Singh (died 1775).
  - Makki (died 1771).
    - Mahtab Singh (died 1796).
      - Jodh Singh (died 179[illegible]).
      - Ratan Singh (died 1843).
        - Deva Singh (died 1862).
          - S. Tilok Singh (died 1905).
            - SARDAR JAWAHIR SINGH (BORN 1878).
          - Sundar Singh (died 1880).
            - Naina Singh (died 1893).
          - Kahan Singh (died 1871).
        - Gursaran Singh (died 1878).

KANGRA DISTRICT.

RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH, GOLERIA.

- GOWARDHAN CHAND (died 1773).
  - Parkash Chand (died 1820).
    - Bhup Singh (died 1820).
      - Raja Shamsher Singh (died 1877).
      - Raja Jai Singh (died 1884).
        - RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH (BORN 1860).
          - Tika Baldeo Singh (born 1884).
            - A son (not named), (died 1907).
        - Hardat Singh (died 1900).
          - Bhagwant Singh (born 1893).
          - Chet Singh (born 1894).
  - Prakaram Chand.

MAJOR RAJA JAI CHAND OF LAMBAGRAON.

- RAJA TEGH CHAND.
  - Raja Sansar Chand.
    - Raja Anrodh Chand.
      - Raja Ranbir Chand (died 1847).
      - Raja Parmodh Chand (died 1851).
        - Raja Partab Chand.
          - RAJA JAI CHAND (BORN 1862).
  - Raja Fateh Chand.
    - Mian Ludar Chand.
      - Mian Kirat Chand.
        - Mian Jagrup Chand (born 1860).
          - Moti Chand (born 1897).
      - Mian Udai Chand.
        - Mian Daljit Chand (born 1866).
          - Pargas Chand (born 1890).
          - Siam Chand (born 1892).
  - Mian Man Chand.

RAJA JAI SINGH OF SIBA.

- RAJA BHAO SINGH.
  - Mian Kushhal Singh.
    - Mian Devi Singh.
      - Raja Bijo Singh (died 1879).
        - RAJA JAI SINGH (BORN 1829).
          - Tika Gajendra Singh (born 1853).
          - Tarlochan Singh (died 1901)
            - Nandi Singh (born 1889).
          - Upendra Singh (born 1875).
            - Narotam Singh (born 1902).
            - Sant Singh (born 1906).
      - M. Gulab Singh (died 1896).
        - Sohan Singh (died 1879).
      - M. Zalam Singh (died 1886).
        - M. Karam Singh (died 1898).
          - Dharam Singh (born 1870).
          - Suchet Singh (born 1872).
            - Sham Singh (born 1902).
        - M. Ratan Singh (died 1873).
  - Raja Madho Singh.
    - Rai Sher Singh.
      - Raja Gobind Singh (died 1845).
        - Raja Ram Singh (died 1871).

RAJA NARENDRA CHAND, C.S.I., OF NADAUN.

RAJA SANSAR CHAND
(died 1824).

Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I.
(died 1873).

Raja Amar Chand (died 1890). | Mian Pirthi Singh (died 1907). | Mian Hari Singh (died 1903). | Mian Sher Singh (died 1900). | Mian Suchet Singh (died 1895). | Mian Ishri Singh (died 1900).

RAJA NARENDRA CHAND, C. S. I. (BORN 1860). | Mian Oman Chand (born 1888). | Mian Bahram Chand (born 1888).

Jit Singh (died 1906). | Kehar Singh (died 1902). | Kesri Singh (born 1887).

Mian Kushhal Chand (born 1875). | Mian Basant Singh (born 1879). | Mian Thakur Chand (born 1886).

A son (not yet named), (born 1904) | A son (not yet named), (born 1906).

Tika Mohendra Chand (born 1888). | Kunwar Devi Chand (born 1892). | Kunwar Nolkishore Chand (born 1895).

A son (not yet named), (born 1908).

RAJA RAM PAL, C.S.I., OF KUTLEHR.

- RAJA DHARAM PAL.
  - Raja Gur Pal.
    - Raja Amrat Pal.
      - Raja Narayan Pal (died 1864).
        - RAJA RAM PAL, C.S.I. (BORN 1849).
          - Tika Rajendra Pal (born 1874).
            - Brij Mohan Pal (born 1890).
            - Hari Pal (born 1893).
            - Sheo Pal (born 1901).
        - Gopal Pal (born 1854).
          - Kalian Pal (born 1874).
      - Mian Bhagwan Pal (died 1857).
        - Mian Luddar Pal (died 1876).
          - Mian Lal Singh (died 1860).
            - Sahib Singh (born 1857).
              - Sohan Singh (born 1893).
              - Mohan Singh (born 1897).
              - Ranjit Singh (born 1901).
          - Mian Ran Bahadur Singh (born 1847).
            - Indar Singh (born 1889).
          - Mian Suba Singh (born 1857).
            - Raghunath Singh (born 1885).
          - Mian Bhikam Singh (born 1860).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1882).
            - Chatar Singh (born 1888).
  - Nihal Pal.
    - Mian Sapuran Pal.

RAJA GAGAN SINGH, PATHANIA, OF NURPUR.

- RAJA MANDHATA.
  - Raja Daya Datta.
    - Raja Pirthi Singh (died 1819).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1789).
        - Raja Bir Singh (died 1846).
          - Raja Jaswant Singh (died 1898).
            - RAJA GAGAN SINGH (BORN 1882).
              - Tika Davendra Singh (born 1901).
            - Udham Singh (born 1885).
    - Indar Singh (died 1824), *vide* family of Mian Raghunath Singh of Reh.
    - Mian Bhoo Singh.
    - Mian Mohan Mangal.

RAI MEGH SINGH OF KULU.

- RAJA THEDI SINGH.
  - Pritam Singh.
    - Bikram Singh (died 1816).
      - Raja Ajit Singh (died 1841).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1817).
    - Jagar Singh (died 1876).
      - Ranbir Singh (died 1842).
      - Hira Singh (born 1849).
      - Sansar Singh (born 1851).
        - Lal Singh (born 1872).
        - Kesri Singh (born 1888).
  - Prem Singh.
    - Raja Thakur Singh (died 1852).
      - Rai Gyan Singh (died 1870).
        - Rai Dalip Singh (died 1892).
          - RAI MEGH SINGH (BORN 1882).
            - Bhagwant Singh (born 1907).

THE LATE RAJA AZIM-ULLAH KHAN OF REHLU.

RAJA KARAM-ULLAH KHAN.

- Raja Aghar Khan.
  - Afrasiab Khan.
    - Muzaffar-ullah Khan (born 1822).
      - Asmat-ullah Khan (born 1860).
      - Hafiz-ullah Khan (born 1866).
        - Latif-ullah Khan.
    - Kudrat-ullah Khan (born 1830).
      - Asad-ullah Khan (born 1847).
        - Fateh-ullah Khan (born 1880).
      - Rahmat-ullah Khan (born 1849).
        - Sabghat-ullah Khan (born 1888).
        - Aziz-ullah Khan (born 1890).
      - Ghulam-ullah Khan (born 1860).
- Raja Rahim-ullah Khan (died 1847).
  - Tika Mahmud Khan.
    - Raja Hamid-ullah Khan (died 1879).
      - Raja Niamat-ullah Khan (died 1904).
        - RAJA AZIM-ULLAH KHAN (DIED 1905).
      - Karamat-ullah Khan (dead).
        - Ahsan-ullah Khan (born 1884).
        - Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1886).
        - Said-ullah Khan (born 1893).
      - Wali-ullah Khan (born 1867).
        - Bashir-ullah Khan (died 1905).
        - Naza-ullah Khan (died 1905).
        - Min-ullah Khan (died 1905).
        - Amir-ullah Khan.
      - Kalim-ullah Khan (died 1905).
        - Zia-ullah Khan (died 1905).
  - Dilawar Khan (dead).
  - Bahadur Fakir-ullah Khan (born 1804).
    - Sardar Bahadur Lieut.-Col. Raja Ata-ullah Khan (died 1902).
      - Ikram-ullah Khan (born 1874).
        - Abdullah Khan (born 1894).
        - Akram-ullah Khan.
        - Aziz-ullah Khan.
        - Saadat-ullah Khan.
    - Habib-ullah Khan (died 1880).
      - Najib-ullah Khan (born 1866).
        - Salim-ullah Khan (born 1893).
    - Abdullah Khan (dead).
      - Azmat-ullah Khan (born 1870).
      - Saif-ullah Khan (born 1872).
        - Ubaid-ullah Khan (born 1896).
      - Khalil-ullah Khan (born 1874).
      - Sad-ullah Khan (born 1884).
      - Inam-ullah Khan (born 1892).
  - Yahiya Khan.
    - Zafar-ullah Khan (born 1857).
      - Karim-ullah Khan (born 1881).
      - Rahim-ullah Khan (born 1897).
  - Nawab Khan.
    - Hayat-ullah Khan.
      - Asmat-ullah Khan (born 1863).
        - Saman-ullah Khan (born 1898).
      - Amin-ullah Khan (born 1865).
        - Aman-ullah Khan (born 1893).
        - Habib-ullah Khan (born 1903).
    - Firoz-ud-din Khan.
      - Abad-ullah Khan (born 1886).
      - Amin-ullah Khan (born 1894).
      - Wahid-ullah Khan (born 1904).
      - Said-ullah Khan (died 1906).
  - Saif-ullah Khan.
    - Nasar-ullah Khan (born 1856).
      - Sad-ullah Khan (born 1886).
      - Mati-ullah Khan (born 1886).
      - Inam-ullah Khan (born 1888).
      - Hidayat-ullah Khan (born 1897).
    - Amanat-ullah Khan (born 1863).
      - Imdad-ullah Khan (born 1904).
    - Inayat-ullah Khan (born 1869).
      - Salim-ullah Khan (died 1905).
      - Naim-ullah Khan (died 1905).
    - Ghulam Hussain Khan.
- Sadik-ullah Khan.
  - Yusaf Khan (born 1833).
  - Habib-ullah Khan (died 1891).
    - Miz-ullah Khan (born 1889).

RAJA ATAR SINGH, BHADWAL, OF TRILOKPUR.

RAJA AUTAR SINGH.

- Raja Umed Singh (died 1876).
  - Raja Brij Rai Singh (died 1892).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1895).
  - Bhopal Singh (died 1900).
    - RAJA ATAR SINGH (BORN 1894).
      - Hira Singh (born 1887).
      - Moti Singh (born 1901).
    - Sardul Singh (born 1881).
      - Kirpal Singh (born 1900).
    - Kanwal Singh (born 1887).
  - Kesri Singh (born 1839).
    - Mian Sant Singh (born 1897).
    - Mahtab Singh (born 1885).
  - Sundar Singh (died 1870).
  - Fateh Singh (died 1881).
    - Jaswant Singh (died 1881).
      - Ludar Singh (born 1896), (son of a concubine).
    - Sheo Saran Singh (born 1873).
      - Hari Singh (born 1901).
- Mian Narayan Singh.

RAJA BALBIR SINGH, MANKOTIA.

RAJA APURAB SINGH (died 1849).

- Raja Alakhdeo Singh (died 1867).
  - Raja Jagdis Singh (died 1877).
  - RAJA BALBIR SINGH (BORN 1851).
    - Durga Singh (born 1896).
  - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1864).
    - Naurang Singh (born 1903).
- Upendra Singh (died 1899).
  - Sheo Singh (died 1876).
  - Devi Singh (born 1866).
    - Raghunath Singh (born 1892).
    - Gopal Singh (born 1895).
    - Dalip Singh (born 1899).
    - Amar Singh (born 1901).

MIAN AMAR SINGH, KISHTWARIA, OF TILOKPUR.

- RAJA TEGH SINGH.
  - Jaimal Singh (died 1871).
  - Zorawar Singh (died 1873).
  - Dilawar Singh (died 1890).
    - Sardar Singh (died 1891).
    - MIAN AMAR SINGH (BORN 1883).

RAI SAHIB BARARU PAL OF BIR.

- RAJA PIRTHI PAL (died 1728).
  - Raja Raghunath Pal (died 1719).
    - Raja Dalip Pal.
      - Raja Man Pal.
        - Raja Uchal Pal.
          - Ram Pal (died 1843).
          - Bahadur Pal (died 1854).
          - Jit Pal (dead).
    - Mian Bhim Pal.
      - Dhanu.
        - Murli.
          - Mathru Pal (died 1882).
            - RAI SAHIB BARARU PAL (BORN 1857).
              - Nand Lal Pal (died 1901).
              - Bali Pal (died 1900).
              - Rasila (born 1888).
              - Pirthi Pal (born 1905).
            - Luddar Singh (born 1860).
              - Siam Pal (born 1884).
            - Kharak Singh (died 1894).
        - Gahru.
          - Cheta (died 1878).
            - Birja (born 1855).
              - Kisnu (born 1880).
              - Sohnu (born 1882).
              - Lachhman (born 1891).
              - Sukhia (born 1894).
            - Bhag Singh (born 1863).
              - Hari Singh (born 1894).
              - Achhar Singh (born 1904).
            - Gulab Singh (born 1865).
              - Tela Singh (born 1902).
              - Hamal Singh (born 1904).
            - Lahnu (born 1868).
            - Arjun (born 1871).
            - Kanhaya (born 1874).

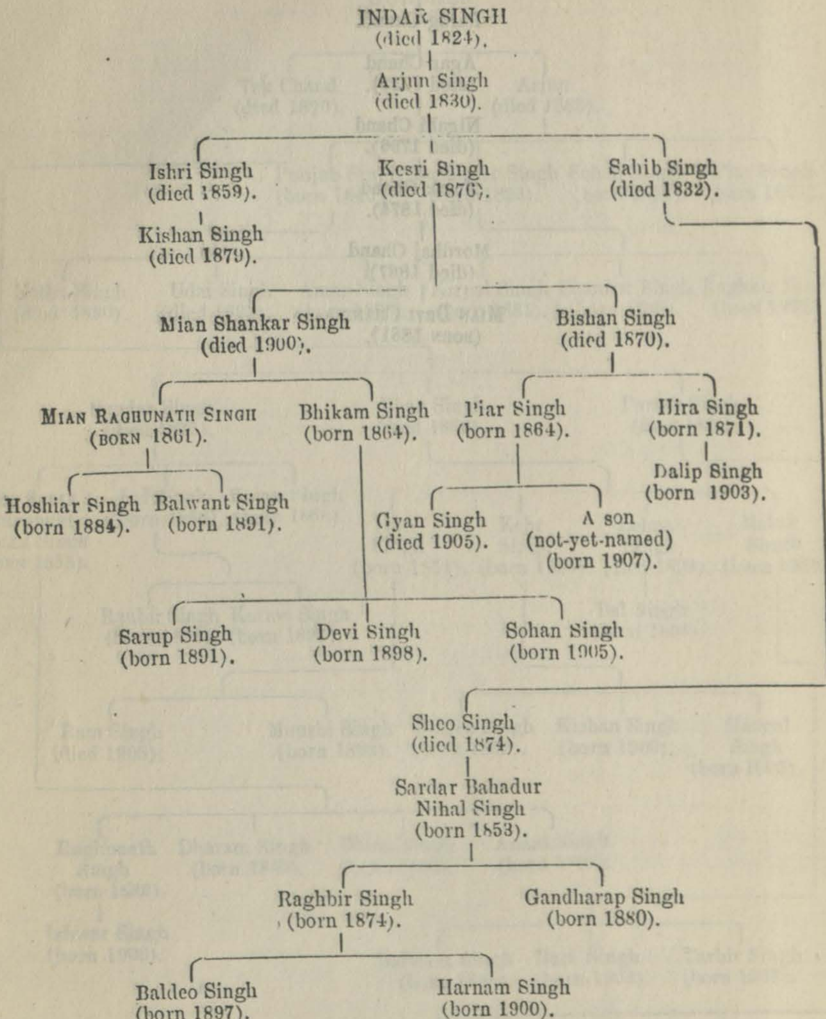
RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI MALLA SINGH OF INDAURA.

- GURBHAJ (died 1851).
  - Tek Chand (died 1870).
    - Sundar Singh (died 1875).
      - RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI MALLA SINGH (BORN 1855).
        - Raghunath Singh (born 1882).
          - Ishwar Singh (born 1906).
        - Dharam Singh (born 1885).
        - Dhian Singh (born 1893).
        - Anant Singh (born 1896).
      - Lal Singh (born 1859).
        - Ranbir Singh (born 1894).
        - Karam Singh (born 1897).
      - Ratan Singh (born 1868).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1886).
      - Hira Singh (born 1851).
        - Ram Singh (died 1905).
        - Munshi Singh (born 1892).
      - Kehr Singh (born 1854).
        - Baldeo Singh (born 1892).
        - Kishan Singh (born 1900).
        - Mangal Singh (born 1903).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1898).
        - Bal Singh (born 1894).
      - Maluk Singh (born 1868).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1895).
        - Hari Singh (born 1903).
        - Tarbir Singh (born 1907).
    - Partab Singh (died 1879).
      - Fakir Chand (born 1870).
        - Jai Chand (born 1897).
        - Sansar Singh (born 1900).
  - Arjun (died 1883).
    - Punjab Singh (born 1840).
      - Natha Singh (died 1890).
      - Udai Singh (died 1893).
      - Amar Singh (born 1893).
    - Bachattar Singh (died 1893).
      - Kirpal Singh (born 1881).
      - Shankar Singh (born 1886).
      - Raghbir Singh (born 1892).
    - Sohan Singh (born 1850).
    - Piar Singh (born 1861).

MIAN DEVI CHAND OF BIJAPUR.

NARPAT CHAND.
|
Parag Chand.
|
Agar Chand
(died 1732).
|
Nigahi Chand
(died 1796).
|
Molak Chand
(died 1874).
|
Mordhaj Chand
(died 1887).
|
MIAN DEVI CHAND
(BORN 1881).

MIAN RAGHUNATH SINGH OF REH.



THAKUR AMAR CHAND, WAZIR, OF LAHAUL.

- KARAM CHAND.
  - Singi.
    - Sarsham.
      - Chagan.
        - Hari Ram.
          - Bhimi Ram.
            - Nima Singh.
              - Moti Ram.
                - Bhag Chand.
                  - Ratan Chand (born 1888).
            - Gattu.
              - Devi Chand (died 1902).
  - Nono Chogan.
    - Chang Namgial
      - Tashi Angial.
        - Chugan.
          - Bhag Chand.
            - Dharam Singh.
            - Tulsi Ogta, or Dharam Chand.
              - Tara Chand.
                - Thakur Hari Chand (died 1900).
                  - THAKUR AMAR CHAND (BORN 1884).
                    - Dharam Chand (born 1902).
                  - Mangal Chand (born 1887).
                - Ram Chand (died 1884).
                  - Jai Chand (born 1871).
                    - Lal Chand (born 1896).
                    - Nil Chand (born 1897).
                    - Rup Chand (born 1907).
                - Mehr Chand (born 1870).

NO O GUNBO NAMGIAL OF SPIT .

- TANZAM NAMGIAL
  - Nono Durzo Tsetan (born 1833).
    - Nono Chidup Namgial (died 1900).
      - Nono Jigmet Tobden (died 1900).
    - Nono Durzó Namgial (died 1906).
      - NONO GUNBO NAMGIAL (BORN 1901).
    - Jamba Kyamcho (born 1884).
    - Jamba Kanchok.
  - Karju Rinchen.
  - Tashi Rinchen.
  - Tandup Tashi.
  - Lobzan Chering.

WAZIR KARAM SINGH OF BIR.

- Wazir Gosaun (died 1871).
  - WAZIR KARAM SINGH (BORN 1854).
    - Bhup Singh (born 1871).

THE LATE LAL SINGH OF NAGROTA.

- SARDARU.
  - Bahadur.
    - Ram Nath.
      - Tulsi Ram (died 1903).
        - Lachhmi Sahai (born 1879).
        - Kesho Ram (born 1882).
    - Balam.
      - Rai Sahib Mangat Ram (born 1853).
        - Sham Lal (born 1879).
          - Bhagwan Das (born 1899).
          - Ishwar Das (born 1901).
          - Prem Nath (born 1905).
        - Chiman Lal (born 1882).
        - Roshan Lal (born 1886).
        - Chuni Lal (born 1890).
      - Sohan Lal (born 1860).
        - Behari Lal (born 1880).
        - Kesri Lal (born 1890).
      - Sawan Mal (died 1905).
      - Moti Lal (born 1865).
      - Dina Nath (born 1868).
        - Ratan Lal (born 1892).
        - Panna Lal (born 1899).
        - Keshori Lal (born 1901).
        - Bansi Lal (born 1904).
  - Jwala.
  - Jograj.
    - LAL SINGH (DIED 1893).
      - Salig Ram (died 1905).
        - Budhu Ram *alias* Gopal Das (born 1900).
      - Lachhman Das (born 1873).
        - Johru Mal (born 1899).
    - Kishan Lal (born 1847).
      - Kali Prasad (born 1874).
        - Harnam Das (born 1894).
      - Sheo Prasad (born 1879).
      - Baja Ram (died 1885).
      - Amba Prasad (born 1905).

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH OF JASWAN.

- RAJA NARPAT SINGH (died 1782).
  - Umed Singh (died 1854).
    - Jai Singh (died 1856).
      - Pirthi Singh (died 1846).
      - Ran Singh (died 1892).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1849).
        - RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH (BORN 1852).
          - Sheo Raj Singh (died 1898).
          - Lachhman Singh (born 1902).
          - A son not yet named (born 1904).

SODHI RAM NARAYAN SINGH OF ANANDPUR.

- SHAM CHAND.
  - Indar Singh (died childless).
  - Nahar Singh (died 1795).
    - Surjan Singh (died 1815).
      - Tilok Singh (died 1824 childless).
      - Didar Singh (died 1839 childless).
      - Diwan Singh (died 1850).
        - Brijendar Singh (died 1871).
          - Har Narayan Singh (died 1889).
          - RAM NARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1871).
            - ~~Attar Singh~~ (born 1902).
            - ~~Jagtar Singh~~ (born 1903).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1844).
          - Moti Singh (born 1871).
            - Harkishan Singh (born 1891).
            - Pritam Singh (born 1895).
        - Gajendra Singh (died 1899).
          - Gurbachan Singh (born 1893).
    - Jai Singh (dead).
      - Uttam Singh (dead).
        - Ranjit Singh (died 1857).
          - Brij Ballab Singh (died 1883).
        - Kartar Singh (died 1877).
          - Anrodh Singh (died 1857).
          - Parduman Singh (died 1902).
            - Beant Singh (born 1861).
              - Bhgwant Singh (died 1887).
              - Gurdas Singh (born 1888).
                - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1906).
        - Matsudan Singh (died 1882).
          - Sant Singh (born 1859).
            - Manohar Singh (born 1886).
            - A son not yet named (born 1906).
        - Raghunath Singh (died 1907).
          - Ramendra Singh (died 1901).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1866).
              - Bansi or Harbans Singh (born 1888).
              - Gurdayal Singh (born 1897).
            - Sarup Singh (died 1894).
            - Ganga Singh (born 1882).
          - Bachittar Singh (died 1884).
          - Sukhdeo Singh (born 1870).
  - Udai Singh.
    - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1845).
      - Atar Singh.
        - Bhup Singh (dead).
          - Hamir Singh (dead).
            - Chuhar Singh (died 1891).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1869).
          - Wazir Singh (died 1888).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1867).
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1887).
            - Puran Singh (born 1872).
              - Dalip Singh (bor…
              - Bakhshish Singh (born 1906).
        - Anup Singh (died 1898).
          - Sital Singh (born 1857).
            - Devandra Singh (born 1877).
              - Beant Singh (born 1893).
            - Sant Singh (born 1882).
              - Bhagwant Singh (born 1899).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1886).
              - Harcharn Singh (born 1906).
      - Partab Singh (died 1874).
        - Deva Singh (died 1876).
        - Kanhaya Singh (born 1864).
        - Puran Singh (died 1892).
      - Raghbir Singh (died 1875).
    - Kharak Singh.
      - Saran Singh (died 1862).
        - Mahendra Singh.
      - Jasa Singh (dead).
    - Jiwan Singh (died 1849).
    - Charat Singh (dead).
  - Khem Singh (died 1718).
    - Kesra Singh (died 1820).
      - Kahan Singh (died 1846).
        - Partab Singh (died 1877).
          - Harnam Singh (died 1883).
            - Ishwar Singh (died 1899).
            - Kishan Singh (born 1864).
          - Hardit Singh (died 1901).
      - Amar Singh.
        - Jodh Singh (dead).
          - Randhir Singh (dead).
            - Dhara Singh (died 1904).
        - Sundar Singh (dead).
          - Hira Singh d. s. p.
          - Hari Singh
            - Kahar Singh (dead).
              - A son not named (died 1888).
            - Kuldip Singh (born 1903).
      - Achal Singh (died 1835).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1857).
          - Nihal Singh (died 1891).
          - Hira Singh (dead).
        - Sundar Singh (dead).
      - Jaswant Singh (dead).
    - Bharpur Singh (dead).
  - Prem Singh.
    - Sher Singh (dead).
  - Ghaur Singh (died 1775).
    - Nand Singh.
      - Ran Singh (died 1841).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1841).
          - Kishan Singh (died 1903).
            - Kahan Singh (born 1891).
            - Lachhman Singh (born 1902).
          - Moti Singh (born 1881).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1898).
            - Jagtar Singh (born 1905).
          - Gokal Singh (born 1887).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1906).
      - Ranjit Singh (dead).
        - Kartar Singh (dead).
          - Fateh Singh (died 1903).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1864).
            - Hukam Singh (born 1861).
              - Dalip Singh (born 1889).
            - Hakim Singh (died 1906).
              - Jagat Singh (born 1892).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1878).
          - Bija Singh (died 1906).
        - Faujdar Singh (dead).
          - Basant Singh (born 1845).
            - Beant Singh (born 1865).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1883).
        - Sapuran Singh (died 1901).
  - Jawahir Singh *d. s. p.*

BEDI SUJAN SINGH OF UNA.

- BABA KALI DHARI (died 1738).
  - Kur Singh.
  - Autar Chand.
  - Jit Singh (died 1773).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1834).
      - Bishan Singh (ancestor of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E.).
      - Tegh Singh.
      - Bikram Singh (died 1863).
        - Suraj Singh (died 1864).
        - BEDI SUJAN SINGH (BORN 1845).
          - Ram Kishan Singh (born 1874).
            - Sanwal Singh (born 1898).
            - Deo Indar Singh (born 1904).
          - Manmohan Singh (born 1879).
          - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1886).
    - Mahbub Singh.
  - Dharam Chand.
  - Sagar Chand.

MIAN UDHAM SINGH OF PIRTHIPUR.

- RAJA ANANT CHAND.
  - Raja Gobind Chand (died 1818).
    - Raja Jagat Chand (died 1877).
      - Mian Devi Chand (died 1884).
        - Surma Chand (died 1902).
        - Raghbir Chand (died 1897).
          - Mian Baldeo Chand (born 1867).
          - Balrai Chand (born 1869).
          - Abrai Chand (born 1887).
      - Man Chand (died 1857).
      - MIAN UDHAM SINGH (BORN 1838).
        - Sohan Singh (born 1865).
        - Hukam Singh (born 1871).
        - Partab Singh (born 1878).

NARENDRA SINGH OF KATHGARH.

- JHANDA SINGH (died 1797).
  - Sham Singh.
    - Harsa Singh (died 1887).
      - Gulab Singh (born 1846).
        - Dayal Singh (born 1864).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1883).
          - Amar Singh (born 1886).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1888).
        - Maisa Singh (born 1878).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1849).
        - Narayan Singh (died 1897).
          - Sarmukh Singh (born 1889).
          - Sadhu Singh (born 1891).
        - Bhagwan Singh (born 1873).
  - Tara Singh (died 1831).
    - Partab Singh (died 1828).
    - Khushhal Singh (died 1854).
      - Sardar Bahadur Rajendra Singh (died 1891).
        - NARENDRA SINGH *alias* BAKHTAWAR SINGH (BORN 1886).
        - Mahendra Singh (born 1888).
        - Gajendra Singh (born 1892).
      - Indar Singh (died 1854).
  - Asa Singh.
  - Fateh Singh.

RANA LEHNA SINGH OF MANASWAL.

- JAGAR CHAND.
  - Dayal Singh.
    - Sochet Singh.
      - Garbha Singh.
        - Maktul Singh.
      - Sampuran Singh.
        - Tara Singh.
        - Mangal Singh.
      - Sundar Singh.
        - Nen Singh.
        - Baldeo Singh.
    - Charat Singh.
      - Asa Singh (died 1881).
      - Nanak Singh.
        - Sarwan Singh.
        - Chaju Singh.
          - Sukhdeo Singh.
          - Jaideo Singh.
    - Kharak Singh.
      - Sham Singh.
        - Madho Singh.
        - Jagat Singh.
        - Lachman Singh.
          - Ranjit Singh.
          - Bakhtawar Singh.
        - Pirthi Singh.
          - Arjun Singh.
          - Sheo Deo Singh.
      - Kahan Singh.
        - Karam Singh.
          - Raghunath Singh (born 1905).
        - Naurang Singh (born 1863).
      - Hira Singh (died 1901).
        - Achar Singh (born 1864).
          - Sohan Singh (born 1886).
          - Thakur Singh (born 1899).
          - Anrodh Singh (born 1903).
          - Amar Singh (born 1905).
        - Rama Nand (born 1868).
          - Hardas Singh (born 1891).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1895).
          - Nasib Singh (born 1901).
        - Bije Singh (born 1885).
        - Ganda Singh (born 1888).
    - Tilok Singh.
      - Hamir Singh (died 1897).
        - Mahan Singh.
          - Udai Singh.
            - Bilbhadhar Singh.
          - Punjab Singh.
            - Mehr Singh.
          - Fateh Singh.
      - Suraj Singh.
        - Harbans Singh (died 1901).
        - Indar Singh.
      - Gyan Singh.
        - Harnam Singh.
          - Diwan Singh.
          - Parsotam Singh.
        - Bishan Singh.
        - Kishan Singh.
        - Kanshi.
  - Lal Chand (died 1855).
    - Dhian Singh (died 1884).
      - Kapur Singh.
        - Nain Singh (born 1880).
          - Prakam Singh (born 1905).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1883).
          - Baldeo Singh (born 1902).
        - Surjan Singh (born 1896).
      - Rala Singh.
        - Babu Singh (born 1881).
        - Bir Singh (born 1899).
      - Sadhu Singh.
        - Bakhtawar Singh (born 1894).
        - Badhi Singh (born 1900).
    - Mahtab Chand (died 1871).
      - Khushhal Singh (died 1854).
      - Sahib Singh (died 1881).
      - RANA LEHNA SINGH (BORN 1836).
        - Apendra Singh (born 1865).
          - Balbir Singh (died 1893).
          - Narendra Singh (born 1907).
        - Ram Singh (born 1869).
          - Sukhdeo Singh (born 1890).
          - Dina Nath Singh (born 1893).
          - Kapaldeo Singh (born 1897).
          - Parsotam Singh (born 1902).
          - Bilbhadhar Singh (died 1904).
        - Janardhan Singh (born 1872).
          - Banbir Singh (died 1893).
          - Bikram Singh (born 1894).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1898).
          - Jaggit Singh (born 1905).
        - Pardoman Singh (born 1874).
          - Raghunandan Singh (born 1901).
          - Anrodh Singh (born 1906).
        - Pirthi Singh (born 1877).
          - Niranjan Singh (died 1906).
      - Sham Singh (died 1901).
        - Harnam Singh (died 1867).
        - Uttam Singh (died 1871).
        - Bachattar Singh (born 1874).
          - Amar Singh (died 1898).
          - Wasdeo Singh (died 1904).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1901).
        - Gandharab Singh (born 1876).
          - Brijmohan Singh (born 1906).
      - Udham Singh (died 1899).
        - Ballabh Singh (died 1870).
  - Zalim Singh (died 1854).
  - Man Singh.
    - Khem Singh.
      - Nain Singh.
    - Kapur Singh.
      - Prakaram Singh.
  - Padam Singh.
    - Sher Singh.
      - Sidhu Singh.
        - Mahendra Singh.
        - Mukhi Singh.
      - Munshi Singh.
      - Narayan Singh.
        - Banka Singh.
    - Bhag Singh.
      - Kaka Singh.
        - Hari Singh.
      - Labh Singh.
        - Mangal Singh.
        - Maktul Singh.
        - Sukhnandan Singh.
        - Raghunandan Singh.
        - Hardas Singh.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF MUKERIAN.

- BUDHA DITTA (died 1827).
  - Ruldu Ram (died 1848).
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bur Singh (died 1892).
      - Kashi Singh (dead).
      - Atma Singh (died 1856).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1873).
      - Punjab Singh (died 1889).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1870).
          - Sheo Singh (born 1887).
          - Jit Singh (born 1903).
          - Gandharab Singh (born 1903).
        - Indar Singh (born 1881).
    - Sardar Budh Singh (died 1840).
    - Sudh Singh (died 1888).
      - Prem Singh (died 1903).
        - Ganga Singh (born 1862).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1889).
          - Sant Singh (died 1896).
          - Kharak Singh (born 1896).
        - Atar Singh (died 1875).
      - Ganda Singh (died 1886).
        - Durga Singh (died 1875).
        - Amar Singh (born 1875).
          - Nand Singh (born 1896).
      - Jhanda Singh (died 1902).
        - Surjan Singh (born 1873).
          - Sahib Singh (born 1900).
          - Kartar Singh (born 1903).
        - Ram Singh (born 1878).
          - Pahlab Singh (born 1897).
        - Dalip Singh (died 1907).
          - Hardit Singh (born 1906).
        - Randhir Singh (died 1894).
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1892).
      - Chanda Singh (died 1872).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1871).
          - Baldeo Singh (born 1902).
          - Gyan Singh (born 1906).
      - Ishwar Singh (died 1888).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1873).
        - One son not yet named (born 1906).
      - Narendra Singh (born 1877).
        - Nand Singh (born 1896).
        - Gurdayal Singh (born 1896).
        - Gurpal Singh (born 1900).
      - Maksudan Singh (born 1881).
      - Sarmukh Singh (born 1885).
        - Labh Singh (born 1900).
      - Balwant Singh (born 1885).
        - Paritam Singh (born 1904).
    - Mihan Singh (died 1881).
      - Lachhman Singh (born 1869).
      - Sundar Singh (born 1872).
        - Ranbir Singh (born 1903).
      - Moti Singh (died 1896).

RAI HIRA CHAND OF BABHAUR.

- KARAM CHAND.
  - Alam Chand (died 1843).
    - Ratan Chand (died 1884).
      - RAI HIRA CHAND (BORN 1859).
      - Amar Singh (died 1871).
      - Mangal Singh (born 1871).
        - Shutar Singh (born 1906).
    - Man Singh (died 1870).
      - Prem Singh (born 1845).
        - Chuhru (born 1894).
      - Moti Singh (died 1867).
      - Sundar Singh (born 1854).
        - Dasandhi (born 1876).
        - Basant Singh (born 1884).
    - Mastan Singh (died 1879).
    - Diwan Singh (died 1853).
      - Gopal Singh (born 1857).
        - Pohlo (born 1883).
        - Basant Singh (born 1884).
  - Zalim Singh (died 1867).
    - Ram Singh (died 1880).
      - Feenu (died 1867).
      - Hari Singh (born 1852).
        - Thakur Singh (born 1888).
        - Kishan Singh (born 1892).
  - Gulab Singh (died 1851).
    - Bhagwan Singh (died 1859).
    - Sher Singh (died 1875).
      - Ganga Singh (died 1882).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1883).
      - Sheo Singh (born 1867).
        - Jiwan Singh (born 1893).
        - Pirthi Singh (born 1903).
    - Bir Singh (died 1879).
    - Labh Singh (died 1880).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1874).
        - Khushhal Singh (born 1897).
  - Kharak Singh (died 1838).
  - Jodh Singh (died 1851).
  - Molak Singh (died 1832).

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

GURU NAO NIHAL SINGH OF KARTARPUR.*

- GURU NANAK, BEDI KHATRI.
  - Guru Angad (Tihan Khatri) (died 1552).
    - Guru Amar Das (Bhalai Khatri) (died 1574).
      - Mohuru.
      - Mohan.
      - Guru Ram Das (Sodhi Khatri), (son-in-law of his predecessor) (died 1581).
        - Pirthi Chand.
          - Mehrban (from whom are descended the Mina Sodhis of Haranpur in Jhelum and of Butar and Guru Harsahai in Ferozepur).
        - Guru Arjun Nath (died 1606).
          - Guru Hargobind (died 1644).
            - Baba Gurditta (died 1638).
              - Guru Har Rai.
                - Guru Ram Rai.
                - Guru Har Kishan.
              - Guru Dhir Mal (died 1677).
                - Guru Bahar Singh (died 1692).
                  - Guru Niranjan Rai (died 1702).
                    - Guru Bikram Singh (died 1727).
                      - Guru Ram Singh (died 1737).
                        - Guru Bharbag Singh (died 1762).
                      - Pahar Singh.
                  - Karam Parkash.
                    - Hirat Singh.
                  - Bopaji.
                    - Nonit Rai.
                      - Khushhal Singh.
                        - Jaswant Rai.
                        - Harbans Rai (no issue).
                      - Guru Takhat Singh.
                      - Guru Gulab Singh (died 1806).
                        - Guru Sadhu Singh (died 1861).
                          - Suchet Singh.
                          - Guru Jawahir Singh (died 1882).
                            - GURU NAO NIHAL SINGH (BORN 1881).
                              - Atma Singh (born 1902).
                              - Sardul Singh (born 1903).
                    - Jiwan Mal.
                      - Gurdayal.
                - Guru Ram Chand.
            - Ani Rai.
            - Atal Rai.
            - Guru Tegh Bahadur.
              - Guru Gobind Singh (died 1708).
                - (4) Fateh Singh.
                - (2) Jajhar Singh.
                - (3) Zorawar Singh.
                - (1) Ajit Singh.

                Nos. 1 and 2 were killed in the battle at Chamkaur in 1705, and Nos. 3 and 4 were slain at Sirhind in 1706.
            - Suraj Mal (his descendants are at Anandpur in Hoshiarpur).
        - Mahadeo.

* Since this account was written, Guru Nao Nihal Singh died suddenly in October 1908.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH OF MORON.

SAHAJ SINGH.

Albel Singh.

Sardar Dayal Singh
(died 1868).

Colonel Fateh Singh
(died 1867).

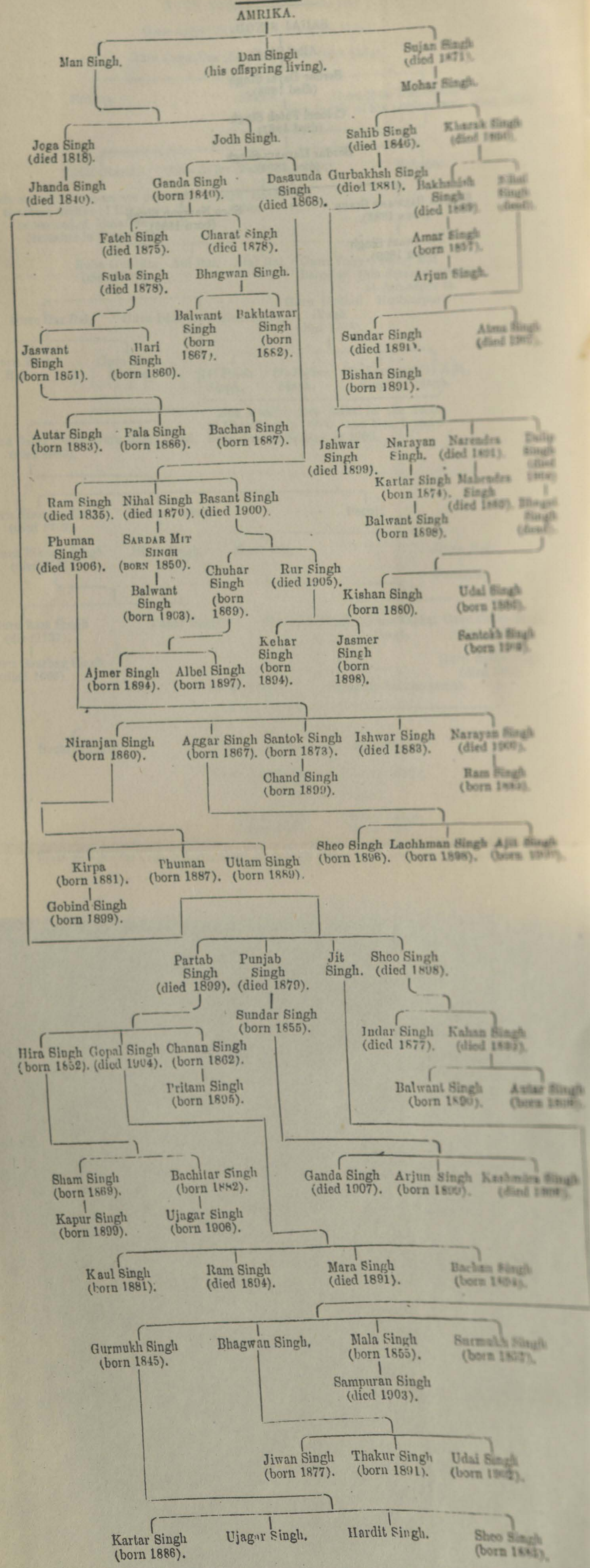
Sardar Harnam Singh
(died 1893).

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH
(BORN 1883).

Dhanwant Singh
(born 1899).

Sheo Narayan Singh
(born 1885).

SARDAR MIT SINGH OF DHANDOWAL.



SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH, JALAWALIA, OF ALAWALPUR.

GULAB RAI.

- Himat Singh (died 1829).
  - Albel Singh (died 1825).
    - Achal Singh (died 1857).
      - Sardar Partab Singh (died 1894).
        - SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH (BORN 1875).
          - Sant Parkash (born 1899).
        - Jwala Singh (born 1881).
          - Mohendra Singh (born 1902).
          - Hardayal Singh (born 1906).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ajit Singh (died 1889).
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1897).
          - Gurbachan Singh (born 1891).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1895).
  - Kishan Singh (died 1841).
    - Basawa Singh (died 1858).
- Four other sons.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF NAUGAJA.

MAHTAB SINGH (died 1858).

- Deva Singh (died 1864).
  - Narayan Singh (died 1895).
    - Waryam Singh (born 1862).
      - Dalip Singh (born 1877).
      - Ajit Singh (died 1902).
      - Tej Singh (born 1884).
  - Surayan Singh (died 1882).
    - Sant Singh (born 1858).
      - Two sons.
- Seva Singh (died 1880).
  - Thakur Singh (died 1876).
    - Partab Singh (born 1870).
- SARDAR AMAR SINGH (BORN 1828).
- Kamar Singh (died 1893).
  - Gurdayal Singh (died 1898).

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH OF SARHALI.

- NAHAR SINGH (dead).
  - Diwan Singh (dead).
    - Budh Singh (died 1852).
      - Kirpal Singh (died 1883).
        - Sundar Singh (died 1906).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1903).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1897).
          - Sampuran Singh (born 1887).
        - SARDAR GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1873).
          - Jiwan Singh (born 1899).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1852).
  - Charat Singh (dead).
  - Mohar Singh (dead).

THE LATE SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MUKANDPUR.

- TAKHT MAL (dead).
  - Chaju Mal (dead).
    - Zorawar (dead).
      - Sultan Bakhsh (dead).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1865).
          - Gulab Singh (died 1838).
          - Partab Singh (died 1871).
            - SARDAR AMAR SINGH (DIED 1908).
              - Kuldip Singh (born 1888).
              - Sabajit Singh (born 1891).
        - Achhar Singh (dead).

SARDAR BASAWA SINGH OF LAROYA.

- DASAUNDHA SINGH (dead).
  - Chuhar Singh (dead).
    - Budh Singh (dead).
    - Sudh Singh (died 1851).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1836).
      - SARDAR BASAWA SINGH (BORN 1849).
        - Achhar Singh (born 1885).
          - Partab Singh (born 1904).
    - Chatar Singh (dead).

BHAGAT SINGH OF BAHRAM.

- LAL SINGH.
  - Ram Singh.
  - Chanda Singh (died 1843).
    - Deva Singh (died 1894).
      - Basant Singh (died 1875).
        - Lachhman Singh (born 1868).
          - Charn Singh (born 1887).
          - Bachan Singh (born 1891).
        - Surjan Singh (died 1878).
      - BHAGAT SINGH (BORN 1847).
        - Attar Singh (born 1896).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1851).
        - Jai Singh (born 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (born 1887).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1866).
    - Daya Singh (died 1856).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1888).
      - Narayan Singh (died 1886).
      - Hukam Singh (born 1871).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1896).
  - Gulab Singh (died 1847).

THE LATE THAKUR SINGH OF SALORI.

MAHAN SINGH

Ganda Singh (dead).

Sardul Singh (dead).

Sukh Singh (dead).

Kishan Singh

Nihal Singh (died 1845).

Basant Singh

Sher Singh.

Nirmal Singh

Amar Singh

Thakur Singh (born 1907)

Natha Singh (born 1859). Gaj Singh (born 1861).

Charan Singh

Nagina Singh (born 1881).

Kartar Singh. Narayan Singh. Mal Singh.

Asalya Singh

Dalip Singh. Hari Singh. Ishwar Singh (dead).

Kirpa Singh. Sundar Singh (born 1873). Gulzara Singh. Bhola Singh (born 1875). Waryam Singh.

Ajit Singh

Udham Singh. Chechal Singh. Bawa Singh. Joginder Singh. Mal Singh. Chaiachal

Bishan Singh (died 1881). Mushir Singh (dead).

Chahar Singh

Gurdit Singh (died 1904). Jwala Singh.

Indar Singh. Jit Singh. Pritam Singh. Darbara Singh. Hira Singh. Indar Singh

Tara Singh (born 1881). Bikram Singh (born 1887). Narotan Singh. Amar Singh. Mahan Singh

Dhira Singh (born 1905).

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH OF BHADAUR.

- PHUL.
  - Tiloka (Ancestor of the Jind and Nabha chiefs).
  - Rama (died 1714).
    - Duna (died 1726).
      - Bigha Singh (died 1773).
        - Gurdas Singh (died 1748).
        - Chuhar Singh (died 1793).
          - Bir Singh (died 1823).
            - Jawahir Singh (died 1827).
              - Bibi Atar Kaur (married Prince Nao Nihal Singh).
            - Jaimal Singh (died 1808).
              - Khazan Singh (died 1831).
                - Mahan Singh (died 1858).
                  - Ishwar Singh (died 1866).
              - Nadhan Singh (died 1838).
                - Kahar Singh (born 1835)
                  - Partab Singh (born 1853).
                    - Nanak Singh (born 1887).
                    - Jaswant Singh (died 1904).
                  - Autar Singh (born 1863).
                    - Natha Singh (born 1880).
                      - Infant (born 1897).
                    - Madho Singh (born 1884).
                      - Infant (born 1902).
                      - Infant (born 1905).
            - Jagat Singh (died 1865).
              - Gulab Singh (died 1850).
              - Basawa Singh (died 1845).
              - Khem Singh (died 1846).
              - Narayan Singh (died 1865).
              - Ajepal Singh (born 1858).
                - Shamsher Singh (died 1897).
                  - Infant (born 1897).
                  - Infant (born 1897).
          - Dip Singh (died 1822).
            - Kharak Singh (died 1869).
              - Mahamahopadyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1896).
                - SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH (BORN 1852).
                  - Lal Singh (born 1887).
                - Balwant Singh (died 1902).
                  - Gurdayal Singh (born 1899).
                  - Partab Singh (born 1901).
        - Mohar Singh (died 1826).
          - Amrik Singh (died 1826).
            - Deva Singh (died 1857).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1852).
                - Balwant Singh.
          - Samand Singh (died 1836).
            - Achal Singh (died 1879).
          - Sujan Singh (died 1828).
            - Uttam Singh (died 1855).
              - Atar Singh (died 1879).
        - Dal Singh (died 1793) (Ancestor of the Kot Duna Sardars).
      - Deo (died 1723).
      - Sangu Singh (died 1744).
      - Sukhu Singh (died 1765).
      - Suma Singh (died 1772). (Ancestor of the Rampuria Sardars).
    - Raja Ala Singh (Ancestor of the Patiala chiefs).

SARDAR BADAN SINGH, C. S. I., OF MALAUDH.

- PHUL.
  - Tiloka (Ancestor of the Nabha and Jind Rajas).
  - Rama (died 1714).
    - Bakht Mal (died 1757).
      - Man Singh (died 1778).
        - Dalel Singh (died 1824).
          - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1850).
            - Sardar Hazura Singh died 1854).
            - Sardar Uttam Singh (died 1895).
          - Sardar Mit Singh (died 1878).
            - SARDAR BADAN SINGH, C. S. I. (BORN 1840).
              - Harnam Singh (died 1895).
              - Mahtab Singh (died 1879).
              - Dal Singh (born 1868).
                - Sant Singh (born 1885).
        - Bhag Singh (died 1820).
          - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1854).
            - Sardar Sundar Singh (born 1843).
              - Rajendra Singh (born 1887).
                - Infant (born 1907)
              - Kishan Singh (born 1889).
              - Gurdit Singh (born 1896).
          - Sardar Hakikat Singh (died 1875).
            - Sardar Balwant Singh (born 1866).
              - Bhagwant Singh (born 1884).
    - Duna (Ancestor of Bhadaur family)
    - Ala Singh (Ancestor of the Patiala Maharaja).
  - Raghu (Ancestor of Jiundan family).
  - Jhandu.
  - Chatu.
  - Takht Mal.

  (Jhandu, Chatu and Takht Mal: Ancestors of the Laudhgarhia families.)

SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM SADOZAI.

- SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK (died 1842).
  - Shahzada Timur Shah.
    - Shazada Sultan Sikandar (died 1885).
      - Muhammad Tahir (born 1848).
        - Muhammad Jahangir (born 1866).
        - Sultan Ali (born 1871).
        - Tefur (died 1895).
        - Kaisar (born 1878).
        - Faghfur (born 1882).
        - Zafar (born 1886).
    - Shahzada Sultan Jalal-ud-din (died 1892).
      - Abdul Aziz (died 1848).
      - Zia-ud-din (born 1865).
      - Baha-ud-din (born 1867).
      - Zaman-ud-din (born 1869).
  - Shahzada Shahpur (died 1884).
    - Shahzada Alamgir (died 1890).
      - Muhammad Nizam-ud-din (died 1899).
      - Saif-ur-Rahman (born 1861).
        - Firoz-ud-din (born 1901).
        - Zahir-ud-din (born 1903).
        - Iftikhar-ud-din (born 1905).
      - Nazir-ud din (born 1865).
      - Muhammad Nasir-ud-din (born 1867).
        - Badr-i-Alam (born 1899).
        - Izhar-ud-din (born 1901).
        - Zahir-ud-din (born 1905).
      - Muhammad Bahar-ud-din (born 1876).
        - Zahur-ud-din (born 1899).
      - Muhammad Baha-ud-din (born 1878).
      - Khalil-ur-Rahman (born 1878).
      - Ghulam Mustafa (born 1885).
  - Shahzada Safdar Jang (died 1899).
    - Haidar Jang (died 1900).
      - Tahawar Jang (born 1866).
      - Saulat Jang (born 1877).
      - Sarwat Jang (born 1885).
    - Bahadur Jang (born 1853).
      - Firoz Jang (born 1876).
      - Salar Jang (born 1889).
    - Muhammad Rafik (born 1863).
    - Babar Jang (dead).
      - Abdul Wahab (born 1887).
    - Salabat Jang (born 1868).
  - Shahzada Nadir, C.I.E. (died 1895).
    - SARDAR MUHAMMAD HAMDAM (BORN 1859).
      - Muzaffar Jang (born 1879).
        - Akhtar Jan (born 1905).
        - Asad Jan (born 1906).
      - Fakhar-ud-din (born 1881).
      - Ghulam Murtaza (born 1885).
    - Muhammad Muazzam (born 1860).
    - Muhammad Umar (born 1871).
      - Usman (born 1900).
      - Ismail (born 1904).
      - Ayub (born 1907).
    - Muhammad Akbar (born 1876).
    - Muhammad Mukhtar (born 1879).

BHAI ARJUN SINGH OF BAGARIAN.

BHAI BAHADUR SINGH.

Sampuran Singh (died 1862). — Mula Singh.

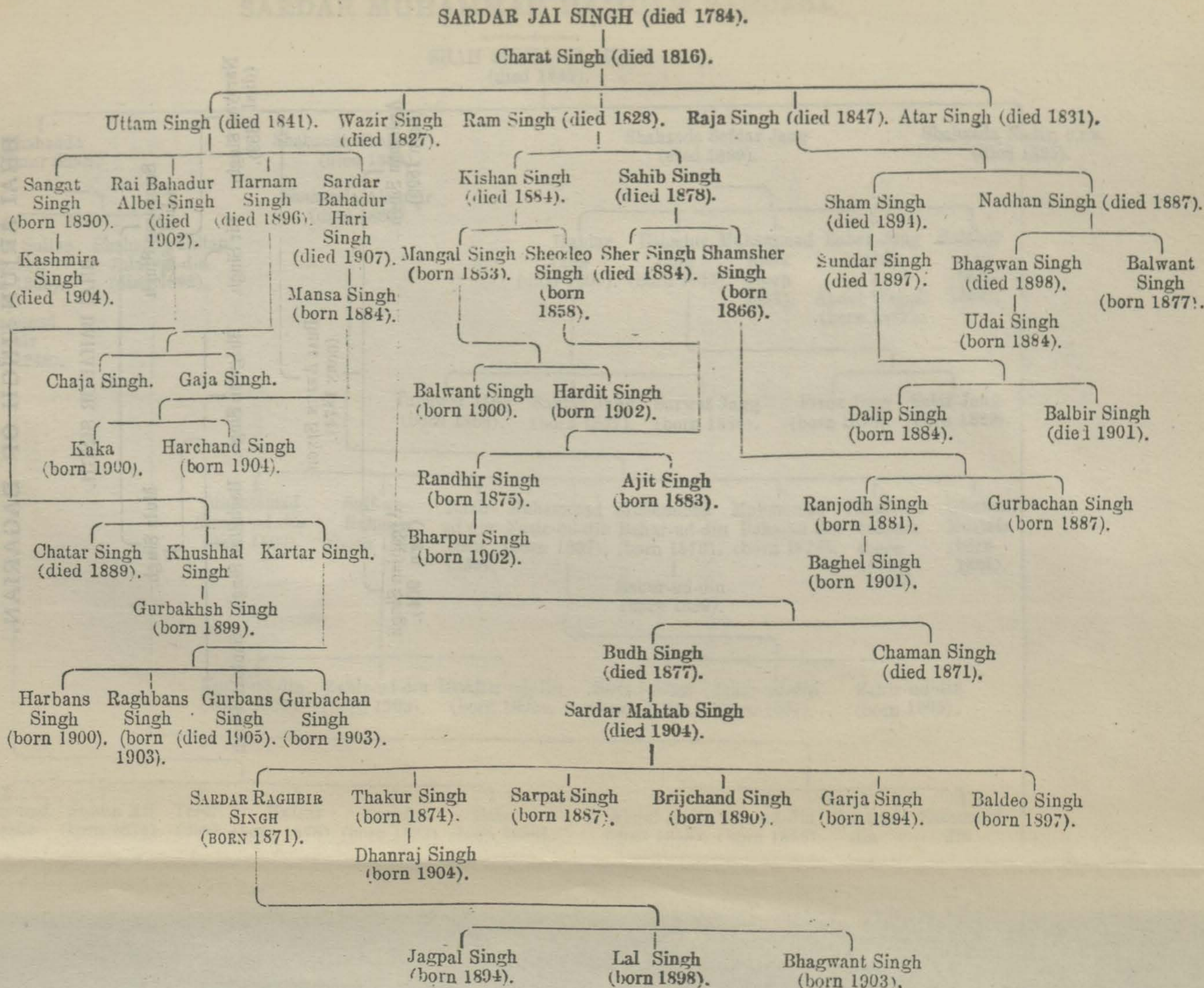
Sons of Sampuran Singh: Narayan Singh (died 1889). — Bir Singh.

Sons of Mula Singh: Bhagwan Singh. — Bachittar Singh. — Santokh Singh.

Son of Narayan Singh: BHAI ARJUN SINGH (BORN 1874).

Sons of Bhai Arjun Singh: Ardoman Singh (born 1899). — Arganjan Singh (born 1904).

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH OF LADHRAN.



SARDAR GANDA SINGH OF DHIRU MAZRA.

- RAI SINGH.
  - Chet Singh.
    - Uttam Singh.
      - Daya Singh.
        - SARDAR GANDA SINGH (BORN 1839).
          - Natha Singh (born 1866).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1887).
          - Chanan Singh (born 1883).
          - Chatar Singh (died 1900).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1888).
      - Sher Singh.
        - Bishan Singh (died 1898).
          - Mohar Singh (born 1877).
          - Mangal Singh (died 1900).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1907).
        - Hari Singh (died 1902).
      - Lehna Singh.
        - Fateh Singh.
          - Dalip Singh (born 1867).
          - Bagga Singh *alias* Partab Singh (died 1907).
            - Hardayal Singh (born 1901).
          - Nihal Singh *alias* Tara Singh (born 1876).
        - Jaimal Singh.
          - Ishwar Singh (born 1877).
            - Jai Singh (born 1900).
          - Kartar Singh (born 1892).
        - Karam Singh (died 1905).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1879).
            - Hardit Singh (born 1902).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1906).

INAYAT KHAN OF RAEKOT.

- RAI IMAM BAKHSH KHAN (died 1886).
  - Faiz Talab Khan (died 1900).
    - INAYAT KHAN (BORN 1877).
  - Amir Khan (born 1854).
  - Fateh Khan (born 1857).
    - Bahawal Khan (born 1882).
    - Muhammad Jafar Khan (born 1896).

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF BHARI.

- **RAI SINGH** (died 1809).
  - Ratan Singh (died 1846).
    - Surmukh Singh (died 1861).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1877).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1844).
          - Jagdish Singh (born 1880).
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1883).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1864).
          - Jagendra Singh (born 1897).
        - Bhagwant Singh (born 1868).
          - Sheo Kirpal Singh (born 1905).
      - Atal Singh (dead).
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Lal Singh (died 1887).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1856).
          - Hardeo Singh (born 1880).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1904).
          - Baldeo Singh (died 1901).
        - Naurang Singh (died 1894).
          - Hari Singh.
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1885).
            - Gursaran Singh (born 1887).
            - Mohendra Singh (born 1897).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1903).
      - Narayan Singh.
        - Bhagwan Singh.
          - Sujan Singh.
            - Narinjan Singh (born 1896).
            - Bachan Singh (born 1907).
          - Basant Singh.
            - Arjun Singh (born 1893).
        - Thakur Singh.

MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HUSSAIN OF JAGRAON.

- SULTAN MUHAMMAD.
  - Sayad Ali Bakhsh.
    - K. B. Maulvi Sayad Rajab Ali (died 1869).
      - Sharif Hassan (died 1895).
        - Abbas Hussain (born 1868).
          - Ahmad (born 1884).
          - Sharif Ali (died 1891).
          - Sharif Ali, II (born 1892).
        - Ali Akbar (born 1874).
          - Mehdi Hassan (born 1903).
        - Muhammad Mohsan (born 1884).
          - Muhammad Taki (born 1905).
      - MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HUSSAIN (BORN 1838).
        - Mustafa Hassan (born 1869).
          - Sharif Muhammad (born 1890).
          - Abu Turab (died 1902).
          - Zain-ul-Abdin (born 1896).
          - Agha Hussain (born 1899).
          - Agha Ali (born 1902).
          - Mujtaba Hussain (born 1904).
        - Murtaza Hussain (born 1878).

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

NAWAB GHULAM KUTAB-UD-DIN KHAN OF MAMDOT.

- SULTAN KHAN.
  - Mauj-ud-din Khan.
    - Nizam-ud-din Khan.
      - Fateh Din Khan.
    - Kutab ud-din Khan.
      - Kale Khan.
      - Jamal-ud din Khan (died 1863).
        - Khan Bahadur Khan (died 1888).
          - Shâh Nawaz Khan (born 1883).
            - Kutab-ud-din Khan (born 1906).
          - Akbar Khan (born 1886).
          - Fateh Din Khan (born 1887).
          - Mauj-ud-din Khan (born 1888).
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1872).
      - Jalal-ud-din Khan (died 1875).
        - Nizam-ud din Khan (died 1891).
          - NAWAB GHULAM KUTAB-UD-DIN KHAN (BORN 1889).
  - Muhammad Khan.

GURU BISHAN SINGH OF GURU HARSAHAI.

- GURU JIWAN MAL.
  - Guru Harsahai.
    - Guru Ajit Singh (died 1813).
      - Guru Amir Singh (died 1834).
        - Guru Gulab Singh (died 1868).
          - Guru Fateh Singh (died 1879).
            - GURU BISHAN SINGH (BORN 1849).
              - Narendra Singh (died 1882).
              - Nao Nihal Singh (died 1898).
              - Shamsher Singh (died 1897).
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1898).
              - Sadhu Singh *alias* Karam Singh (born 1902).
            - Guru Autar Singh (born 1851).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1891).
              - Amar Singh (born 1893).
            - Guru Kabul Singh (died 1883).
        - Kahan Singh.
        - Karam Singh (children).
        - Atar Singh.
        - Fateh Singh.
        - Jaimal Singh.
        - Punjab Singh.
      - Pahar Singh (children).
      - Padshah Singh.
    - Nadhan Singh (children).
  - Gurbakhsh Singh (children).
  - Ram Singh (children).
  - Gurdayal Singh.

BHAI ZABARJANG SINGH OF JHAMBA.

- BHAI BUDHA SINGH (died 1774).
  - Bhai Tek Singh (died 1791).
    - Bhai Ram Singh.
      - Bhai Faujdar Singh (died 1822).
        - Bhai Mehr Singh (died 1841).
          - Bhai Ranjang Singh (died 1849).
          - Bhai Fatehjang Singh (died 1847).
          - BHAI ZABARJANG SINGH (BORN 1838).
            - Bhai Sheo Sham Singh (born 1861).
              - Bhai Jwala Singh (died 1903).
              - Bhai Sher Singh (died 1907).
              - Sri Ram Singh (born 1904).
              - Narendra Singh (born 1906).
            - Bhai Kaul Singh (died 1900).
              - Bhai Kishan Singh (born 1886).
        - Bhai Kundha Singh (died 1872).
          - Bhai Harnam Singh (born 1850).
            - Bhai Sheo Saran Singh (born 1877).
  - Four other sons.

SODHI AJIT SINGH OF BUTTAR.

- GURU KAUL SAHIB.
  - Guru Banmali Das.
    - Nirbho Singh (died childless).
    - Guru Abhe Ram.
      - Guru Jaspat Singh.
        - Guru Didar Singh (descendents live in Sangatpura in Patiala).
        - Guru Bishan Singh (died 1826).
          - Guru Jawahir Singh (died 1838).
            - Sahib Singh (died 1851).
              - Bhagwan Singh (died 1890).
                - Deva Singh.
                  - Ragbunath Singh (born 1854).
                    - Ganga Singh (born 1880).
                    - Mal Singh (born 1883).
                    - Tal Singh (born 1885).
                    - Dalip Singh (born 1888).
                    - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1891).
                  - Puran Singh (born 1872).
                    - Harbans Singh (born 1893).
                    - Harcharan Singh (born 1899).
                    - Gurdayal Singh (born 1903).
              - Ram Singh (died 1879).
                - Rai Bahadur Sodhi Hukam Singh, Diwan Bahadur (born 1846).
                  - Gurdayal Singh (died 1906).
                  - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1892).
                  - Lal Singh (born 1893).
              - Kartar Singh (died 1902).
                - Hira Singh.
                  - Jagir Singh (died 1891).
                  - Wazir Singh (born 1884).
                  - Balbir Singh (born 1886).
                  - Raghbir Singh (born 1893).
                  - Balwant Singh (born 1904).
                - Harnam Singh.
                  - Ishwar Singh (born 1879).
                  - Gurdit Singh (born 1889).
                  - Harcharan Singh (died 1907).
              - Kishan Singh (died 1892).
                - Mal Singh (died 1897 childless).
            - Mahtab Singh (died 1881).
              - Shamsher Singh.
                - Gopal Singh.
                  - Gurbakhsh Singh.
                  - Gurdayal Singh.
                - Vir Singh.
                  - Gurdit Singh (born 1883).
              - Kishan Singh.
                - Mohar Singh.
                - Moti Singh
                  - Jagir Singh (born 1887).
                  - Puran Singh (born 1892).
            - Gulab Singh (died 1869).
              - Jwala Singh (died 1869 childless).
          - Jagat Singh.
            - Sardar Bahadur Man Singh (died 1891).
              - Balwant Singh (died 1904 childless).
              - Ranjit Singh (died 1901).
                - Surjan Singh (died 1902 childless).
            - Khazan Singh (born 1833).
              - Sundar Singh (born 1851).
                - Sarup Singh (born 1889).
              - Harcharan Singh (born 1885).
              - Gurcharan Singh (born 1893).
              - Arjun Singh (born 1897).
            - Uttam Singh (died 1906).
              - Richpal Singh (born 1871).
                - Jasmer Singh (born 1891).
              - Kirpal Singh (born 1874).
          - Bhagat Singh (died 1862).
            - Rajendra Singh (died 1888).
              - SODHI AJIT SINGH (BORN 1848).
                - Gurbans Singh (born 1870).
                  - Dalip Singh (born 1891).
                  - Trilochan Singh (born 1895).
                - Raghbans Singh (died 1903).
                  - Niranjan Singh (born 1891).
                - Balbir Singh (born 1874).
                  - Kuldip Singh (born 1892).
                - Ranbir Singh (born 1882).
            - Indar Singh (died 1902).
              - Sadhu Singh (born 1887).
                - Harnam Singh (born 1904).

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MANSURWAL.

- **SAMAN SINGH.**
  - Sapha Singh.
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Sardar Deva Singh, C.S.I. (died 1872).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1895).
        - Harbans Singh (died 1871).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1866).
        - Arjun Singh (died 1861).
        - SARDAR AMAR SINGH (BORN 1856).
        - Bakhshish Singh (died 1830).
      - Sewa Singh (died 1872).
      - Punjab Singh (died 1870).
        - Sant Singh (died 1882).
        - Hira Singh (born 1862).
          - Harchand Singh (born 1897.)
  - Dal Singh.
    - Vir Singh.
    - Wazir Singh.
      - Gurdit Singh (died 1880).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1878).
        - Sobha Singh (born 1882).
      - Hardit Singh (died 1878).
        - Dan Singh (died 1900).

BHANGA SINGH OF DHARAMSINGHWALA.

- SARHANA.
  - Amrika.
    - Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba.
  - Bhumia.
    - Sardar Dharam Singh (died 1815).
      - Mohar Singh (died 1815).
      - Dal Singh (died 1825).
        - Sher Singh (died 1836).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1861).
          - Suchet Singh (*alias* Suchet Muhammad) (died 1891).
            - BHANGA SINGH (BORN 1881).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1904).
              - Sabaja Singh (born 1906).
        - Deva Singh (died 1875).
          - Bakhshish Singh (died 1877).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1876).
    - Kaur Singh (died 1792).
      - Hari Singh.
      - Vir Singh.
    - Dargona Singh (died 1757).

MUHAMMAD UMAR KHAN, KASURIA.

- MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN.
  - Usman Khan.
    - Madad Khan.
    - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.
      - Burhan Khan.
        - Shamas-ud-din Khan (died 1868).
      - Subhan Khan.
      - Sultan Khan.
        - Kadir Bakhsh Khan
          - Usman Khan (died 1880).
            - Sardar Khan (died 1897).
              - MUHAMMAD UMAR KHAN (BORN 1876).
    - Suleman Khan.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

SAADAT ALI KHAN, KHARAL.

- KAMAL KHAN.
  - Said Khan.
    - Ala-ud-din Khan.
      - Mohabbat Khan.
        - Sakhi Saadat Yar Khan.
          - Ahmad Yar Khan.
            - Abdullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Yar Khan.
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
              - Saadat Yar Khan.
                - Muzaffar Khan.
                - Jahan Khan.
                  - Ahmad Khan (died 1897).
                    - Shahzad Khan (born 1870).
                    - Murad Khan (born 1876).
                - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sarafraz Khan (died 1863).
                  - Muhammad Amir Ali Khan (died 1894).
                    - SAADAT ALI KHAN (BORN 1872).
                      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
                      - Ghulam Ali Khan.
                    - Kalab Ali Khan (born 1878).

TEJA SINGH, NAKAI.

- CHAUDHRI MITHA.
  - Kamar Singh (died 1780).
  - Wazir Singh (died 1790).
    - Mehr Singh (died 1843).
      - Jaimal Singh.
      - Dhara Singh (died 1860).
        - Uttam Singh (died 1907).
          - TEJA SINGH (BORN 1871).
            - Udham Singh (born 1892).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1897).
            - Harcharan Singh (born 1899).
            - Sheocharan S (born 1902).
          - Labh Singh (born 1876).
          - Wariam Singh (born 1880).
            - Mohendra Singh.
        - Sher Singh.
      - Fateh Singh.
        - Chama Singh.
          - Kehr Singh.
          - Wasawa Singh.
          - Indar Singh.
    - Mohar Singh.
      - Hira Singh.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

RAJA FATEH SINGH.

- HAR GOBIND.
  - Nidha Misra.
    - Raja Tej Singh (died 1862).
      - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh (died 1904).
        - Sardar Bikram Singh (born 1881).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1907).
    - Raja Harbans Singh (adopted by Raja Tej Singh) (died 1900).
      - Raja Kirthi Singh (died 1906).
      - RAJA FATEH SINGH (BORN 1883).
        - Tika Dhian Singh (born 1905).
      - Kunwar Kesri Singh (born 1885).
        - Harcharn Singh (born 1906).
  - Jamadar Khushhal Singh (died 1844).
    - S. Ram Singh (died 1839).
    - S. Kishan Singh (died 1846).
    - S. Bhagwan Singh (died 1882).
  - Ram Lal.
    - Devi Singh.
      - Fateh Singh (died 1907).
        - Puran Singh.
    - Sheo Ram.
      - Jawahir Singh.
      - Sham Singh.
      - Brahmanand.

NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN, KAZILBASH, C.I.E.

- S. NAUROZ ALI KHAN.
  - S. ALI KHAN (died 1770).
    - S. Gul Muhammad Khan.
      - Ali Akbar Khan.
      - Ali Jan Khan.
    - S. Hidayat Khan (died 1836).
      - Muhammad Hassan Khan (died 1868).
        - Muhammad Jafar Khan.
          - Sultan Ali Khan (died 1902).
        - Abdullah Khan (died 1879).
          - Hussain Ali Khan (born 1864).
        - Muhammad Zaman Khan (died 1878).
          - Muhammad Azim Khan.
            - Ali Hussain Khan (born 1870).
        - Muhammad Hasham Khan (died 1866).
        - Muhammad Bakar Khan (died 1874).
      - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1877).
      - Haji Muhammad Khan.
        - Four sons.
      - Nawab Ali Raza Khan (died 1866).
        - Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K. C. I. E. (died 1890).
          - Hidayat Ali Khan (born 1878).
            - Nawazish Ali Khan (born 1901).
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan (born 1902).
        - Nawab Nasir Ali Khan (died 1896).
          - Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1870).
            - Ali Raza Khan (born 1892).
            - Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Mansur Ali Khan (born 1894).
            - Saadat Hussain Khan (born 1896).
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan (born 1901).
        - Nisar Ali Khan (died 1878).
          - Barkat Ali Khan (born 1856).
            - Ali Muhammad Khan (born 1879).
              - Jaffar Hussain (born 1901).
          - NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN, C. I. E. (BORN 1862).
            - Nisar Ali Khan II (born 1901).
            - Muzaffar Ali Khan (born 1908).
      - Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan.
        - Sardar Raza Ali Khan (born 1849).
      - S. Muhammad Taki Khan (died 1858).
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan.
          - Muhammad Aslam Khan (born 1870).
    - S. Ali Muhammad Khan (died 1835).

DIWAN KAILAS NATH.

- BAKHT MAL.
  - Raja Dina Nath (died 1857).
    - Diwan Amar Nath (died 1867).
      - Diwan Bahadur Diwan Ram Nath (died 1901).
        - DIWAN KAILAS NATH (BORN 1875).
          - Somar Nath (born 1902).
      - Pandit Man Nath (died 1894).
        - Diwan Som Nath (born 1881).
          - Joti Nath (born 1905).
        - Pandit Gyan Nath (born 1885).
          - Bahm Nath (born 1904).
    - Kunwar Niranjan Nath (died 1892).
      - Mankameshar Nath.
      - Brij Mohan Nath.
  - Diwan Kidar Nath (died 1859).
    - Badri Nath (died 1892)
      - Hirde Nath.
        - Suraj Nath.
          - Tirloki Nath (born 1892).
          - Tirbhawan Nath (born 1899).
      - Jiwan Nath.
        - Kesho Nath.
          - Sham Nath (born 1901).
          - Tapeshwar Nath (born 1905).
    - Pran Nath (died 1860).
      - Janki Nath (born 1849).
        - Manmohan Nath.
          - Kamta Nath (born 1898).
          - Dharni Prasad (born 1903).
          - Tirbim Prasad (born 1905).
      - Arjun Nath (born 1853).
        - Bishan Nath (born 1877).
          - Pushkar Nath (born 1903).
        - Mahendra Nath (died 1902).
          - Rameshwar Nath (born 1899).
          - Brijendar Nath (born 1902).
        - Omkar Nath (born 1903).
        - Harihar Nath (born 1905).

BHAI GURDIT SINGH.

BHAI BULAKA SINGH.

- Bhai Amolak Ram.
- Bhai Sahai Ram (died 1793).
- Bhai Basti Ram (died 1802).
  - Bhai Harbhaj Rai (died 1824).
    - Bhai Kahan Singh (died 1837).
      - Bhai Nidhan Singh (died 1856).
        - Rai Bahadur Bhai Mihan Singh (died 1900).
          - Bhai Hardayal Singh (born 1885).
            - Amrik Singh (born 1901).
            - Surendra Singh (born 1903).
          - Gyan Singh (born 1890).
      - Ganda Singh (dead).
      - Bhai Kesar Singh (died 1871).
        - Bhai Tara Singh (born 1855).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1875).
          - Bhagwant Singh (born 1887).
        - Bhai Partab Singh (born 1857).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1876).
          - Hari Singh (born 1879).
            - Randhir Singh (born 1900).
            - Amar Singh (born 1905).
          - Mohendra Singh (born 1887).
            - A son (born 1906).
          - Didar Singh (born 1895).
    - Bhai Ram Singh (died 1846).
      - Bhai Charanjit Singh (died 1881).
        - BHAI GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1867).
          - Bhai Har Narayan Singh (born 1890).
          - Parduman Singh (died 1902).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1897).
        - Bhai Dan Singh (born 1872).
          - Gurbir Singh (died 1898).
          - A daughter (born 1899).
        - Bhai Seva Singh (died 1907).
          - Anant Singh (born 1893).
          - Indar Singh (born 1895).
        - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1878).
          - Amolak Singh (born 1903).
    - Bhai Gobind Ram (died 1815).
      - Bhai Nand Gopal (died 1895).
        - Bhai Manohar Lal, adopted (born 1873).
          - Brij Mohan Lal (born 1897).
      - Bhai Har Gopal (died 1849).
  - Bhai Harnam Sahib.

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN NARENDRA NATH.

PANDIT KISHAN DAS.

|

Diwan Ganga Ram
(died 1826).

|

Diwan Ajodhya Prasad
(died 1870).

|

Diwan Baij Nath
(died 1875).

|

DIWAN BAHADUR
DIWAN NARENDRA NATH
(BORN 1864).

|

Anand Kumar
(born 1894).

SARDAR UDHAM SINGH, NAKAI, OF BAHRWAL.

- CHAUDHRI HEM RAJ.
  - Hira Singh.
    - Dal Singh.
  - Natha Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1768).
    - Ran Singh (died 1781).
      - Bhagwan Singh (died 1789).
      - Gyan Singh (died 1807).
        - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1872).
          - Chatar Singh (died 1857).
            - Ranjodh Singh (died 1891).
              - SARDAR UDHAM SINGH (BORN 1862).
                - Balwant Singh (born 1877).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1864).
                - Gurdayal Singh (born 1885).
                - Hardayal Singh.
            - Partab Singh (born 1845).
              - Autar Singh (died 1905).
              - Hazur Singh (born 1906).
            - Thakur Singh (died 1878).
          - Atar Singh *alias* Khuda Bakhsh (died 1879).
            - Lehna Singh *alias* Ghulam Kadir. (died 1881).
              - Karam Bakhsh.
              - Ghulam Nabi (born 1882).
                - Barkat Ali (born 1896).
                - Nawab Ali (born 1906).
            - Labh Singh (born 1842).
              - Bakhshish Singh (born 1890).
              - Bikarman Singh (born 1895).
          - Ishwar Singh *alias* Abdul Aziz.
            - Din Muhammad (born 1881).
            - Muhammad Akbar (born 1889).
          - Hukam Singh (dead).
      - Khazan Singh.
        - Panja Singh.
          - Deva Singh.
            - Teja Singh.
            - Kundan Singh.
            - Surat Singh (born 1876).
              - Hardip Singh (born 1899).
              - Gurdip Singh (born 1905)
            - Uttam Singh (born 1879).
            - Suchet Singh (born 1880).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1882).
          - Sawan Singh.
            - Richpal Singh (born 1887).
          - Narayan Singh.
            - Indar Singh (born 1879).
              - Ikbal Singh (born 1904).
            - Jindar Singh (born 1882).
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1902).
            - Harnam Singh (born 1884).
              - Raghbir Singh (born 1906).
            - Kirpal Singh.
            - Kartar Singh.
            - Autar Singh.
          - Lachhman Singh (died 1875).
          - Thakur Singh (died 1881).
          - Udham Singh.
            - Bachitar Singh (born 1989).

KHAN BAHADUR SHAHZADA SULTAN IBRAHIM JAN.*

- **AHMAD SHAH ABDALI** (died 1773).
  - Timur Shah.
    - 32 sons.
      - Many descendants now living in various parts of India.
  - Suliman Shah.
    - Farukh Siyar (dead).
      - Sultan Adam (died 1865).
        - KHAN BAHADUR SHAHZADA SULTAN IBRAHIM JAN (BORN 1836).
          - Muhammad Saleh (born 1886).
            - Salah-ud-din Alamgir (born 1904).
          - Muhammad Muazzim (born 1891).
          - Muhammad Yusaf (born 1896).
        - Shahzada Sultan Ismail Jan (died 1909).
          - Sultan Asad Jan (born 1873).
            - Shor Muhammad (born 1904).
          - Sultan Hamid (born 1878).
            - Sultan Wahid (born 1897).
            - Sultan Wasih (born 1899).
            - Sultan Jan (born 1902).
            - Sultan Abd-ur-Rashid (born 1904).
          - Wala Gauhar (born 1891).
          - Sultan Ahmad (born 1893).
      - Faridun (died 1901).
        - Gauhar Maluk (died 1906).
          - Farukh Alam (born 1888).
      - Muhammad Shahur (died 1872).
    - 6 other sons.
  - 5 other sons.

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* This history was not included in former editions.

KHAN BAHADUR FAKIR SAYAD KAMAR-UD-DIN, BOKHARI, C.I.E.

GHULAM SHAH.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.

Fakir Aziz-ud-din (died 1845). Fakir Imam-ud-din (died 1844). Fakir Nur-ud-din (died 1852).

Fakir Taj-ud-din (died 1846).

Mehraj-ud-din (died 1899).

Muhammad Jamal-ud-din (born 1863). Said-ud-din (born 1878). Fida Hussain (born 1890).

Nasir-ud-din (died 1814). Fazl-ud-din (died 1842). Shah Din (died 1842). Charagh-ud-din (died 1851). Jamal-ud-din (died 1894). Rukn-ud-din (died 1881).

Siraj-ud-din (died 1850). Shahsawar-ud-din (died 1848). Shahnawaz-ud-din (died 1858). Najib-ud-din (died 1849). Hussain-ud-din (died 1850).

Firoz-ud-din (died 1904). Hassan-ud-din (born 1850).

Sultan-ud-din (died 1904). Nasir-ud-din. Nasar-ud-din. Farukh-ud-din (born 1875). Jalal-ud-din born 1877). Ala-ud-din (dead).

Zahir-ud-din.

Muin-ud-din (born 1884). Hadi Hussain (born 1889). Zahur-ul-Hassan (born 1902).

Bashir Hussain.

Zahur-ud-din (died 1893). Shamas-ud-din (died 1872). FAKIR SAYAD KAMR-UD-DIN (BORN 1827). Hafiz-ud-din (died 1899).

Naobahar-ud-din (died 1880).

Fakir Sayad Iftikhar-ud-din (born 1865). Iktadar-ud-din (born 1880).

Zafar-ud-din (born 1851). Jalal-ud-din (born 1873).

Moghis-ud-din (born 1903).

Muhammad Ikbal-ud-din (died 1881).

Khan Bahadur Burhan-ud-din (died 1890). Zain-ul-Abdin (died 1904). Shahab-ud-din (died 1908). Hussain-ud-din (born 1895). Fakhr-ud-din (born 1899). Hassan-ud-din (born 1902).

Najam-ud-din (born 1877).

Fasih-ud-din (born 1900). Fakih-ud-din (born 1904). Bashir-ud-din (born 1906).

DIWAN RAJ KUMAR, DAHRIWALA.

- LALA JWALA NATH.
  - Lala Karam Chand (died 1836).
    - Diwan Tara Chand (died 1858).
    - Lala Mangal Sen (died 1861).
      - Lala Budha Mal (born 1858).
        - Uttam Chand (born 1875).
          - Kushhal Chand.
          - Kali Charan (born 1906).
        - Puran Chand (born 1878).
          - Parmanand (born 1902).
        - Pars Ram (died 1897).
        - Girdhari Lal (born 1881).
          - Ram Nath (born 1904).
        - Bishambar Das (born 1887).
          - Behari Lal (born 1905).
        - Birj Lal (born 1892).
        - Kahan Chand (born 1894).
    - Diwan Ratan Chand (died 1872).
      - Diwan Bhagwan Das (died 1906).
        - DIWAN RAJ KUMAR (BORN 1858).
          - Krishna Kishore (born 1871).
            - Hari Kishan Das (born 1899).
            - Kesho Das (born 1903).
            - Haricharn Das (born 1907).
          - Bal Ram (died 1906).
          - Jai Gopal (born 1883).
      - Rup Chand (born 1844).
      - Barkat Ram (died 1884).
    - Lala Harnam Das (born 1836).
      - Moti Ram (born 1865).
        - Durga Das (born 1886).

PANDIT AMAR NATH.

- SRIBRIJ RAJ (died 1833).
  - Pandit Madhusudan (died 1863).
    - Pandit Radha Kishan (died 1875).
      - Rishi Kesh (died 1889).
        - Kishori Lal (died 1868).
        - Pandit Bansi Lal (died 1897).
    - Pandit Har Kishan (died 1861).
      - PANDIT AMAR NATH (born 1859).
        - Bhagwan Das (born 1877).
          - Sheo Charan Das (born 1900).
          - Kidar Nath (born 1904).
        - Shambu Nath (born 1886).
    - Pandit Bal Kishan (died 1880).
      - Pandit Mohan Lal (died 1862).
        - Sohan Lal (born 1859).
        - Ram Lal (died 1893).
          - Panna Lal (born 1886).
          - Parduman Lal (died 1895)
    - Pandit Devi Ditta Prasad (died 1876).
      - Durga Dat (died 1864).
      - Pandit Jwala Dat Prasad (born 1864).
        - Sheo Dat Prasad (born 1894).

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH NASIR-UD-DIN.

- MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN.
  - Shaikh Ujala.
    - Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din (died 1845).
      - Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan (died 1859).
        - Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani (died 1903).
          - Saadatmand Khan (died 1867).
      - Shaikh Firoz-ud-din (died 1880).
        - KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH NASIR-UD-DIN (BORN 1853).
          - Shaikh Riaz-ud-din (born 1880).
            - Ghias-ud-din (born 1903).
            - Ghulam Muin-ud-din (born 1906).
  - Kale Khan.
    - Ilahi Bakhsh
      - Shaikh Sandhe Khan (died 1888).
        - Muhammad Hussain Khan (died 1908).

THE KAMLA FAMILY.

- BULAKI.
  - Uttam Singh (died 1803).
    - Takht Singh.
    - Mahman Singh.
    - Jai Singh Kamla (died 1827).
      - Mangal Singh (died 1821).
        - Wir Singh (died 1838).
          - Buta Singh (died 1875).
            - Sardar Lal Singh (born 1863).
              - Harbhajan Singh (died 1878).
              - Balwant Singh (born 1879).
          - Ajaib Singh (died 1900).
            - Labh Singh (born 1874).
              - Natha Singh (born 1901).
            - Deva Singh (born 1881).
            - Mahtab Singh (born 1895).
        - Chugatra Singh (died 1830).
          - Kesar Singh.
        - Khem Singh (died 1852).
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sher Singh (died 1871).
          - Sardar Suchet Singh (died 1872).
            - Sardar Baghel Singh (born 1865).
              - Autar Singh (born 1885).
                - Jugandar Singh (born 1904).
              - Sangat Singh (born 1888)
          - Baz Singh (dead).
            - S. Hira Singh (born 1874).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1878).
          - Sardar Tara Singh (born 1852).
            - Gyan Singh (born 1875).
              - Chatarpal Singh (born 1892).
              - Richpal Singh (born 1894).
              - Sham Singh (born 1900).
            - Ram Charan Singh (born 1885).
              - Raghbir Singh (born 1905).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1852).
        - Nihal Singh (dead).
          - Arur Singh.
          - Ganda Singh.
        - Khushhal Singh (dead).
          - Pal Singh.
            - Gyan Singh.
        - Lal Singh.
          - Harkishan Singh.
      - Amar Singh (dead).
        - Ranjodh Singh (died 1896).
          - Indar Singh (born 1869).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1903).
            - Hazura Singh (born 1892).
            - Teja Singh (born 1894).
            - Chatarpal Singh (born 1896).
            - Hardayal Singh (died 1901).
            - Ram Singh (born 1901).
          - Bishan Singh (born 1873).
        - Ujagar Singh (died 1902).
          - Mehr Singh (born 1879).
          - Jawahir Singh (born 1885).
        - Sant Singh (born 1863).
  - Godh Singh Kamla.

BHAI TEJA SINGH OF THATAR.

- CHUR SINGH.
  - Prem Singh.
    - Lakha Singh (died 1807).
      - Mohar Singh.
      - Sardul Singh.
        - Milkha Singh (died 1887).
      - Sobha Singh.
        - Amar Singh.
        - Kamar Singh.
          - Kirpal Singh (born 1852).
          - Narayan Singh (born 1861).
    - Shamir Singh (died 1824).
      - Kesar Singh (died 1863).
      - Wachan Singh (died 1867).
        - Hari Singh (born 1852).
        - Jawand Singh (born 1856).
          - Lal Singh (born 1870).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1901).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1904).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1876).
      - Balwant Singh (died 1842).
    - Amir Singh (died 1807).
      - Gulab Singh.
        - Gurdit Singh.
          - Nihal Singh (died 1899).
          - Bishan Singh (born 1843).
            - Peshaura Singh (born 1868).
              - Richpal Singh (born 1891).
              - Aupar Singh (born 1893).
              - Kartar Singh (born 1897).
          - Ram Singh (born 1846).
            - Lahora Singh (born 1882).
            - Kashmira Singh (born 1884).
            - Udham Singh (born 1886).
    - Sahib Singh (died 1807).
      - Sher Singh (died 1862).
        - Jawand Singh (died 1844).
          - Ajit Singh (died 1840).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1870).
          - Bakhshish Singh (died 1884).
        - Rajendra Singh (died 1881).
          - Lal Singh (died 1903).
            - Faujdar Singh (born 1897).
          - Khushhal Singh (died 1882).
          - Gopal Singh (born 1866).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1888).
            - Ragbans Singh (born 1902).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1905).
          - Anup Singh (born 1871).
            - Niranjan Singh (born 1896).
            - Sukhdarshan Singh (born 1901).
          - Sarup Singh (born 1873).
        - Indar Singh (died 1901).
          - TEJA SINGH (BORN 1862).
            - Autar Singh (born 1886).
              - Gurpuran Singh (born 1908).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1894).
            - Randhir Singh. (born 1897)
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1903).
          - Janmeja Singh (born 1867).
            - Sukhbans Singh (born 1908).
            - Kalwant Singh (born 1910).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1843).
          - Lachman Singh (born 1864).
            - Ikbal Singh (died 1907).
              - Hakim Singh (born 1905).
              - Hukam Singh born 1907.
            - Partab Singh (born 1887).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1894).

MALIK SAHIB KHAN, KASURIA.

- MANSUR KHAN.
  - Khewa Khan (died 1856).
    - Mauj-ud-din Khan.
      - Kamal-ud-din Khan (died 1881).
        - SAHIB KHAN (BORN 1861).
        - Nizam-ud-din Khan (born 1869).
          - Khan Bahadur Khan (born 1892).
          - Muhammad Khan (born 1895).
        - Kamar-ud-din Khan (born 1873).
          - Habib-ullah Khan (born 1896).
          - Najib ullah Khan (born 1898).
        - Shams-ud-din Khan (born 1877).
          - Umras Ali Khan (born 1905).
    - Khair-ud-din Khan (died 1866).
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1865).
        - Asad-ullah Khan (born 1890).
        - Karamat-ullah Khan (born 1896).
        - Rahmat-ullah Khan (born 1898).
        - Hidayat-ullah Khan (born 1903).
  - Jiwa Khan.
    - Jalal-ud-din Khan.
      - Pir Bakhsh Khan (died 1888).
        - Chiragh-ud-din Khan.
        - Malu Khan.
          - Sardar Khan (born 1890).
    - Kaku Khan.
    - Bela Khan.
      - Fateh Din Khan (died 1899).
        - Lalu Khan (died 1900).
          - Dule Khan (born 1890).
          - Bage Khan (born 1897).
        - Muhammad Khan.
          - Nur Muhammad Khan (born 1895).
        - Jalal Khan
      - Ismail Khan (died 1905).
        - Ahmad din Khan (born 1895).
    - Shadi Khan (died 1848).
      - Fateh Din Khan (died 1904).
        - Kale Khan
          - Ghulam Rasul Khan (born 1888).
          - Ghulam Ali Khan (born 1896).
          - Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1898).
          - Abkar Ali Khan (born 1903).
        - Kadir Bakhsh Khan.
          - Muhammad Umar Khan (born 1893).
          - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1907).
  - Nasira Khan.
    - Umra Khan
      - Jame Khan.
      - Imam-ud-din Khan
        - Budhe Khan (born 1905).
    - Shahmir Khan (died 1903).
      - Umar Din Khan (born 1887).
      - Sharaf Din Khan (born 1897).
  - Jahangir Khan.

THE SADOZAI FAMILY OF LAHORE.

- SADO KHAN.
  - Khizar Khan (from whom descended Ahmad Shah, Durani, and the Khizar Khels).
  - Sultan Mahdud Khan.
    - Shah Hussain Khan.
    - Allahdad Khan.
      - Inayat Khan.
        - Sher Muhammad Khan.
      - Abid Khan.
        - Nawab Zahid Khan (died 1749).
          - Nawab Shakar Khan.
            - Hassan Khan.
            - Hussain Khan.
          - Nawab Shuja Khan (died 1774).
            - Nawab Muzaffar Khan (died 1818).
              - Nawab Sarfaraz Khan (died 1851).
                - Firoz-ud-din Khan (died 1855).
                  - Kasim Ali Khan (died 1881).
                    - Muhammad Azim Ali Khan (born 1864).
                      - Sher Ahmad Khan (born 1895).
                      - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1896).
                      - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1897).
                      - Muhammad Safdar Khan (born 1899).
                      - Muhammad Abdullah Khan (born 1907)
                  - Hasham Ali Khan (died 1887).
                  - Sadik Ali Khan (born 1829).
                    - Barkat Ali (born 1877).
                  - Shamsher Ali Khan (born 1849).
                - Shah Wali Khan (died 1840).
                - Mansur Ali Khan (dead).
                - Ahmad Ali Khan (died 1884).
                  - Saadat Ali Khan (born 1878).
                  - Muzaffar Ali Khan (born 1882).
                - Akbar Ali Khan (died 1852).
              - Zulfikar Khan (died 1847).
                - Abdul Khalik Khan (died 1845).
                  - Abdul Hamid (died 1879).
                - Jahangir Khan (died 1881)
                - Muhammad Khan (died 1861).
                  - Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan (died 1907).
                    - Abdul Ali Khan (born 1887).
                    - Mubarik Ali Khan (born 1889).
                    - Mahbub Ali Khan (born 1891).
                    - Akhtar Ali Khan (born 1894).
                    - Yakub Ali Khan (born 1896).
                - Gulzar Khan (died 1847).
                - Khan Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1899).
                  - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1859).
                    - Inayat-ullah Khan (born 1875).
                      - Allahdad Khan (born 1900).
                  - Muhammad Aslam Khan (died 1868).
                  - Muhammad Akram Khan (died 1868).
                - Haidar Khan (dead).
                - Mahbub Khan (dead).
              - Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, C. S. I. (died 1890).
              - Mumtaz Khan (died 1818).
              - Azaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Rahmat-ullah (died 1861).
              - Hakk Nawaz Khan (died 1818).
                - Rab Nawaz Khan (born 1830).
                  - Wazir Khan (died 1898).
                    - Allahditta Khan (born 1880).
                    - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1885).
              - Shahbaz Khan (died 1878).
              - Amirbaz Khan (died 1870).
                - Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1883).
            - Ghazanfar Khan.
            - Sanjar Khan.
            - Sikandar Khan.
              - Khan Bahadur Khan.
                - Jahan Khan (dead).
                  - Dost Muhammad Khan.
                  - Allahdad Khan.
                  - Akbar Khan.
                  - Sher Khan.
                  - Faujdar Khan.
      - Lashkar Khan.
  - Kamran Khan (from whom descended the Kamran Khels).
  - Bahadur Khan (from whom descended the Bahadur Khels).
  - Zafran Khan (from whom descended the Zafran Khels).

SARDAR JHANDA SINGH, MALWAI.

- MAL SINGH.
  - S. Dhana Singh (died 1843).
    - S. Bachatar Singh (died 184[illegible]).
      - S. Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
        - S Sarup Singh (died 1904).
          - S. JHANDA SINGH (BORN 1890).
          - Fateh Singh (born 1893).
    - S. Hukam Singh (died 1846).

ANUP SINGH, THEPURIA.

- S. MILKA SINGH (died 1804).
  - S. Jiwan Singh (died 1815).
    - S. Anand Singh (died 1831).
      - S. Fateh Singh (died 1886).
        - S. Sher Singh (died 1900).
          - ANUP SINGH (BORN 1878).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1908).
          - Rajendra Singh.
        - Dhian Singh (born 1884).
        - Kehr Singh (born 1886).
    - Gurmukh Sing (died 1840).
    - Ram Singh (died 1816).

MISRA BISHAMBAR DAS.

- DIWAN CHAND.
  - Misra Rup Lal (died 1865).
    - Kishan Das (died 1856).
    - Mahesh Das (died 1882).
    - Misra Sawan Mal (died 1904).
      - Bishan Das (died 1899).
        - Ishwar Das (died 1903).
        - MISRA BISHAMBAR DAS (BORN 1864).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1861).
    - Gobind Ram (born 1838).
      - Mathura Das (born 1856).
        - Raghunath (born 1883).
        - Washeshar Nath (born 1891).
        - Kishan Lal.
      - Hari Chand (born 1860).
        - Manohar Lal (born 1906).
      - Salig Ram (died 1901).
        - Balik Ram (born 1890).
  - Misra Beli Ram (died 1843).
    - Misra Ram Das (died 1892).
    - Thakur Das (died 1879).
      - Lachhman Das (died 1905).
        - Jagan Nath (died 1904).
          - Ram Nath.
      - Gauri Shankar (died 1884).
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1863).
        - Amar Nath (born 1887).
        - Sohan Lal.
        - Bhim Sain.
    - Khurram Rai (died 1855).
  - Rai Bahadur Misra Megh Raj (died 1864).
    - Sheo Das (died 1875).
      - Jata Shankar (died 1875).
      - Lachhmi Narayan (born 1875).
        - Sant Ram (born 1879).
        - Mangal Sain.
  - Ram Kishan (died 1843).
    - Sundar Das (died 1894).
      - Kesho Das (born 1867).
      - Ram Labhaya (born 1876).
        - Vishva Nath (born 1895).
      - Kishan Das (died 1888).
  - Sukh Raj (died 1842).

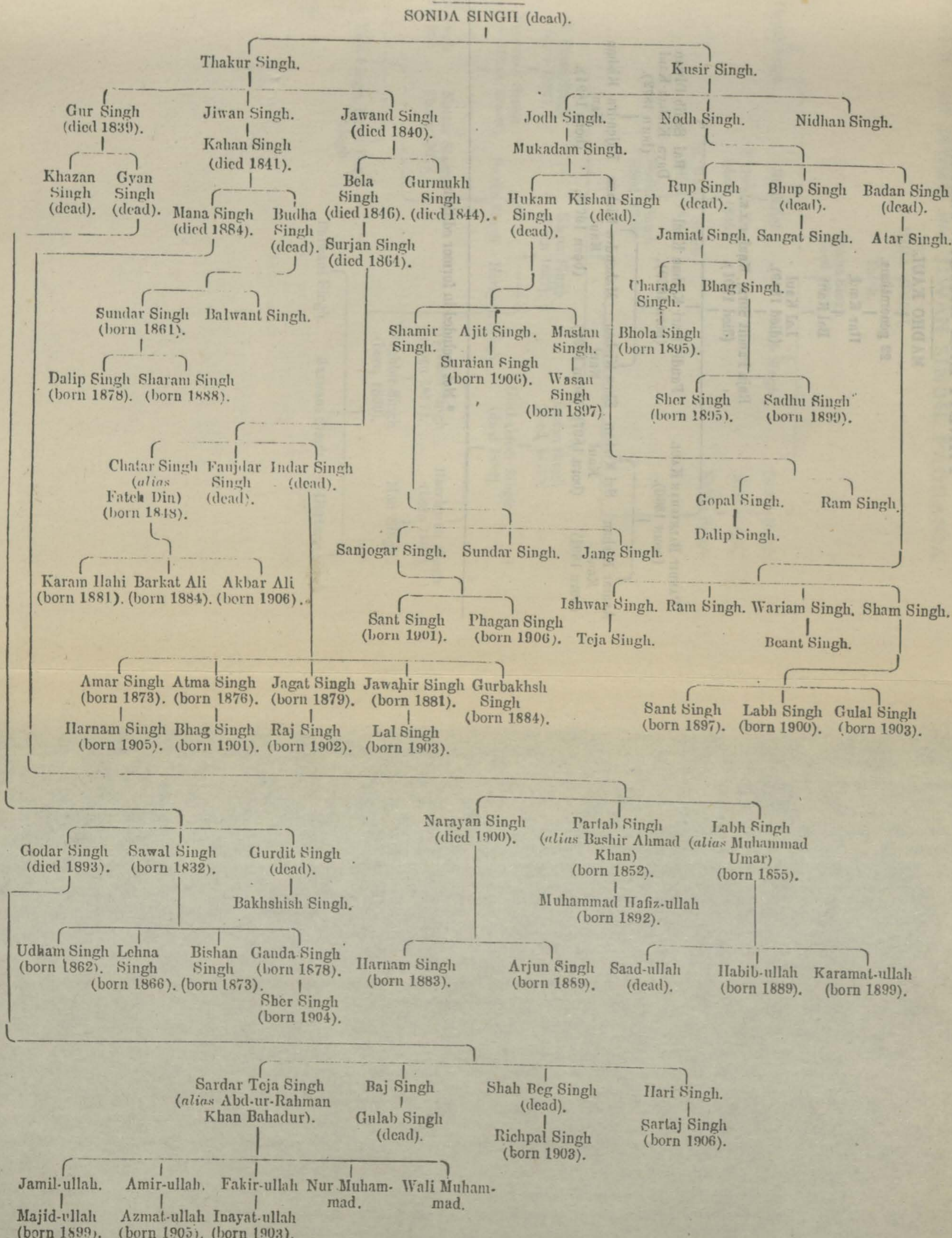
GURBAKHSH SINGH, POVINDIA.

- KARAM SINGH.
  - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1854).
    - Ala Singh (died 1845).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1887).
        - Suchet Singh (dead).
        - Amar Singh (dead).
        - GURBAKHSH SINGH.
        - Harnam Singh (died 1907).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1902).
      - Hardit Singh *alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din (dead).
        - Muhammad Said (born 1888).
        - Ahmad Said (born 1896).
      - Gopal Singh (dead).
      - Ishwar Singh (dead).
    - Lehna Singh (died 1856).

PANDIT RADHA NATH.

- PANDIT RAGHUNATH KAUL.
  - Pandit Hari Ram.
    - Diwan Shankar Nath (died 1876).
      - Prem Nath (died 1886).
        - Dwarka Nath (died 1888).
          - PANDIT RADHA NATH (BORN 1877). adopted; his father was Sheo Nath above.
            - A daughter (born 1894).
        - Kashi Nath (died 1874).
        - Basheshar Nath (dead).
        - Gopi Nath (died 1876).
      - Pandit Sheo Nath (died 1907).

THE MOKL FAMILY.



PANDIT BAL KISHAN KAUL.*

- MADHO KAUL.
  - 22 generations.
    - Har Kaul.
      - Bal Kaul
        - Lal Kaul (died 1849).
          - Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E. (died 1901).
            - PANDIT BALKISHAN KAUL (BORN 1866).
              - Avatar Kishan Kaul (born 1891)
              - Sri Kishan Kaul (born 1897).
            - Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul (born 1869).
              - Sheo Kishan Kaul (born 1892).
              - Mahendra Kishan Kaul (born 1905).
            - Rai Sahib Diwan Daya Kishan Kaul (born 1872).
              - Rajendra Kishan Kaul (born 1894).

* Not included in former editions.

FATEHYAB SINGH *alias* JIWAN SINGH, PADHANIA.

- HIRA SINGH.
  - Talok.
    - Sukha Singh (died 1803).
      - Chand Singh.
      - Mit Singh.
        - S. Jwala Singh (died 1835).
          - S. Hardit Singh (died 1860).
            - Sadhu Singh (died 1868).
      - Sahib Singh.
      - Ganda Singh.
        - Ram Singh.
          - Kahan Singh.
            - S. Atma Singh (died 1897).
              - FATEHYAB SINGH (*alias* JIWAN SINGH).
                - Sardul Singh (born 1896).
                - Kartar Singh (born 1907).
            - Kirpa Singh (born 1827).
              - Sukha Singh
                - Sheo Deo Singh.
                  - Gurbachan Singh.
                - Teja Singh.
                - Sukh Deo Singh.
              - Narayan Singh.
                - Balwant Singh.
                - Jaswant Singh.
                - Harbans Singh.
            - Badan Singh (died 1875).
              - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1882).
                - Harnand Singh (born 1877).
                  - Raghbir Singh (born 1896).
                - Harcharan Singh (born 1880).
                  - Man Singh.

NAND LAL.

- MAHAR CHAND.
  - Diwan Gurbakhsh Rai.
    - Diwan Thakur Das (died 1794).
      - Diwan Devi Das (died 1830).
        - Shankar Das (died 1858).
      - Kishan Das (died 1847).
        - Har Sahai (died 1861).
          - Hakim Rai (born 1834).
            - Sri Chand (born 1882).
          - Sukha Nand.
            - Atma Ram.
      - Diwan Bhawani Das (died 1834).
        - Diwan Hukam Chand (died 1869).
          - Bishambar Das (died 1880).
            - Badri Nath (died 1867).
        - Shankar Das (died 1877).
          - Tara Chand (died 1907).
            - Arjun Das (born 1864).
              - Har Gopal (born 1897).
              - Guru Das (born 1899).
            - Raghunath Das (born 1879).
            - Ram Saran Das (born 1888).
        - Ganga Bishan (died 1868).
          - Trikota Sahai (died 1906).
            - Mahesh Das (born 1878).
              - Daulat Ram (born 1903).
              - Ram Sahai (born 1907).
            - Ganesh Das (born 1884).
      - Lala Narayan Das (died 1846).
        - Lala Ramji Das (dead).
          - Gopal Das (born 1834).
            - Lachhman Das.
      - Rajkaur.
        - Mitha Mal (dead).
        - Gobind Sahai (died 1873).
        - Jagan Nath (born 1832).
      - Ramkaur. (dead).
      - Lala Ram Das (died 1867).
        - Jawahir Mal (died 1878).
          - Nanak Chand (died 1879).
            - Uttam Chand.
            - Bal Mukand.
        - Hira Nand (died 1854).
          - Maya Das (dead).
          - NAND LAL (BORN 1831).
          - Ratan Chand (born 1849).
      - Mangal Sen (dead).

KHAN SINGH, KANHAYA.

- KUSHALI.
  - Jai Singh (died 1789).
    - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1785).
      - Bibi Mahtab Kaur (married Maharaja Ranjit Singh).
    - Bhagat Singh.
    - Nadhan Singh.
    - Bhag Singh.
  - Jhanda Singh (died 1759).
  - Singha.
    - Hem Singh.
      - Mohar Singh (died 1823).
        - Sarup Singh (died 1832).
          - Gurdit Singh (dead).
            - KHAN SINGH (BORN 1855).
              - Indar Singh (born 1888).
              - Sundar Singh (born 1890).
              - Bur Singh (born 1891)
              - Gopal Singh (born 1901).
            - Sohan Singh (born 1865).
              - Mangal Singh (born 1889).
              - Deva Singh (born 1891).
              - Baghel Singh (born 1895).
              - Bachan Singh (born 1897).
              - Sapuran Singh (born 1900).
              - Asa Singh (born 1905).
          - Jit Singh (died 1883).
            - Jagat Singh (died 1900).
              - Hira Singh (born 1875).
              - Chanda Singh (born 1887).
            - Sham Singh (born 1845).
              - Sher Singh (died 1904).
              - Taba Singh (born 1874).
              - Jawahir Singh (born 1877).
              - Bhola Singh (born 1886).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1847).
        - Atar Singh.
          - Megh Singh (dead).
            - Gujar Singh (dead).
              - Buta Singh (born 1872).
                - Bahadur Singh (born 1895).
                - Wazir Singh (born 1899).
                - Pritam Singh (born 1905).
              - Jiwan Singh (died 1905).
                - Lakhmir Singh (born 1900).
              - Ujagar Singh (born 1883).
            - Godar Singh.
              - Darya Singh (born 1876).
              - Khor Singh (died 1905).
              - Bhola Singh (born 1888).
            - Mihan Singh.
              - Ishwar Singh (born 1887).
              - Sujan Singh (born 1888).
              - Kesar Singh (born 1890).
          - Mahtab Singh (dead).

SHER SINGH OF MARAKE.

- BUR SINGH.
  - Jasa Singh.
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1850).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1853).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1875).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1901).
          - SHER SINGH (BORN 1862).
          - Partab Singh (died 1903).
            - Rai Sheo Singh (born 1893).
          - Har Kishan Singh (born 1878).
            - Sohan Singh (born 1898).
            - Jaswant Singh (born 1900).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1902).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1851).
      - Jodh Singh (died 1855).
        - Sardul Singh (died 1899).

SANT SINGH, SIDHU.

- DAYAL SINGH (died 1698).
  - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Arbel Singh.
      - Bhup Singh.
        - Kahan Singh (died 1814).
          - Deva Singh (died 1882).
            - Bishan Singh (died 1892).
              - SANT SINGH.
                - Surat Singh.
                - Kirpal Singh.
              - Balwant Singh (died 1891).
            - Mula Singh (born 1867).
              - Bachitar Singh (dead).
              - Chatar Singh (dead).
              - Sohan Singh (dead).
              - Udham Singh (born 1900).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1809).
      - Charat Singh.
        - Mahtab Singh.
          - Gurdit Singh
            - Wasawa Singh.
              - Mangal Singh.
                - Tilok Singh.
          - Chuhar Singh.
            - Lohna Singh.
              - Buta Singh.
              - Jhanda Singh.
              - Budh Singh.
              - Kaka Singh.

SURAT SINGH, MARI.

- MALA SINGH.
  - Tara Singh (dead).
  - Gauhar Singh.
    - Jodh Singh.
    - Diwan Singh.
    - Sukha Singh.
    - Dal Singh.
      - Gujar Singh (dead).
      - Bhup Singh (dead).
      - Kesar Singh
        - Bachitar Singh (dead).
    - Mohar Singh.
      - Jagat Singh.
        - Wadhawa Singh (adopted).
        - Partab Singh (dead).
      - Ishwar Singh (died 1843).
        - Shamsher Singh (died 1887).
          - Sham Singh (died 1890).
          - Narayan Singh (dead).
            - SURAT SINGH (BORN 1885).
            - Harnand Singh (born 1886).
        - Janmeja Singh (dead).
          - Jhanda Singh.
            - Ranjit Singh (born 1888).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1901).
          - Chandan Singh.
          - Balwant Singh (born 1890).

SAYAD AULAD HUSSAIN.

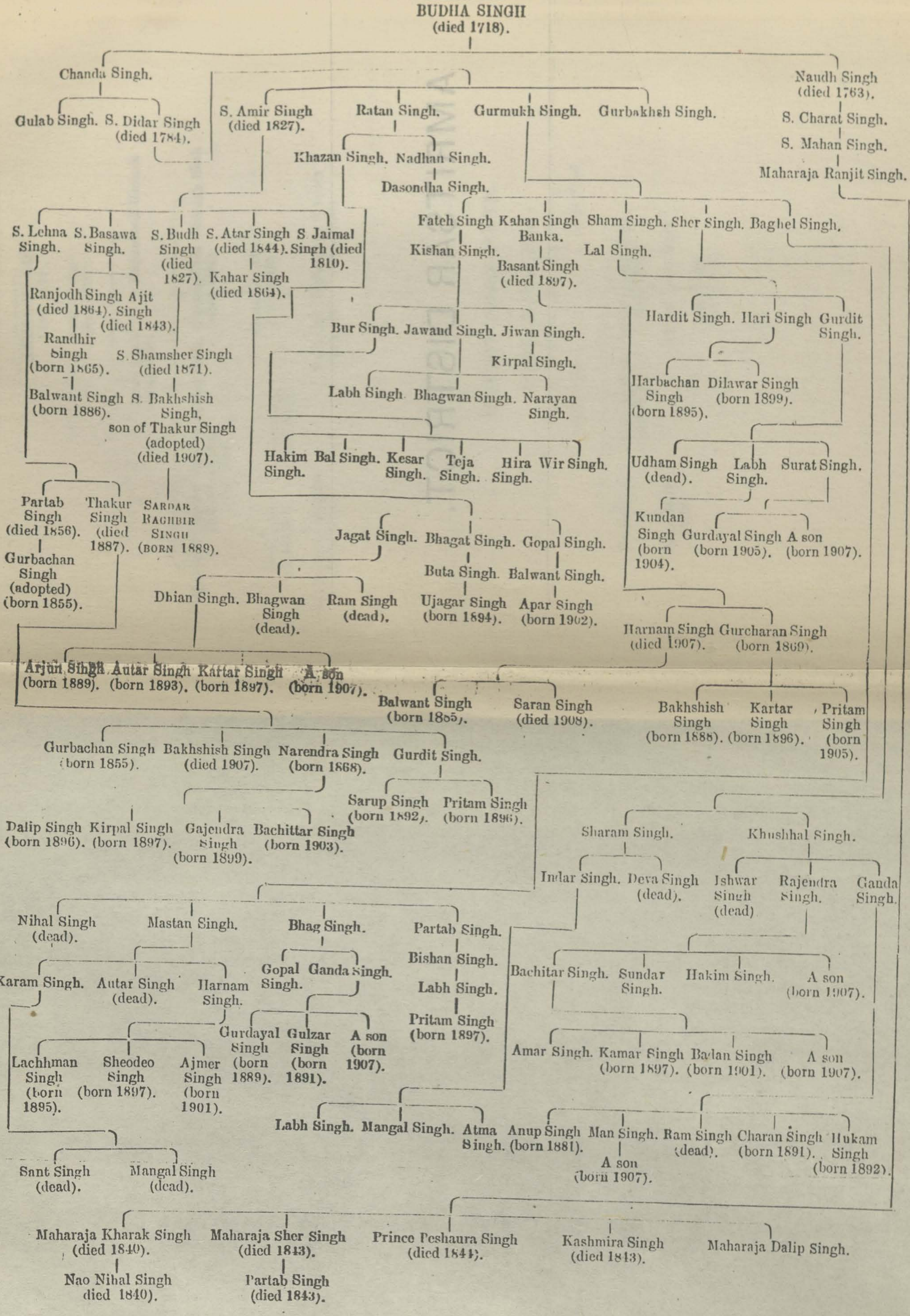
- KAMAR-UD-DIN (died 1764).
  - Amir-ud-din (died 1798).
    - Imam Shah (died 1846)
      - Inayat Shah.
      - Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Shah (died 1872).
        - Sardar Ali (died 1888).
          - SAYAD AULAD HUSSAIN (BORN 1871).
        - Iftikhar Ali (born 1864).
      - Akbar Shah.
      - Hussain Shah (died 1881).
        - Nawazish Ali (born 1865).
          - Nasir Ali (born 1897).
          - Muhammad Hussain (born 1902).
      - Charagh Shah
    - Muhammad Hussain

PANDIT PRAN NATH.

- PANDIT CHATAR BHAJ.
  - Gobind Ram.
    - Kewal Ram.
      - Sheo Nath (dead).
    - Daya Nadhan (died 1866)
    - Colonel Badri Nath (died 1871).
      - PANDIT PRAN NATH
        - Dina Nath (born 1895).
  - Sada Nand.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH SINDHANWALIA.



THE LATE SARDAR GAJENDAR SINGH, MAJITHIA.

- NODH SINGH (died 1788).
  - Sardar Desa Singh (died 1832).
    - S. Lehna Singh (died 1854).
      - Sardar Dayal Singh (died 1898).
    - Sardar Gujar Singh (died 1837).
    - Sardar Ranjodh Singh (died 1872).
      - SARDAR GAJENDRA SINGH (DIED 1908).

SARDAR UMRAO SINGH, MAJITHIA.

- GUJAR.
  - Veghu.
    - Dargah Singh.
      - Amar Singh.
        - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1853).
  - Taighu.
    - Izat Singh (died 1772).
      - Fateh Singh
        - Chanda Singh (dead).
        - Sardar Atar Singh (died 1843).
          - Raja Surat Singh, C.S.I. (died 1881).
            - SARDAR UMRAO SINGH (BORN 1869)
              - Balram Singh (born 1888).
              - Satyavan Singh (born 1894).
              - Vareka Singh (born 1898).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1871).
              - Kirpal Singh (born 1891).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1893).
              - Surendra Singh (born 1895).
        - Wasawa Singh (died 1894).
          - Kirpal Singh (born 1874).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1902).
            - Mansa Singh (born 1906).
          - Parduman Singh (born 1877).
            - Janmeja Singh (born 1901).
            - Mohendra Singh (born 1903).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1906).
          - Chanda Singh (born 1881).
            - Karam Singh (born 19·4).
          - Harnam Singh (died 1892).
        - Hira Singh.
        - Partab Singh (died 1896).
      - Jaimal Singh (dead)
        - Prem Singh.
          - Sham Singh
            - Ganda Singh.
              - Lal Singh.
              - Kartar Singh.
            - Nand Singh.
          - Jawahir Singh.
            - Kesar Singh.
              - Bakhtawar Singh (born 1896).
              - Nadhan Singh (born 1900).
              - Dip Singh (born 1905).
          - Jawand Singh.
        - Maghar Singh.
          - Gasik Singh.
          - Mihan Singh.
          - Mewa Singh.
    - Sahaj Singh (died 1781).
      - Sardar Uttam Singh (died 1827).

SARDAR GULZAR SINGH, KALIANWALA.

Salabi.
Sahib Singh.
Hakumat Singh.
Kaur Singh.

Jaimal Singh.
Jasa Singh. — Jai Singh (dead).
S. Fateh Singh (died 1807).

S. Dal Singh (died 1823) (adopted by Fateh Singh's widow).

S. Atar Singh (died 1851) — Chatar Singh (died 1845). — Jwala Singh (dead). — Chet Singh (dead). — Ram Singh (dead)

S. Lal Singh (died 1888).

SARDAR GULZAR SINGH (ADOPTED). (BORN 1857).

Balwant Singh (born 1893). — Ikbal Singh (born 1899). — Dalip Singh (dead).

BISHAN SINGH RAMGARHIA.

- HAR DAS.
  - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Jai Singh (died 1756) (childless).
    - Jasa Singh (died 1803).
      - S. Jodh Singh (died 1816).
      - S. Vir Singh (died 1828).
        - Jaimal Singh (died 1848).
          - Sardar Uttam Singh (dead).
            - Dhatta Singh.
              - Gajju Singh.
              - Chajju Singh.
          - Sardar Fateh Singh (dead).
          - Sardar Jwala Singh (dead).
            - Maghar Singh (dead).
        - Sobha Singh (died 1845).
          - Achhar Singh (died 1880).
            - Ganga Singh (died 1896).
              - Deva Singh (born 1845).
              - Hira Singh (died 1882).
              - Sundar Singh (born 1859).
                - Jagat Singh (born 1887).
              - Arjun Singh (born 1366).
            - Tarkhu Singh.
              - Natha Singh.
            - Tarbhanga Singh (died 1906).
              - Ghula Singh (born 1858).
              - Thakur Singh (born 1861).
              - Chatar Singh (born 1865).
            - Kadir Singh (died 1878).
              - Bisakha Singh (born 1864).
    - Khushhal Singh (died 1812).
      - Mahtab Singh (dead).
      - Sahib Singh (dead).
      - Gulab Singh (dead).
    - Mali Singh (died 1792).
      - Wariam Singh (dead).
        - Four sons (dead).
    - Tara Singh (died 1797).
      - Diwan Singh (died 1834).
        - Sardar Mangal Singh, C.S.I. (died 1879).
          - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1900).
            - Darbara Singh (died 1862).
          - Suchet Singh (died 1879).
            - BISHAN SINGH (BORN 1868).
              - Narayan Singh (born 1884).
              - Trilochan Singh (born 1901).
          - Sher Singh (died 1888).
            - Sant Singh (died 1894).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1878).

BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH.

- BHAI RAM SINGH.
  - Bhai Surat Singh.
    - Bhai Gurdas Singh.
      - Bhai Sher Singh.
    - Bhai Sant Singh (died 1804).
      - Bhai Jodh Singh.
      - Bhai Gurmukh Singh (died 1843).
        - Bhai Parduman Singh (died 1875).
          - BHAI GURBAKHSH SINGH (BORN 1867).
            - Bhai Suba Singh (born 1886).
            - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1896).
            - Bhai Surendra Singh (born 1902).
            - Bhai Harendra Singh (born 1907).
        - Bhai Madhusudan Singh (died 1864).
        - Bhai Lehna Singh.
          - Bhai Hardeo Singh (died 1867).
            - Sardar Bahadur Bhai Dayal Singh (born 1866).
              - Bhai Harnarayan Singh (born 1888).
              - Bhai Jiwan Singh (born 1906).
          - Bhai Gansham Singh (died 1867).
          - Bhai Jhanda Singh (born 1867).
            - Bhai Sundar Singh (born 1892).
          - Bhai Harbhagat Singh (born 1888).
        - Bhai Arjun Singh (died 1863).
          - Bhai Jawahir Singh (born 1869).
      - Bhai Deva Singh.

SARDAR ARUR SINGH, NAUSHAHRIA.

- CHUHR SINGH.
  - S. Mirza Singh (died 1787).
    - S. Ranjit Singh (died 1816).
      - Wasawa Singh (died 1903).
    - S. Kahan Singh.
      - S. Jasa Singh (died 1867).
        - Harnam Singh (died 1868).
          - SARDAR ARUR SINGH (BORN 1864).
            - Lachhman Singh (died 1895).
            - Buta Singh (born 1903).

SARDAR BAHADUR LACHHMI SAHAI.

- SUGHIA RAM
  - Kawal Nain
    - Chaju Mal (died 1822).
      - Raja Rallia Ram (died 1864).
        - Ajodhya Prasad (died 1832).
          - Jai Gopal (died 1883.)
            - Dina Nath.
              - Ram Nath (born 1873).
                - Rajeshwar Singh (born 1906).
              - Partab Chand (adopted by Balram).
            - Vishan Nath.
            - Basant Nath.
              - Baij Nath (born 1880).
                - Durga Nath (dead).
                - Rajbalab Nath (born 1905).
            - Sheo Nath.
            - Banwari Nath.
              - Vaikunth Nath (born 1895).
              - Upendra Nath (born 1897).
        - Raja Sir Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I. (died 1885).
          - Bansi Lal (died 1883).
            - Thakur Har Kishan Singh (born 1866).
              - Ram Singh (born 1882).
                - Surendra Singh (born 1898).
              - Ripudaman Singh (born 1899).
            - Thakur Mahan Chand (born 1870.)
              - Lalit Chand (born 1891).
              - Jagdish Chand (born 1895).
              - Kanti Chand (born 1905).
          - Balram (died 1836).
            - Partab Chand (died 1902).
              - Prem Chand (born 1894).
        - Rai Gyan Chand (died 1878).
          - SARDAR BAHADUR LACHHMI SAHAI (BORN 1833).
            - Misra Devi Sahai (born 1852).
              - Daya Sahai (born 1885).
                - Rajendra Sahai (born 1904).
            - Misra Jwala Sahai (born 1865).
              - Sheo Sahai (born 1887).
              - Davendra Sahai (born 1906).
          - Bhagat Ram (born 1850).
            - Dharam Chand (born 1883).
            - Kishan Chand (born 1886).
            - Keshori Lal (born 1889).
            - Hari Mohan (born 1897).
            - Chandra Shekar (born 1900).
            - Shashi Bhushan (born 1903).
        - Shankar Nath (died 1887).
          - Madho Ram
            - Basheshar Dayal (died 1875).
            - Bakhshi Ram (born 1893).
          - Thakur Das
            - Duni Chand (born 1870).
              - Mohan Lal (born 1893).
              - Sohan Lal (born 1897).
              - Hans Raj (born 1899).
        - S. Harcharan Das (died 1884).
          - Mohkam Chand (born 1854).
            - Mehr Chand (born 1902).
            - A son (born 1907).
          - Kishor Chand (born 1858).
            - Jangi (dead).
            - Karam Chand (born 1890)
      - Jhinda Mal.
        - Amin Chand (dead).
          - Mel Chand.

JIWAN SINGH, MAN.

- TARA SINGH.
  - Karam Singh.
    - Ram Singh (died 1788).
    - Sham Singh.
      - S. Fateh Singh (died 1845).
        - S. Sardul Singh (died 1881).
          - Partab Singh (born 1834).
            - Mahtab Singh (born 1860).
              - Amar Singh (born 1884).
              - Beant Singh (born 1894).
          - JIWAN SINGH (BORN 1852).
            - Atma Singh (born 1896).
        - S. Jwala Singh. (died 1860).
          - Raja Singh (died 1883).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1863).
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1884).
          - Sardar Hira Singh (died 1898).
            - Sant Singh (born 1874).
            - Jhanda Singh (born 1879).
              - Rajendra Singh (born 1897).
            - Indar Singh (died 1883).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1886).

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH AIMAWALA.

- NATHA SINGH.
  - Surjan Singh.
    - Nar Singh (died 1866).
      - Sher Singh (died 1867).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1852).
      - Sant Singh (dead).
        - SARDAR HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1854).
          - Surat Singh (died 1904).
          - Indar Singh (died 1904).
          - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1906).
    - Gulab Singh.
      - Asa Singh (died 1850).
      - Hukam Singh (died 1897).
    - Surmukh Singh.

THE LATE SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR ARJUN SINGH, CHAHAL, C.I.E.

- KATHA SINGH.
  - S. Karam Singh (died 1823).
    - S. Gurmukh Singh (died 1836).
      - S. Jwala Singh (died 1846).
        - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR ARJUN SINGH, C.I.E. (DIED 1908).
          - Ikbal Singh (died 1871).
          - Davendra Singh (died 1901).
          - Autar Singh (born 1898).
          - Sohan Singh (died 1903).
          - Harnand Singh (born 1904).
  - Naudh Singh.

SANT SINGH, RASULPURIA.

- SUJAN SINGH.
  - S. Jodh Singh (died 1857).
    - Surmukh Singh.
      - Taran Singh (born 1839).
        - Narayan Singh.
        - Narendra Singh (dead).
      - Hira Singh (born 1849).
        - Ganda Singh (born 1869).
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - S. Punjab Singh (died 1869).
        - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1897).
          - SANT SINGH (BORN 1862).
            - Parduman Singh (born 1901).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1903).
          - Jagendra Singh.
            - Jatendra Singh (born 1894).
        - Ala Singh (died 1870).
          - Rao Bahadur Teja Singh (born 1859).
            - Mula Singh (born 1882).
              - Mangal Singh (born 1907).
            - Nao Nihal Singh (born 1898)
          - Bhagat Singh (born 1869).
            - Parshotam Singh (born 1896).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1903).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1906).
        - Chanda Singh (died 1874).
    - Tehl Singh.
      - Atar Singh (died 1883).
      - Chatar Singh (born 1829).
      - Ram Singh (born 1839).
        - Kahar Singh (born 1873).
    - Rup Singh.
      - Sham Singh.
        - Bishan Singh (born 1859).
      - Nihal Singh.
        - Parsa Singh (died 1895).
          - Bhagwan Singh (born 1876).
            - Pritam Singh (born 1896).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1901).
            - Harnant Singh (born 1903).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1886).
        - Harsa Singh (dead).
      - Man Singh.
        - Diwan Singh (dead).

SARDAR THAKUR SINGH, BHANGI.

HARI SINGH.

- Jhanda Singh (died 1774).
- Ganda Singh.
  - Amar Singh (dead).
- Narid Singh.
  - Desa Singh (died 1782).
    - Gulab Singh (died 1800).
      - Gurdit Singh
        - Mul Singh (dead)
          - Wasawa Singh (born 1812).
        - Ganda Singh (dead).
        - S. Ajit Singh (dead).
          - SARDAR THAKUR SINGH (BORN 1849).
            - Harnam Singh (born 1873).
          - Hakim Singh (born 1855).
            - Hardit Singh (born 1886).
              - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1902).
              - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1904).
    - Karam Singh.
      - Jasa Singh.
        - Fateh Singh (dead).
        - Jaimal Singh (dead).

NATHA.

- Garja Singh (died 1838).
  - Chet Singh (died 1863).
    - Ram Singh (died 1888).
      - Partab Singh (died 1878).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1881).
        - Buta Singh (born 1867).
          - Ujagar Singh (born 1903).
        - Mula Singh (born 1875).
        - Dula Singh.
      - Hira Singh (died 1873).
      - Chanda Singh (died 1881).
- Gujar Singh (died 1788).
  - Sukha Singh.
  - Sahib Singh (died 1811).
    - Gulab Singh (died 1832).
  - Fateh Singh (died 1832).
    - Jaimal Singh (died 1871).
      - Jwala Singh (died 1894).
        - Mihan Singh (died 1888).
          - Teja Singh (born 1881).
          - Janmeja Singh (born 1884).
        - Hira Singh (died 1888).
          - Mota Singh (born 1879).
        - Budh Singh (born 1868).
          - Natha Singh (died 1901).
        - Jaswant Singh (died 1900).
          - Autar Singh (born 1891).
- Sihal Singh (died 1781).
- Ala Singh (became a *fakir*).

CHAIN SINGH OF HIRAPUR.

- SHAM DAS.
  - Maya Singh.
    - Ram Kaur.
      - S. Ganda Singh (died 1904).
        - Amin Chand (died 1904).
          - Katki Das (born 1884).
          - Pirthi Chand (born 1890).
        - Rup Chand (born 1854).
          - Harbhagat Singh (born 1882).
          - Sheo Chand (born 1887).
          - Basheshar Das (born 1889).
          - Mota Singh (born 1897).
          - Durga Prasad (born 1905).
        - Kashi Ram (born 1867).
          - Sundar Das (born 1886).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1896).
          - Bharpur Singh (born 1892).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1894).
        - Nand Lal (born 1871).
  - Amir Chand.
    - Dayal Singh (dead).
      - Gurdit Singh (died 1893).
      - Three other sons.
    - Jamiat Rai.
      - Moti Ram (died 1891).
      - Ram Lal (died 1896).
        - Chet Ram (died 1896).
          - Basant Lal (born 1885).
        - Ram Saran (born 1867).
          - Kishan Dayal (born 1889).
        - Khushi Ram (died 1897).
        - Daulat Ram (born 1879).
        - Surmukh Singh (born 1873).
      - Bhup Chand (died 1893).
        - Sahib Dayal (born 1849).
          - Sheo Ram (born 1882).
            - Jagan Nath (born 1906).
          - Sheo Charan (born 1890).
        - Ralla Ram (born 1855).
          - Narendra Nath (born 1894).
          - Dwarka Nath (born 1897).
        - Balmukand (born 1860).
          - Ganeshi Lal (born 1880).
            - Ram Nath (born 1905).
          - Brij Nath (born 1893).
          - Kailas Nath (born 1895).
    - S. Jai Singh (died 1867).
      - Raja Hira Singh (died 1893).
        - Karam Singh (born 1886) (adopted).
          - Partab Singh (born 1904).
          - Ajit Singh (born 1905).
      - Daughter.
        - Labh Singh (died 1907).
          - Karam Singh (adopted by Raja Hira Singh).
          - Dharam Singh (born 1896).
          - Dhian Singh (born 1897).
        - CHAIN SINGH (BORN 1869).
          - Amar Singh (born 1888).
            - Ram Singh (born 1907).

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH, ATARIWALA.

KAHAN CHAND.

- Gaur Singh.
  - Dal Singh (dead).
  - Dayal Singh (dead).
  - S. Nihal Singh (died 1819).
    - Sardar Sham Singh (died 1846).
      - S. Thakur Singh (died 1842).
        - S. Jiwan Singh (died 1894).
          - Partab Singh (born 1870).
            - Suchet Singh (died 1906).
            - Ram Singh (born 1893).
            - Anup Singh (died 1905).
            - Sarup Singh (born 1904).
          - Changa Singh (born 1875).
            - Fateh Singh (born 1894).
            - Mahendra Singh (born 1904).
        - S. Hari Singh (died 1875).
          - Jawand Singh (died 1901).
          - Chanda Singh (born 1871).
            - Surat Singh (born 1888).
            - Baghbir Singh (born 1896).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1905).
        - Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E. (died 1883).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (BORN 1876).
            - Lajwant Singh (born 1891).
            - Kuldip Singh (died 1896).
          - Kalwant Singh (died 1906).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1896).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1878).
          - Jaswant Singh (born 1879).
            - Jagbir Singh (born 1899).
          - Basant Singh (died 1905).
            - Mahendra Singh (born 1905).
      - S. Kahan Singh (died 1873).
      - Rani Nanki (married to Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh) (died 1856).
- Kaur Singh.
  - S. Tok Singh (died 1805).
    - S. Hukam Singh (died 1813).
      - S. Jai Singh (died 1834).
      - S. Nar Singh (died 1868).
    - S. Jagat Singh (died 1835).
    - S. Arjun Singh (died 1823).
    - S. Mahtab Singh (died 1843).
      - Hira Singh (died 1862).
        - Narayan Singh (died 1873).
          - Dayal Singh (born 1883).
          - Lal Singh (born 1896).
        - Buta Singh.
  - S. Jodh Singh (died 1805).
    - S. Partab Singh (died 1831).
      - Karam Singh (died 1838).
    - S. Chatar Singh (died 1858).
      - Raja Sher Singh (died 1858).
      - S. Gulab Singh, Captain (died 1887).
        - Nihal Singh (born 1883).
          - A son (born 1904).
      - Atar Singh (died 1897).
        - Prem Singh (born 1862).
          - Nath Basheshar Singh (died 1905).
      - S. Teja Singh (died 1869).
        - Narayan Singh (died 1906).
          - Amar Singh (born 1892).
  - S. Wazir Singh (died 1804).
    - S. Jai Singh (died 1838).
  - S. Chatar Singh (died 1838).
    - Amir Singh (died 1838).
    - Nadhan Singh (died 1802).
    - Ratan Singh (died 1809).
      - Partab Singh.
        - Kahan Singh (died 1890).
      - Gulab Singh.
        - Jawahir Singh.
          - Fauja Singh (born 1863).
          - Budha Singh (born 1863).
          - Raja Singh.
            - (A son born 1901).
        - Sher Singh (died 1852).

BIJA SINGH, MAJITHIA.

- MANA SINGH (died 1802).
  - Dasaunda Singh (died 1809).
  - Jai Singh.
  - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1848).
    - S. Mahtab Singh (died 1865).
    - S. Gurdit Singh (died 1853).
    - Mit Singh (died 1857).
      - Bachitar Singh (died 1858).
      - BIJA SINGH (BORN 1844).
        - Sant Singh (died 1870).
        - Sahib Singh (died 1892).
          - Two sons (died 1889).
        - Prag Singh (born 1876).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1899).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1906).
        - Harnam Singh (born 1877).
          - Harbachan Singh (born 1906).
      - Bishan Singh (born 1856).
        - Thakur Singh (born 1904).
        - Balbir Singh (born 1907).
    - Kahan Singh (died 1888).
      - Pritam Singh (born 1879).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1898).
        - Narayan Singh (born 1906).
      - Pargat Singh (born 1886).
    - Hardit Singh (died 1882).
      - Partab Singh (born 1856).
        - Indar Singh (born 1886).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1894).
        - Sundar Singh (died 1905).
      - Bhup Singh (born 1858).
        - Kirpa Singh (born 1898).

BISHAN SINGH OF CHINAH.

- MILKHI.
  - Gyana.
    - S. Karam Singh.
      - S. Sudh Singh (dead).
        - S. Jai Singh (died 1870).
          - Gopal Singh (born 1860).
            - Pritam Singh (born 1878).
              - Ujagar Singh (born 1901).
              - Narendra Singh (born 1906).
            - Jawahir Singh (born 1885).
          - Kirpal Singh (died 1889).
            - Sohan Singh (born 1884).
          - Sant Singh (died 1897).
          - Ishwar Singh (died 1888).
        - Hari Singh (died 1880).
          - Natha Singh (born 1862).
            - Beant Singh (born 1875).
            - Arjun Singh (born 1881).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1887).
        - Badan Singh (died 1877).
          - Kahar Singh (born 1850).
            - Ganda Singh (born 1867).
              - Mangal Singh (born 1893).
            - Hira Singh (dead).
            - Raja Singh (born 1882).
            - Moti Singh (born 1857).
            - Teja Singh.
          - BISHAN SINGH (BORN 1856).
            - Indar Singh (dead).
            - Lachhman Singh (born 1881).
              - Hardat Singh (born 1901).
              - Surat Singh (born 1904).
              - Pehlwan Singh (born 1907).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1883).
              - Autar Singh (born 1907).
          - Partab Singh (died 1894).
            - Lal Singh (born 1879).
            - Datar Singh (born 1881).
            - Autar Singh (born 1885).
          - Randhir Singh (born 1868).
          - Ram Singh (dead).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1897).
            - Gyan Singh (born 1899).
        - Amar Singh (died 1897).
          - Basant Singh (born 1850).
            - Gurdayal Singh (dead).
            - Mahendra Singh.
              - Nanak Singh (born 1901).
          - Jaswant Singh (born 1857).
            - Manak Singh (born 1898).
            - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1901).
        - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hardit Singh (died 1892).
          - Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh (born 1849).
            - Jagdish Singh (born 1891).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1893).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1898).
      - Budh Singh (died 1827).
        - Kishan Singh.
          - Mahan Singh (died 1860).
            - Ram Singh (born 1874).
              - Dalip Singh (born 1892).
              - Lal Singh (born 1894).
              - Harbant Singh (born 1901).
              - Tara Singh (born 1904).
            - Man Singh (born 1876).
            - Bhagwan Singh (born 1879).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1898).
              - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1905).
            - Lachhman Singh (born 1880).
              - Charan Singh (born 1904).
            - Ajit Singh (born 1887).
          - Mohr Singh.
            - Harnam Singh (dead).
          - Jawahir Singh (dead).
        - Kharak Singh (died 1860).

GURDIT SINGH, CHAPAWALA.

- BEG SINGH.
  - Sada Singh.
    - Dayal Singh.
      - Kishan Singh (died 1827).
        - Deva Singh (died 1903).
          - Budha Singh (died 1903).
            - Wasawa Singh (died 1903).
        - Kapur Singh (died 1887).
          - Mangal Singh (dead).
      - Ram Singh (died 1849).
        - Jodh Singh (died 1893).
          - GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1845).
            - Buta Singh (born 1877).
          - Hardit Singh (died 1903).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1868).
              - Jaswant Singh (died 1885).
              - Balbir Singh (born 1905).
            - Harbans Singh (died 1904).
          - Bhag Singh (born 1855).
            - Ganga Singh (died 1897).
            - Natha Singh (born 1899).
          - Nahir Singh (died 1900).
            - Surat Singh (born 1886).
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1890).
            - Sujan Singh (born 1894).
        - Hira Singh (died 1906).
          - Mit Singh (died 1867).
        - Sohan Singh (born 1848).
          - Mangal Singh (born 1865).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1885).
              - Thakur Singh (died 1905).
              - Kaka Singh (died 1906).
            - Gopal Singh (born 1889).
              - Partab Singh (born 1905).

BHAGWAN SINGH CHAMIARI, RANDHAWA.

- NAR SINGH (died 1806).
  - Ram Singh (died 1804).
    - Hardit Singh (died 1831).
      - Rajkaur (dead).
      - Jawahir Singh (died 1885).
        - Narayan Singh (died 1885).
          - Suchet Singh (born 1859).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1889).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1896).
          - Hukam Singh (died 1907).
            - Harcharan Singh (born 1901).
            - Gurcharan Singh (born 1904).
          - Teja Singh (born 1881).
          - Kaka Singh (died 1901).
        - Gopal Singh (died 1904).
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1889).
          - Autar Singh (died 1903).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1891).
          - One son (dead).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1858).
          - Man Singh (born 188[illegible]).
            - One son (dead).
          - Amar Singh (born 18[illegible]8).
    - Gurdit Singh (died 1878).
      - Partab Singh (died 1886).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1873).
        - BHAGWAN SINGH (BORN 1855).
          - Sukhdeo Singh (born 1884).
        - Sham Singh (born 1862).
          - Lachhman Singh (born 1880).
            - Rajendra Singh.
            - Baldip Singh (born 1907).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1883).
  - Jai Singh (died 1841).
    - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Sant Singh (born 1854).
    - Ranbai Singh (dead).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1850).
  - Hari Singh (dead).
    - Isha Singh.
      - Narayan Singh (born 1847).

(Sant Singh, Narayan Singh (born 1850) and Narayan Singh (born 1847):) Settled in Gurdaspur district.

HARNAM SINGH, VEGLIA.

- SAHIB SINGH (died 1803).
  - Jodh Singh (died 1814).
    - Jawahir Singh (died 1851).
      - Didar Singh (died 1869).
        - Narendra Singh (died 1860).
        - Sundar Singh (died 1864).
  - Bir Singh (died 1847).
    - Ran Singh.
      - Sant Singh (died 1891).
        - HARNAM SINGH.
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1880).
        - Harcharan Singh (born 1860).
          - Sudarshan Singh (born 1886).
      - Lachhman Singh (died 1886).
        - Harbakhsh Singh (born 1862).
        - Hakim Singh (died 1869).
    - Dal Singh (died 1871).
      - Partab Singh (died 1864).
      - Ganda Singh (died 1883).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1887).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1893).
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Mehr Singh (dead).
      - Arur Singh.
        - Autar Singh (born 1859).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1887).
        - Teja Singh (born 1860).
          - Kaka Singh (born 1884).
        - Ajaib Singh (born 1870).
          - Karam Singh (born 1893).
  - Amir Singh (died 1813).
  - Kahan Singh (died 1817).
    - Jamiat Singh (died 1849).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1875).
      - Ishwar Singh (died 1880).
    - Sangat Singh (died 1837).
      - Fateh Singh (dead).
      - Asa Singh (died 1872).
      - Ala Singh (died 1876).
        - Jaimal Singh (born 1861).
          - Umrao Singh (born 1885).
          - Tara Singh (born 1888).
          - Anup Singh (born 1893).
        - Ganesha Singh (died 1867).
        - Jagat Singh (born 1864).
          - Mula Singh (born 1895).
          - Kaka Singh.

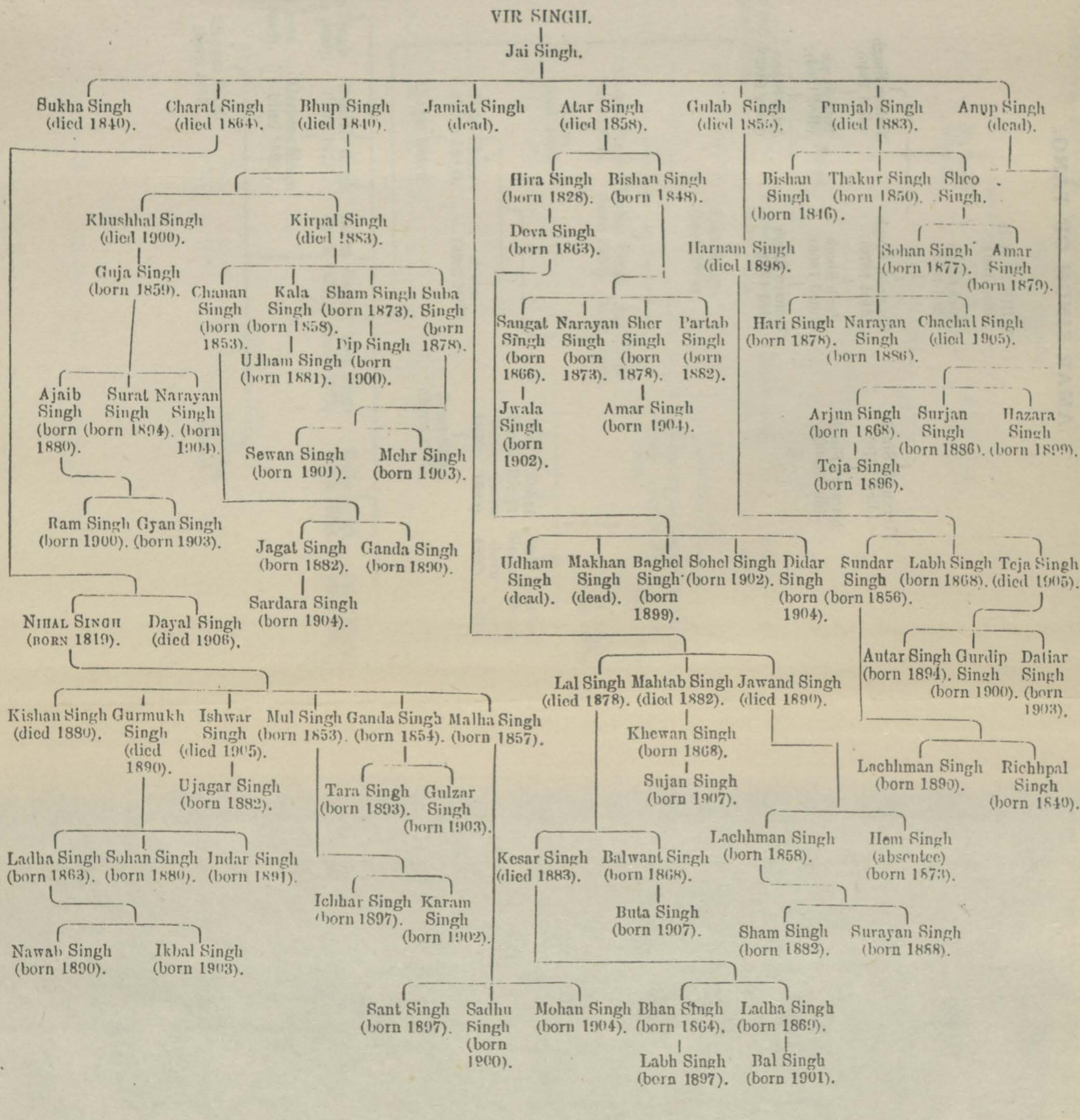
ASA SINGH, SIDHU, OF BHILOWAL.

- RUPA.
  - Mahant.
    - Ram Singh.
      - Jai Singh.
        - Dasaundha Singh (dead).
          - Kishan Singh (died 1867).
            - ASA SINGH (BORN 1853).
              - Lachhman Singh.
              - Harnam Singh (born 1880).
                - Kapur Singh.
          - Bhagwan Singh (dead).
            - Lehna Singh (died 1864).
            - Mangal Singh (died 1889).
              - Uttam Singh (born 1867).
                - Gurbakhsh Singh.
              - Balwant Singh (born 1873).
                - Kartar Singh.
                - Upar Singh.
                - Gurdayal Singh.
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1883).
        - Jhanda Singh (dead).
    - Budh Singh.

ATAR SINGH, BHAKHA.

- CHARAT SINGH.
  - Punjab Singh.
  - Suba Singh (died 1824).
    - Hari Singh (died 1857).
      - Ishwar Singh (died 1872).
        - ATAR SINGH (BORN 1844).
        - Chatar Singh (died 1904).
          - Dhana Singh (born 1894).
        - Mahtab Singh (born 1861).
          - Bhagwan Singh (born 1885).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1888) (adopted by Arjun Singh).
          - Dalip Singh (born 1892).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1895).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1900).
          - Kartar Singh (born 1903).
        - Arjun Singh (died 1905).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1888) (adopted).
  - Falba Singh.

NIHAL SINGH OF KOT SAYAD MAHMUD.



AMAR SINGH OF TANG.

SAHIB SINGH
(died 1804).

Fateh Singh
(died 1803).

- Gurmukh Singh (died 1870).
  - Narayan Singh (died 1896).
- Surmukh Singh (died 1870).
  - Jodh Singh (died 1865).
    - Ghanaya Singh (died 1873).
- Nadhan Singh (died 1846).
  - Sant Singh (died 1904).
    - AMAR SINGH (BORN 1882).

KHUSHHAL SINGH, RANDHAWA, OF KATHU NANGAL.

- **SAHIB SINGH** (died 1800).
  - Jit Singh (dead).
    - Gulab Singh.
      - Nand Singh (died 1894).
        - Pola Singh (born 1866).
          - Six sons (all dead).
        - Randhir Singh (born 1872).
          - Harbans Singh (died 1899).
        - Lehna Singh (born 1873).
          - Charan Singh (born 1895).
          - Two sons (dead).
        - Teja Singh (born 1875).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1880).
        - Ikbal Singh (died 1903).
      - KHUSHHAL SINGH (BORN 1819).
        - Sant Singh (born 1865).
    - Sukha Singh.
      - Budha Singh (dead).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1891).
          - A son (died 1892).
        - Bishan Singh (born 1857).
        - Asa Singh (born 1862).
          - Mehr Singh (born 1884).
            - Ujagar Singh.
          - A son (died 1896).
      - Kahan Singh (dead).
        - Sundar Singh (died 1890).
        - Arjun Singh (died 1899).
          - Sher Singh (born 1876).
            - Surat Singh (born 1907).
          - Kehar Singh (born 1885).
          - Bela Singh (born 1890).
          - Atma Singh (died 1906).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1892).
          - Teja Singh (born 1886).
  - Budh Singh (died 1826).
    - Partab Singh (died 1844).
  - Wazir Singh (dead).

GURDIT SINGH, SINDHU, CHICHAWALA.

- LADHA.
  - Mali Singh.
    - Mohar Singh (dead).
      - Amar Singh (dead).
        - Atar Singh (died 1881).
          - Narendra Singh (born 1864).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1890).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1902).
      - Jaswant Singh (dead).
      - Himat Singh (dead).
      - Gulab Singh (dead).
    - Budh Singh (dead).
  - Bhag Singh.
  - Sewa Singh.
  - Nodh Singh.
    - Bhag Singh (dead).
    - Akha Singh (died 1780).
    - Gurbakhsh Singh.
      - Jhanda Singh (died 1833).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1847).
          - Kirpal Singh (died 1904).
            - Surat Singh (dead).
            - GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1867).
              - Raghbir Singh (died 1885).
              - Bhagwan Singh (born 1889).
              - Bishan Singh (born 1892).
            - Gurmukh Singh (born 1870).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1897).
            - Ganda Singh (dead).
            - Richpal Singh (died 1901).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1896).
            - Tara Singh (born 1887).
            - Mastan Singh (born 1891).
        - Deva Singh (dead).
          - Sant Singh (born 1842)
            - Sundar Singh (died 1905).
            - Teja Singh (born 1876).
              - Kehar Singh (born 1895).
              - Tara Singh (born 1900).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1881).
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1864).
      - Ganda Singh.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

RAJA SANT SINGH OF AKHROTA.

- RAJA DHARAB DEO.
  - Raja Ranjit Deo.
    - Raja Brij Raj Deo.
      - Sapuran Deo (died 1822).
    - Raja Dalel Singh.
      - Raja Jit Singh.
        - Raja Raghbir Deo (died 1868).
          - Raja Indar Deo (died 1895).
            - Raja Partab Deo (died 1898).
            - RAJA SANT SINGH (BORN 1882).
            - Bir Bahadur Singh (born 1887).
            - Gurkirpal Singh (born 1894).
        - Mian Devi Singh
          - Nar Singh.
            - Chatar Singh
              - Tara Singh (died 1880).
            - Unkar Singh (died 1894).
            - Kishan Singh (died 1902).
        - Mian Bir Singh.
      - Bhagwan Singh.
  - Mian Zorawar Singh.
    - Mian Kishor Singh.
      - Maharaja Gulab Singh (died 1857).
        - Udham Singh (died 1840).
        - Sohan Singh (died 1845).
        - Maharaja Ranbir Singh (died 1886).
          - Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kashmir.
          - Raja Ram Singh (died 1899).
            - One son.
          - Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1909).
            - Mian Hari Singh.
          - Lachhman Singh (dead).
      - Dhian Singh (died 1843).
        - Raja Hira Singh (died 1845).
        - Jawahir Singh (died 1860).
        - Raja Moti Singh (dead).
          - Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., of Poonch
            - Two sons.
      - Suchet Singh (died 1844).
  - Two other sons.

SARDAR GOPAL SINGH OF BHAGOWALA.

- DHIAN SINGH.
  - Ram Singh.
    - Anokh Singh.
    - Sardar Mihan Singh (died 1870).
      - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
        - Sardar Richpal Singh (died 1908).
          - SARDAR GOPAL SINGH (BORN 1863).
            - Gurbachan Singh (adopted in 1905).
          - Pirthpal Singh (born 1889).
          - Bikramajit Singh (born 1895).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1904).
          - Samir Singh (born 1880).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1905).
            - Parshotam Singh (born 1906).
          - Shamsher Singh (born 1885).
            - Harcharan Singh (born 1905).
      - Jai Singh.
      - Hira Singh.
    - Khazan Singh (died 1868).
    - Kahan Singh.

THE LATE SARDAR BALWANT SINGH, RANGAR NANGLIA.

- RANDEO.
  - Natha Singh.
    - Karam Singh.
      - Jamiat Singh (died 1820).
        - Sardar Arjun Singh (died 1859).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (DIED 1908).
            - Hari Singh (born 1903).
            - Narayan Singh (born 1905).
          - Atar Singh (died 1903).
            - Partab Singh (died 1901).
              - Gurdit Singh (born 1890).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1892).
        - Daughter married Davendra Singh, Raja of Nabha.
      - Wazir Singh.
        - Jwala Singh (dead).
        - Chanda Singh (dead).
    - Dharam Singh.
      - Ram Singh.
        - Sawan Singh (died 1875).
      - Sardul Singh.
        - Bhuta Singh (dead).
        - Sher Singh
          - Sant Singh (born 1872).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1891).
    - Charat Singh.
      - Dal Singh.

SHEO SINGH, BHANDHARI.

- RAI ANAND SINGH (died 1827).
  - Rai Gobind Jas (died 1846).
  - Rai Singh (died 1858).
    - Rai Devi Ditta Mal (died 1877).
  - Ram Dayal (died 1863).
    - Rai Ghasita Mal (died 1846).
      - Bishambar Das (died 1906).
      - Pali Ram (born 1844).
        - Sheo Sarn Das (died 1904).
          - Partab Singh (born 1884).
          - Kishor Chand (died 1906).
          - Shankar Das (born 1890).
          - Kesho Ram (born 1893).
          - Hari Ram (born 1901).
    - Rai Basheshar Singh (died 1880).
      - Rai Ratan Singh (died 1870).
      - Rai Sahib Fakir Chand (died 1899).
        - Shambhu Nath (born 1884).
          - Shamsher Parkash Singh (born 1904).
        - Pashpali Singh (born 1887).
        - Baij Nath (born 1889).
      - SHEO SINGH (BORN 1873).
        - Ikbal Singh (died 1898).
        - Nathu Ram (died 1904).
        - Indarjit Singh (born 1901).
        - Charanjit Singh (born 1904).
  - Rai Kishan Chand (died 1873).
    - Sharanpat Rai (died 1874).
      - Ram Narayan (died 1869) (childless).
    - Rai Bhag Singh (died 1884).
      - Kanshi Ram (died 1901).
        - Bhawani Singh (born 1883).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1892)

HARI SINGH, RANDHAWA, OF TALWANDI LAL SINGH.

- PARDHAN CHAND (dead).
  - Santokh Singh (died 1802)
    - Dal Singh (died 1845).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1816).
      - Kahan Singh (died 1826).
        - Ajab Singh (died 1887).
      - S. Lal Singh (died 1875).
        - Harsukh Singh (died 1862).
        - Gopal Singh (died 1858).
          - Gurdit Singh (died 1906).
            - Puran Singh (born 1880).
            - Surat Singh (born 1883).
          - Kartar Singh (died 1864).
        - Hukam Singh (died 1892).
          - Thakur Singh (born 1850).
            - Mit Singh (born 1864).
              - Nagina Singh (died 1907).
              - Amar Singh (born 1891).
            - Sher Singh (died 1894).
              - Didar Singh (born 1892).
            - Basant Singh (born 1870).
          - Ganda Singh (born 1866).
            - Ajit Singh (born 1884).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1895).
          - Ram Singh (born 1868).
            - Atar Singh (died 1895).
          - Udham Singh (died 1907).
            - Sadhu Singh (born 1903).
          - Sant Singh (born 1875).
        - Hakim Singh (died 1846).
          - Kahar Singh (died 1899).
            - Khushhal Singh (born 1881).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1862).
              - Chanchal Singh (born 1882).
        - Hira Singh (died 1846).
          - Harbakhsh Singh (died 1895).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1862).
            - Bakhshish Singh (born 1895).
            - Jagjit Singh (born 1897).
            - Upar Singh (born 1904).
            - Prabh Singh (born 1906).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1868).
            - Autar Singh (born 1891).
            - Piara Singh (born 1891).
            - Nirmal Singh (born 1895).
          - Sheo Raj Singh (died 1899).
        - HARI SINGH (BORN 1852).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1814).
    - Ran Singh (died 1794).
    - Gaja Singh (died 1790).
  - Sahib Singh (died 1804).

SARUP SINGH, KANHAYA, OF FATEHGARH.

- BAGHEL SINGH.
  - S. Hakikat Singh (died 1782).
    - Jaimal Singh (died 1812).
      - Chanda Singh (died 1861).
        - Kesar Singh (died 1870).
          - Ikbal Singh (died 1895).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1874).
          - SARUP SINGH (BORN 1869).
            - Gulab Singh (born 1884).
              - Umrao Singh (born 1900).
      - Bibi Chand Kaur (married Maharaja Kharak Singh).
        - Prince Nao Nihal Singh (died 1842).
  - Mahtab Singh.
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Nadhan Singh (dead).
      - Khazan Singh (dead).
  - Musada Singh.

BHAGWAN SINGH, PANJHATHA.

- DULCHA SINGH.
  - Ramdat Singh.
    - Sahib Singh.
    - Ran Singh.
      - Nadhan Singh (died 1839).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1846).
        - Ala Singh (died 1886).
          - Harnam Singh (died 1905).
            - Lachhman Singh (born 1895).
          - BHAGWAN SINGH (BORN 1881).
        - Faujdar Singh (died 1894).
          - Udham Singh (died 1874).
          - Sant Singh (died 1886).
            - Gurdayal Singh (born 1883).
            - Hardayal Singh (born 1885).
          - Balwant Singh (died 1906).
      - Sujan Singh (died 1860).
      - Mul Singh.
      - Mit Singh.
      - Jaimal Singh
        - Mahtab Singh (dead).
        - Hira Singh (dead)
          - Arjun Singh (dead).
          - Sujan Singh (dead).
        - Wazir Singh.
          - Lal Singh (dead).

MOTI SINGH, CHASHMAWALA.

- GAJA SINGH.
  - Jodh Singh.
    - Kartar Singh (died 1840).
      - Kharak Singh.
        - Kahar Singh (died 1866).
          - MOTI SINGH (BORN 1864).
            - Chatar Singh (died 1894).
            - Budh Singh
      - Sham Singh (died 1841).
      - Prem Singh (dead).
    - Takht Singh (dead).

HARNAM SINGH, BHAGA.

- AKAL.
  - Amar Singh (died 1805).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1808).
      - Hari Singh (died 1852).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1881).
          - Gulab Singh (died 1881).
        - Ishwar Singh (died 1901).
          - Karam Singh (died 1875).
          - Udham Singh (died 1875).
          - Kirpa Singh (born 1895).
          - Mehr Singh (born 1898).
        - Jiwan Singh (died 1905).
          - HARNAM SINGH (BORN 1867).
          - Sant Singh (died 1864).
          - Fazl Hakk, convert, (born 1871).
          - Gurdayal Singh (born 1884).
          - Muhammad Ikbal, convert, (born 1887).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1899).
    - Budh Singh (died 1846).
      - Partab Singh (died 1847).
      - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Kaka Singh (dead).

MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD OF KADIAN.

- FAIZ MUHAMMAD.
  - Gul Muhammad (died 1800).
    - Ghulam Nabi (died childless).
    - Ata Muhammad.
      - Ghulam Mustafa.
      - Ghulam Murtaza (died 1876).
        - Ghulam Kadir (died 1883).
          - Abdul Kadir (died 1868).
          - MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD (ADOPTED) (BORN 1876).
            - Aziz Ahmad (born 1892).
            - Rashid Ahmad (born 1903).
        - Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (died 1908).
          - Mirza Sultan Ahmad (born 1876).
          - Mahmud Ahmad (born 1889).
          - Sher Ahmad (born 1893).
          - Sharif Ahmad (born 1895).
          - Mubarak Ahmad (born 1899).
      - Ghulam Muhammad (died childless).
      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din (died 1866).
        - Imam-ud-din (died 1904).
          - Gul Muhammad (adopted).
        - Nizam-ud-din (born 1845).
          - Gul Muhammad (adopted by Imam-ud-din).
          - Dil Muhammad (died 1907).
        - Kamal-ud-din.
      - Ghulam Haidar.
        - Ghulam Hussain.
    - Kasim Beg.
      - Ali Ghaus.

AMRIK SINGH OF KHUNDA.

- DAYANAT RAI.
  - Lachhi Ram.
    - Maja Singh.
    - Gaja Singh.
      - Punjab Singh.
        - S. Prem Singh (died 1824).
          - Jawahir Singh (dead).
            - Tara Singh (dead).
          - Hira Singh (dead).
          - S. Jaimal Singh (died 1870).
            - Kirpal Singh (died 1872).
              - AMRIK SINGH (ADOPTED) (BORN 1888).
                - Ranjit Singh (born 1906).
          - Jaswant Singh (died 1844).
    - Tej Singh.

SIALKOT DISTRICT

SARDAR SHEO DEO SINGH, SINDHU, OF SIRANWALI.

- DARGAH SINGH.
  - Lal Singh.
    - Rani Ishwar Kaur married Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1840).
    - Mangal Singh (died 1867).
      - Sardar Richpal Singh (died 1907).
        - SARDAR SHEO DEO SINGH (BORN 1875).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1901).
          - Bagwant Singh (born 1905).
  - Tej Chand.
    - Ghasita.
      - Hukam Singh (died 1891).
        - Ganda Singh (born 1863).
        - Deva Singh (died 1887).
      - Hakim Singh (died 1846).

SARDAR HAKIM SINGH, SINDHU, OF WADALA.

- GURDITA MAL.
  - S. Diwan Singh.
    - S. Mahtab Singh.
      - S. Sham Singh (died 1844).
        - S. Tek Singh (died 1844).
          - S Jwala Singh (died 1883).
            - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1878).
              - Dalip Singh (born 1906).
          - Mahan Singh (born 1823).
            - Shamsher Singh (born 1868).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1904).
        - Fateh Singh (died 1830).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1862).
        - S. Sahib Singh (died 1881).
          - S. Mangal Singh (died 1892).
            - Gopal Singh (born 1865).
              - Ghasita Singh (born 1899).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1868).
              - Dalip Singh (born 1889).
              - Bakhshish Singh (born 1897).
              - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1899).
              - Bhagwan Singh (born 1900).
            - Ishwar Singh (born 1872).
              - Sant Singh (born 1898).
              - Kher Singh (born 1905).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1907).
          - Rai Bahadur Sardar Bhagel Singh (died 1908).
            - Thakur Singh (died 1880).
              - S. Sohan Singh (died 1908).
                - Gurbachan Singh (died 1900).
                - Tara Singh (born 1903).
                - Harbans Singh (born 1907).
              - S. Hira Singh (born 1870).
                - Gurmukh Singh (born 1896).
                - Dharam Singh (born 1900).
            - SARDAR HAKIM SINGH (BORN 1859).
              - Partab Singh (born 1895).
              - Utar Singh (born 1899).
              - Harjit Singh (born 1905).
          - Hari Singh.
            - Gurdayal Singh.
      - Nadhan Singh.
        - Mul Singh (dead).
      - Sultan Singh (dead).
        - Jodh Singh (dead).
          - Bishan Singh (dead).
      - Gulab Singh (dead).
        - Desa Singh (dead).
          - Deva Singh (born 1851).
  - Takht Singh.
    - Bagh Singh.
      - Bhardan Singh.
        - Mall Singh.
          - Gurdit Singh (dead).
            - Kartar Singh.
              - Teja Singh (born 1900).
              - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1905).
              - Gajendra Singh (born 1907).

SARDAR RANDHIR SINGH, KALAS BAJWA.

- KALAS.
  - Ami Shah.
  - Pati.
    - Sura.
      - Sudad.
        - Jai Chand.
          - Jogi.
            - Sujana.
              - Dalchi.
                - Charat Singh.
                  - Bhag Singh.
                  - Amar Singh.
                    - Gurdit Singh (died 1861).
                    - Chanda Singh (died 1867).
                      - S. Bhagwan Singh (died 1886).
                        - S. Raghbir Singh (died 1898).
                          - S. RANDHIR SINGH (BORN 1894).
                    - Arur Singh (born 1829).
                      - Kishan Singh (born 1856).
                        - Ikbal Singh (born 1889).
                      - Jwala Singh (born 1865).
                      - Natha Singh (born 1879).
                    - Dhula Singh (born 1839).
                      - Hakim Singh (born 1864).
                        - Kartar Singh (born 1884).
                      - Sant Singh (died 1897).
                        - Harnam Singh (born 1897),
                - Dhana Singh (died 1793).
                  - Mahtab Singh.
                    - Hira Singh (died 1868).
                      - Bala Singh (born 1860).
                        - Mangal Singh (born 1882).
                  - Jodh Singh (died 1816).
                    - Khem Kaur married Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1886).
                  - Nadhan Singh.
                    - Wasawa Singh (born 1808).
                - Man Singh.
                - Gurdeo Singh.
            - Raja.
              - Diwan Singh.
              - Kaur Singh.
                - Gulab Singh
                  - Atar Singh.
                    - Jawahir Singh (born 1822).
                      - Ishwar Singh (born 1849).
                        - Ganda Singh (born 1880).
                        - Bhag Singh (born 1882).
                      - Sahib Singh (born 1869.
                    - Hira Singh (died 1869).
                    - Chanda Singh (born 1827).

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH, BAJWA, OF KALASWALA.

- KALAS.
  - Ami Shah.
    - Saram.
      - Mana.
        - Mohabat.
          - Lakhmi.
            - Sandha.
              - S. Kushhal Singh (died 1833).
                - S. Gulab Singh (died 1861).
                - S Dula Singh (died 1857).
                  - Colonel Jiwan Singh (died 1851).
                    - S. Sant Singh (died 1871) (childless).
                    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jagat Singh, C.I.E. (died 1903).
                      - S. Partab Singh (died 1906).
                        - Gurdayal Singh (born 1900)
                        - Bhagwan Singh (born 1904).
                      - SARDAR AUTAR SINGH (BORN 1884).
                      - Upar Singh (born 1887).
                      - Payar Singh (born 1888).
                        - Harcharan Singh (born 1907).
                      - Datar Singh (born 1894).
                  - S. Kishan Singh, (died 1841) (childless).
                  - S. Sham Singh (died 1843).
                    - Sher Singh (died 1899).
                      - Ratan Singh (died 1892).
                        - Narayan Singh (died 1904).
                        - Sohan Singh (born 1885).
                      - Deva Singh (born 1874).
                        - Amir Singh (born 1900).
                    - Pala Singh (died 1873).
                      - S. Sundar Singh (born 1867).
                    - Ruldu Singh (died 1865).
                  - S. Fateh Singh
                    - Ganda Singh (born 1835).
                      - Harnam Singh (born 1865).
                        - Kartar Singh (born 1886)
                  - S. Kahan Singh (died 1876).
                    - Atar Singh (born 1847).
                      - Thakur Singh (died 1903).
                        - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1887).
                      - Lachhman Singh (born 1870).
                        - Baldeo Singh (born 1907).
                  - S. Ishwar Singh (died 1863).
                    - Basant Singh (died 1905).
                      - Akal Singh (born 1879).
                        - Gurcharan Singh (born 1898).
  - Pati.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

SARDAR MEHR SINGH, CHACHI.

- SARDAR TEHL SINGH (DIED 1785).
  - Jasa Singh (died 1790).
    - Sadhu Singh.
      - Jwala Singh.
      - Jawahir Singh.
      - Nihal Singh.
  - S. Fateh Singh (died 1814).
    - Gurmukh Singh (died 1829).
  - Sher Singh (died 1814).
    - Uttam Singh (died 1826).
      - S. Jiwan Singh (died 1852).
        - S. Gurdit Singh (died 1878).
          - SARDAR MEHR SINGH (BORN 1857).
            - Charanjit Singh (born 1884).
          - Dayal Singh (died 1896).
            - Hanwant Bir Singh (born 1896).
            - Mohan Bir Singh (died 1897).
          - Jagat Singh (born 1860).
          - Niranjan Singh (died 1889).
          - Sant Sinh (born 1875).
            - Indar Bir Singh (born 1902).
          - Moti Singh (born 1877).
        - Jhanda Singh.
    - Atar Singh (died 1837).
      - Deva Singh.
    - Jit Singh.
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1845).
      - Mohar Singh (died 1857).
        - Jit Singh.
      - Mahtab Singh (born 1810).

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH, BUTALIA.

- DHANA SINGH (DIED 1765).
  - Diwan Singh.
    - Bhagwan Singh.
    - S. Dharam Singh (died 1844).
      - S. Ganda Singh (died 1845).
        - S. Kirpal Singh (died 1901).
          - Raghbir Singh (adopted). (born 1881).
        - S. Dayal Singh (born 1827).
          - Wasakha Singh (born 1849).
            - Gurmukh Singh (born 1868).
              - Gurbachan Singh (born 1895).
            - Jawahir Singh (born 1872).
              - Harbans Singh* (born 1902).
              - Baldeo Singh* (born 1905).
              - Harcharan Singh* (born 1907).
              - Rajendra Singh* (born 1909).
            - Ikbal Singh (born 1880).
          - Waryam Singh (born 1860).
          - Kahan Singh (born 1883).
            - Tegh Bahadur Singh (born 1902).
            - Sampuran Singh (born 1907).
        - Partab Singh (died 1905).
          - Godham Singh (died 1905).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1881) (adopted by S. Kirpal Singh).
            - Bahadur Singh (born 1892).
            - Budh Singh (born 1894).
            - Sudh Singh (born 1896).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1896).
          - Sardul Singh (born 1856).
            - Sant Singh (born 1895).
            - Narendra Singh (born 1897).
            - Kartar Singh (born 1902).
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (dead).
            - Natha Singh (born 1891).
            - Wazir Singh (born 1894).
      - Hari Singh (died 1886).
        - Ladha Singh (born 1858).
          - Ganga Singh (born 1882).
          - Niranjan Singh (born 1893).
    - Karam Singh.
    - S. Sham Singh (died 1813).
      - S. Jhanda Singh (died 1883).
        - S. Nihal Singh (died 1864).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (BORN 1850).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1885).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1859).
            - Jagjit Singh (born 1896).
            - Sheo Nath Singh (born 1906).
            - Rajendra Singh* (born 19[illegible]).
            - Narendra Singh* (born 1909).
          - Suchet Singh (died 1906).
        - Mul Singh (born [illegible]
          - Bakhshish Singh. (born 1877).
            - Moti Singh (born 1[illegible]
    - Ram Singh.
  - Hiba Singh.
    - Ratan Singh.

* Reported after the history was finally printed off.

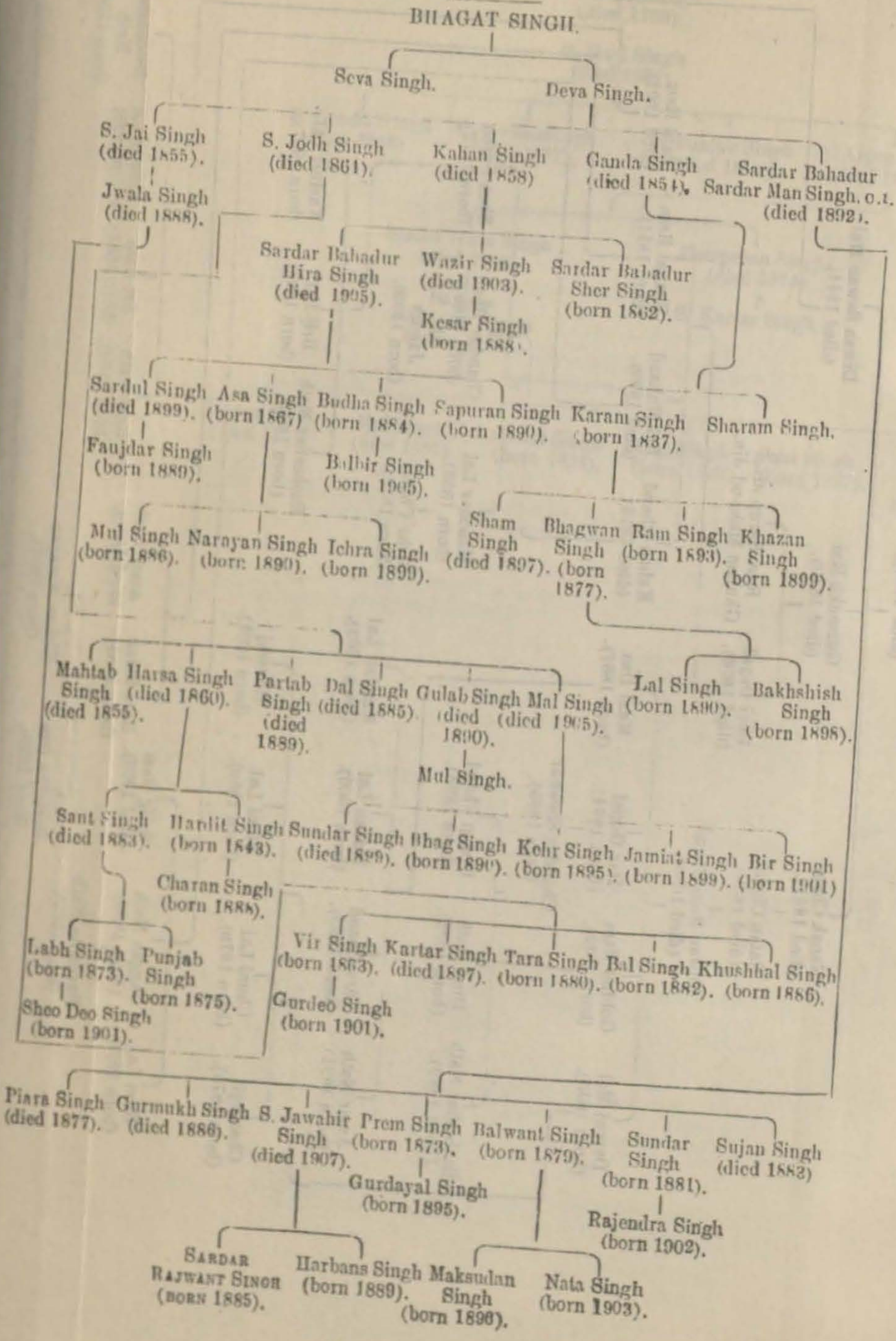
SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH, NALWA.

- **HARDAS SINGH** (died 1762).
  - Gurdayal Singh (died 1798).
    - S. Hari Singh (died 1837).
      - S. Gurdit Singh (died 1882).
      - S. Jawahir Singh (died 1877).
      - S. Punjab Singh (died 1854).
      - S. Arjun Singh (died 1848).
        - Sardar Ichra Singh (died 1?08).
          - SARDAR ARAYAN SINGH (BORN 1867).
            - Kartar S (died 18
            - Mul Singh (died 1897).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1894).
            - Ikbal Singh (born 1895).
            - Sant Singh (born 1897).
            - Bakhshish Singh (born 1901).
        - Sampuran Singh (died 1874).
          - S. Kartar Singh.

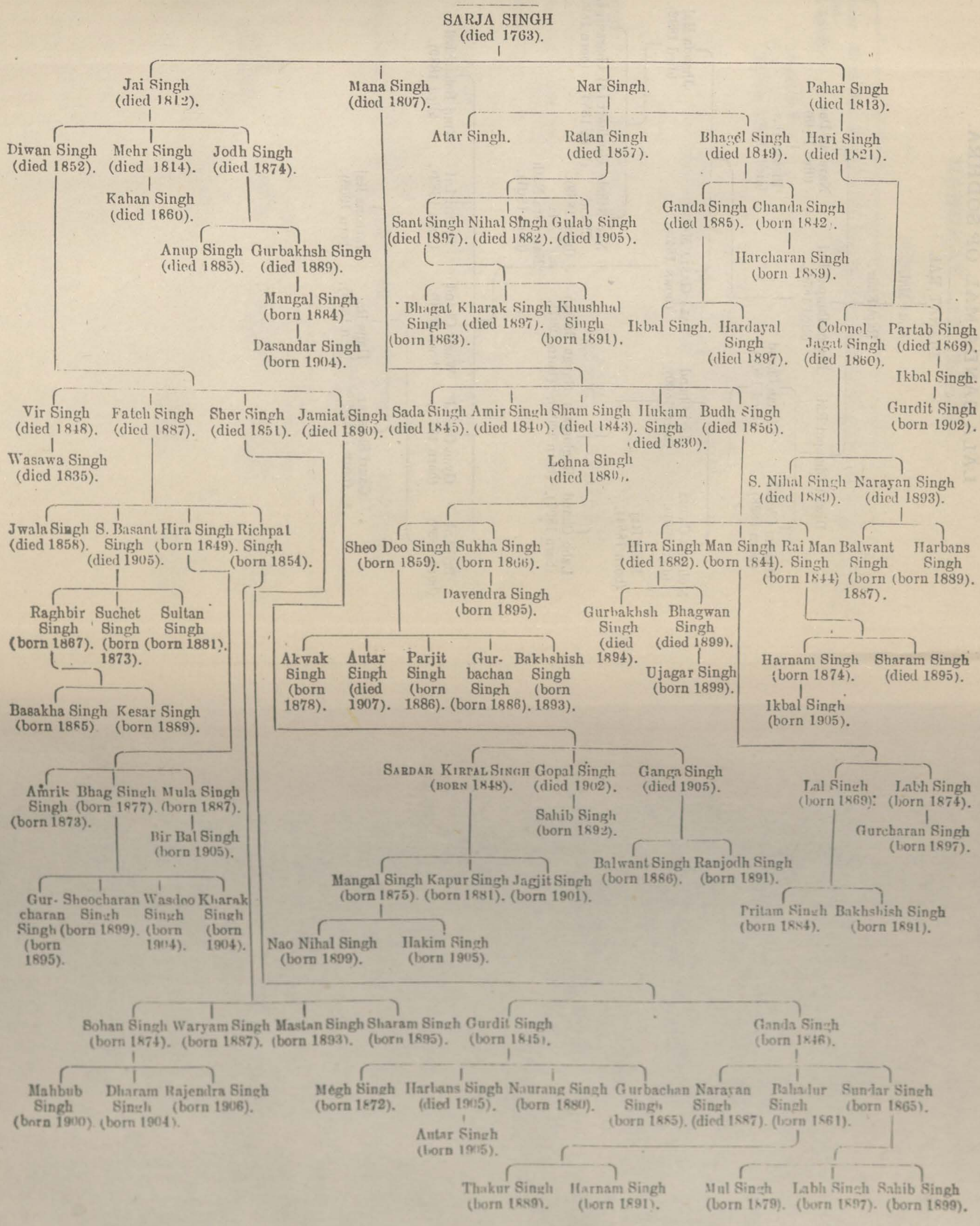
DIWAN HARI SINGH, AKALGARHIA.

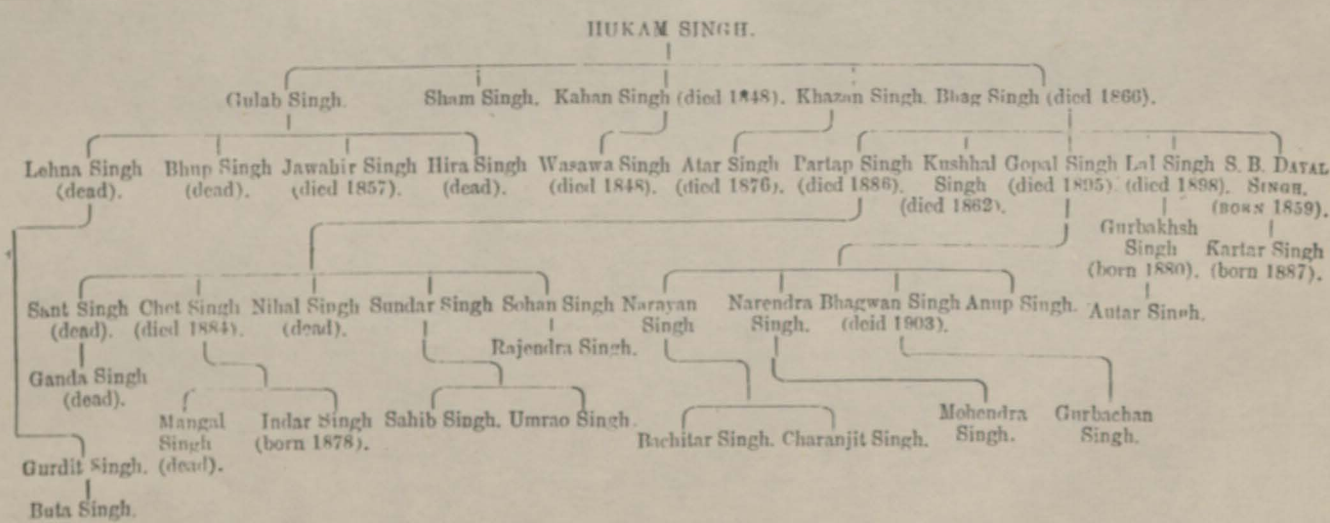
- **HOSHNAK RAI** (died 1797).
  - Nanak Chand (died 1831).
    - Ratan Chand (died 1830).
      - Diwan Ram Chand (died 1888).
        - Daryai Mal (born 1843).
          - Charanjit (born 1875).
          - Chuni Lal (born 1879).
          - Mani Lal (born 1886).
          - Hansraj (born 1891).
        - Gobind Ram (born 1862).
          - Basheshar Nath (born 1882).
          - Dina Nath (born 1892).
          - Diwan Chand (born 1893).
        - Har Gopal (born 1864).
          - Chandra Shekhar (born 1885).
        - Kaul Das (born 1867).
          - Amar Nath (born 1891).
          - Tara Chand (born 1893).
          - Madan Lal (born 1900).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1903).
  - Gurmukh Rai (died 1830).
    - Devi Dayal (died 1876).
      - Kahan Chand (died 1876).
        - Manohar Lal (born 1856).
          - Mehr Chand (born 1878).
        - Chandar Bhan (born 1865).
          - Jagdis (born 1899).
        - Sheo Saran (born 1872).
          - Basheshar Nath (born 1895).
          - Brij Lal (born 1897).
          - Kasturi Lal (born 1907).
      - Bal Mukand (died 1899).
        - Ram Lal. (born 1875).
        - Jaggan Nath (born 1880).
          - Narendra Nath (born 1902).
        - Salig Ram (died 1903).
      - Bhagat Ram (born 1851).
        - Ram Saran (born 1885).
          - Sareshra Das (born 1899).
          - Kishan Narayan (born 1907).
        - Amar Nath (died 1890).
      - Sant Ram (died 1901).
        - Ram Nath (born 1880).
        - Sri Ram (born 1886).
        - Prem Nath (born 1895).
        - Bishambar Nath (born 1898).
    - Ram Sarup *alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud din.
  - Diwan Sawan Mal (died 1844).
    - Diwan Ram Das (died 1831).
      - Wazir Chand (died 1882).
        - Rajpat Rai (died 1893).
    - Diwan Mul Raj (died 1851).
      - DIWAN HARI SINGH (BORN 1848).
        - Bansi Lal (born 1878).
          - Bal Kishan (born 1892).
          - Radha Kishan (born 1904).
        - Gopal Lal (born 1883).
    - Karam Narayan (died 1903).
      - Lachhmi Narayan (died 1903).
        - Behari Lal (born 1857).
          - Charan Das (born 1891).
          - Was Deo (born 1893).
          - Chuni Lal (born 1897).
          - Manohar Lal (born 1899).
        - Mathura Das (born 1860).
          - Parma Nand (born 1884).
            - Dina Nath (born 1900).
            - Anant Ram (born 1902).
        - Jai Ram Das (died 1896).
          - Shadi Lal (died 1906).
          - Amar Nath (died 1907).
        - Kirpa Ram (born 1867).
          - Sardari Lal (born 1892).
        - Ganga Ram (died 1892).
        - Sheo Dayal (born 1878).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1903).
      - Ram Narayan (born 1844).
        - Partab Chand (born 1875).
        - Niranjan Das (born 1882).
      - Beli Ram (born 1861).
        - Sita Ram (born 1878).
          - Baij Nath (born 1901).
          - Bishambar Nath (born 1904).
      - Thakur Das (born 1863).
        - Ram Nath (born 1887).
    - Sham Singh (died 1881).
      - Madho Ram (died 1906).
      - Joti Ram (died 1901).
        - Baij Nath (born 1886).
        - Charan Das (born 1889).
        - Kesho Ram (born 1892).
        - Basheshar Nath (born 1895).
      - Tirath Ram (born 1869).
    - Ram Singh (born 1835).
      - Brij Lal (born 1864).
        - Girdhari Lal (died 1907).
          - Harbans Lal (born 1904).
        - Gyan Chand (born 1886).
        - Behari Lal (born 1889).
        - Sri Kishan (born 1892).
        - Dina Nath (born 1895).
      - Mukand Lal (born 1868).
        - Gulzari Lal (born 1885).
      - Gursahai Mal (died 1901).
        - Dwarka Das (born 1892).
        - Chuni Lal (born 1895).
    - Narayan Singh (died 1905).
      - Laik Ram (born 1861).
        - Diwan Chand (born 1879).
          - Indar Sen (born 1907).
        - Gopal Chand (born 1885).
        - Sundar Das (born 1896).
      - Harbalas (born 1867).
        - Amar Nath (born 1883).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1906).
        - Bishambar Nath (born 1891).
        - Manohar Lal (born 1898).

SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH OF RURIALA.



SARDAR KIRPAL SINGH OF MUGHALCHAK.





LALA GANDA MAL OF SODHRA.

- DIANAT RAI.
  - Gutu Mal.
    - Ram Kaur.
      - Diwan Dhanpat Rai.
        - Hukam Chand (born 1828).
        - Kishan Chand (died 1905).
          - Mohkam Chand (died 1901).
            - Mulk Raj (born 1884).
          - Hari Chand (born 1860).
            - Labh Chand (born 1892).
            - Raghunath (born 1903).
            - Ganga Bishan (born 1907).
      - Diwan Ranpat Rai (died 1856).
        - LALA GANDA MAL (BORN 1845).
          - Brij Lal (born 1868)
            - Gauri Shankar (born 1883).
            - Hans Raj (born 1895).
            - Harbans Raj (born 1905).
          - Gyan Chand (born 1871).
          - Wazir Chand (born 1880).
          - Behari Lal (born 1883).
          - Kunj Behari Lal (died 1889).
        - Jhanda Mal (died 1892).
          - Nao Nihal Chand (born 1869).
            - Narendra Nath (born 1901).
          - Girdhari Lal (born 1884).
          - Charanji Lal (born 1890).
      - Narayan Das (died 1848).
        - Bishan Das (died 1883).

MANOHAR LAL, DOGAL.

SHEO DAYAL.

- Shankar Das (died 1832).
- Maya Das.
  - Ganesh Das.
    - Pritam Das.
- Kanhaya Lal.
  - Ratan Chand (died 1857).
    - Narinjan Das (born 1846).
      - Fakir Chand (died 1903).
        - Hans Raj.
    - MANOHAR LAL (BORN 1848).
      - Atma Ram (born 1901).
      - Sant Ram (born 1903).
  - Thakur Das (died 1883).
    - Karam Chand (died 1904).
      - Dhanpat Rai.
      - Kul Bhushan.
      - Hari Chand.
    - Kishan Gopal (born 1861).
    - Sikandar Lal (born 1866).
      - Hari Gopal.
        - Madan Gopal (born 1905).
      - Rajendra Lal.
    - Amin Chand (died 1883).
  - Nand Gopal.
    - Bhagwan Das (died 1884).
      - Badri Das (born 1875).
        - Labh Chand.
      - Hakumat Rai (born 1877).
- Jawahir Mal.
- Ram Narayan.
  - Joti Ram.
- Sham Das.
- Trikota Sahai.
  - Joti Ram (died 1881).
  - Ranpat Rai (dead).
    - Tara Chand (died 1874).
  - Ganpat Rai (died 1870).
  - Devi Das (dead).
  - Sudh Das (born 1835).
    - Brij Lal (born 1860).
    - Sundar Das (born 1863).
- Gobind Sahai.

LALA KIRPA RAM, KAPUR, OF HAFIZABAD.

- LACHHI RAM.
  - Sant Ram (died 1740).
    - Jita Ram (died 1812).
      - Jatha Singh.
        - Hari Singh.
      - Ganda Mal (died 1836).
        - Hushnak Rai (died 1815)
          - Har Bhagwan (died 1887).
          - Bishan Das (died 1904).
            - Sundar Das.
            - Jawahir Mal.
              - Jagiri Mal (born 1860).
              - Bhola Nath (born 1875).
                - Prem Nath (born 1904).
          - Atma Ram (died 1877).
          - Ram Dayal (died 1905).
            - Sain Das (born 1831).
              - Sri Nath (born 1853).
                - Harbans Singh (born 1873).
                  - Narsingh Das (born 1894).
                - Sri Gopal (born 1885).
              - Raghunandan Das (born 1857).
                - Maharaj Kishan (born 1878).
                - Kashi Ram (born 1882).
            - Mathura Das (died 1905).
              - Hardayal Singh (died 1896).
            - Niranjan Das (died 1857).
              - Arur Chand (born 1888).
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1834).
          - General Harsukh Rai (died 1867).
            - Jiwan Das (died 1887).
              - Hari Kishan (born 1886).
                - Ram Nath (born 1903).
            - LALA KIRPA RAM (BORN 1865).
          - Ram Das (died 1883).
            - Ralia Ram (born 1856).
              - Badri Nath (born 1877).
            - Behari Lal (born 1868).
              - Prem Nath (born 1885).
        - Ram Rakha Mal (died 1883).
        - Ram Rang (died 1870).
          - Thakur Das (died 1858).

RAI BAHADUR SARDAR AMRIK SINGH, HASSANWALA, OF RAMNAGAR.

- RAM SINGH (died 1839).
  - Gurmukh Singh (died 1851).
    - Sher Singh (died 1848).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1890).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1896).
        - Sham Singh (died 1895).
        - Sundar Singh (died 1896).
        - Waryam Singh (born 1871).
        - Lakhmir Singh (dead).
        - Lehna Singh (died 1893).
    - Gaja Singh (died 1848).
    - Dharam Singh (died 1852).
  - Sukha Singh (died 1850).
    - Pardhan Singh (died 1872).
      - Ladha Singh (died 1890).
  - Atar Singh (died 1876).
    - Sardul Singh (died 1848).
    - Bhag Singh (died 1888)
      - RAI BAHADUR SARDAR AMRIK SINGH (BORN 1852).
        - Udeparkash Singh (born 1901) (adopted).
    - Nihal Singh (born 1834).
      - Bhagat Singh (born 1856).
      - Jaswant Singh (born 1859).
      - Ishwar Singh (born 1873).
        - Udeparkash Singh (born 1901), (adopted by R. B. Sardar Amrik Singh).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1905).
      - Jagat Singh (died 1900).
    - Kushhal Singh.
      - Ikbal Singh (died 1900).
        - Narendra Singh (born 1891).
      - Nanak Singh (died 1892).
      - Lal Singh (born 1865).
        - Basharat Singh (born 1882).
          - Bahadur Singh (born 1902).
          - Ujagar Singh (born 1904).
          - Umar Singh (born 1906).
      - Hakim Singh (born 1872).
        - Malik Singh (born 1906).
  - Partab Singh (died 1832).

KARAM ILAHI, CHATHA.

NUR MUHAMMAD.

Pir Muhammad (died 1785). | Ahmad Khan (died 1790).

Fateh Muhammad (died 1782). | Ghulam Muhammad (died 1797). | Kadir Bakhsh. | Bahram Khan. | Burhan Khan (died 1850). | Dadan Khan (died 1864).

Jan Muhammad (died 1798).

Khuda Bakhsh (died 1877). | Muhammad Khan (died 1868).

Ghulam Haidar (died 1802). | Ghulam Ahmad (died 1825). | Ghulam Kadir (died 1850).

Ghulam Hussain (died 1897). | Ghulam Nabi (born 1835). | Ghulam Rasul (died 1897). | Ghulam Ali (died 1900).

Hayat Khan (born 1860). | Muhammad Khan (born 1863). | Ahmad Khan (died 1895).

KARAM ILAHI (BORN 1852).

Nasir-ud-din (born 1882). | Muhammad Hussain (born 1886). | Murad Ali (born 1860). | Ghulam Ali (died 1867). | Ghulam Kadir (born 1867).

Riasat Ali (born 1894).

Hayat Khan (born 1841). | Pir Muhammad (born 1858).

Shah Muhammad (born 1860). | Fateh Khan (born 1867). | Inayat Ali (born 1884). | Ghulam Rasul (born 1892).

Firoz-ud din (born 1902). | Karamat Hussain (born 1905).

JAN BAKHSH (died 1794).

Khuda Bakhsh (died 1857).

Sar Buland (died 1874). | Bakht Buland (died 1874). | Ghulam Kadir (died 1884). | Said Muhammad (died 1892). | Dost Muhammad (died 1894).

Ghulam Haidar (died 1878). | Ghulam Hussain (born 1843). | Fazl Dad (born 1861). | Rahmat Khan (died 1882). | Nawab Khan (born 1868).

Fateh Ali (born 1886).

Ghulam Rasul (born 1904).

Muhammad Bakhsh (died 1848). | Fateh Din (died 1901). | Shamas-ud-din (died 1902).

Mehr Dad (born 1858). | Fazl Dad (born 1868). | Karam Dad (born 1873). | Ghulam Ahmad (died 1907). | Khuda Dad (born 1858). | Maula Dad (born 1863).

Rahmat (born 1901). | Hussain Ali (born 1899).

Faiz Ali (died 1907). | Fateh Muhammad (born 1900).

Ali Bakhsh (died 1903). | Hussain Bakhsh (died 1904).

Sultan Ali (born 1892). | Fateh Ali (born 1899). | Muhammad Khan (born 1905).

Ali Akbar (born 1884). | Abdullah (died 1907). | Fazl Ali (born 1891). | Fazl Ahmad (born 1896). | Muhammad Ali (died 1907).

Rahmat Khan (born 1846). | Jalal Khan (died 1897). | Muhammad Khan (died 1907).

Fazl Ahmad (born 1885).

Allah Ditta (born 1874). | Ali Ahmad (born 1877). | Sultan Ahmad (born 1880).

Fateh Ali (born 1904). | Faiz Ali (died 1906).

Allahdad (died 1903). | Nabi Bakhsh (died 1893). | Rasul Bakhsh (born 1883).

Hussain Ali (born 1895). | Sardar Ali (died 1907). | Ghulam Mustafa (born 1857). | Sardar Khan (died 1881). | Khalas Khan (born 1866).

Faiz Ahmad (born 1881).

Shahbaz Khan (died 1890). | Sarafraz (died 1895). | Ghulam Ghaus (died 1893). | Ghulam Hussain (died 1893). | Muhammad Hussain | Muhammad Hayat

RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH OF EMINABAD.

DIWAN BISHAN DAS.

- Diwan Amir Chand (died 1836).
  - Diwan Jwala Sahai, C.S.I. (died 1878).
    - Diwan Kirpa Ram (died 1876).
      - Diwan Anant Ram (died 1889).
      - RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH (BORN 1866).
        - Diwan Badri Nath (born 1885).
    - Diwan Lachhman Das (died 1904).
      - Diwan Sheo Nath (born 1867).
        - Dhanpat Rai (born 1885).
  - Diwan Hari Chand (died 1857).
  - Diwan Nihal Chand (died 1872).
    - Kahan Chand (died 1869).
    - Diwan Gobind Sahai (born 1841).
      - Diwan Lakhpat Rai (died 1908).
        - Brij Lal (born 1892).
        - Daulat Ram (born 1899).
      - Narayan Das (born 1871).
    - Diwan Dina Nath (died 1875).

GANGA BISHAN OF EMINABAD.

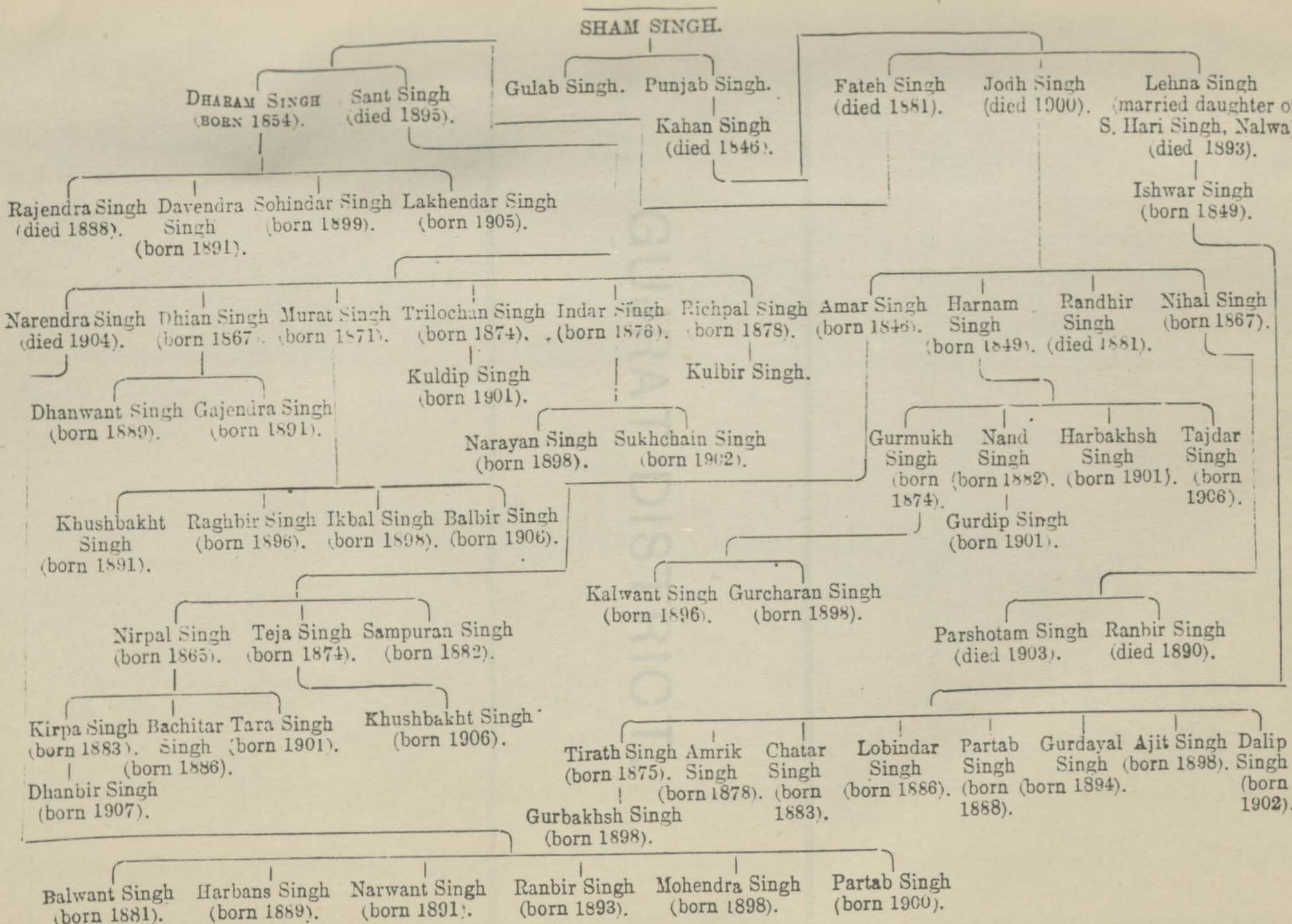
KARORI MAL (dead).

- Jiwan Mal (dead).
  - Diwan Karam Chand (died 1884).
    - Diwan Sant Ram (died 1889).
      - Mt. Ram Rakhi.
        - Amar Nath.
    - Mohan Lal (died 1897).
    - GANGA BISHAN (BORN 1855).
  - Gurmukh Rai (died 1890).
  - Dhuraj Mal (died 1897).
    - Hardayal (died 1893).
      - Mohkam Chand (born 1862).
        - Gyan Chand.
    - Jai Ram.
      - Budhu
  - Harnam Das (died 1895).

JAI SINGH, CHIMNI.

- RAM SINGH.
  - S. Hukma Singh.
    - Mehr Singh (died 1858).
    - Sher Singh (died 1845).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1893).
        - JAI SINGH (BORN 1856).
        - Sant Singh (born 1875).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1894).
          - Sohan Singh.
          - Bakhshish Singh (born 1905).
        - Labh Singh (born 1883).
          - Harbant Singh (born 1901).
      - Thakur Singh (died 1887).
    - Amar Singh (died 1893).
      - Bahadur Singh (died 1859).
      - Saudagar Singh (born 1855).
        - Dayal Singh (born 1876).
          - Gurcharan Singh (born 1903).
        - Lal Singh (born 1877).
      - Jhanda Singh (born 1857).
        - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1891).
        - Labh Singh (born 1893).
        - Sundar Singh (born 1895).
        - Ikbal Singh (born 1897).
    - Kishan Singh (died 1883).
      - Raja Singh (died 1902).
      - Uttam Singh (died 1905).
        - Kartar Singh (born 1885).

DHARAM SINGH OF GHARJAKH.



GUJRAT DISTRICT.

SARDAR GYAN SINGH, LAMBA.

- CHARAT SINGH.
  - Diwan Singh.
  - Pardhan Singh.
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Atar Singh (died 1880).
        - Sardar Hari Singh (died 1898).
        - SARDAR GYAN SINGH (BORN 1858).
          - Tara Singh (born 1879).
            - Kuldip Singh (born 1896).
            - Sapuran Singh (born 1898).
            - Amrik Singh (born 1900).
            - Harbans Singh (born 1902).
            - Balwant Singh (born 1903).
          - Harkishan Singh (born 1890).
            - Sawan Singh (born 1907).
    - Ram Singh.
      - Amir Singh.

RAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN, CHIB, OF POTHI.

RAJA HASSAN MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Imam Kuli Khan.

Inayat Ali Khan. Kamal Khan.

Surkhru Khan.

Tarbiat Khan. Shamsher Khan.

Jamiat Khan. Zulfikar Khan.

Sher Jang Khan. Sikandar Khan. Bandu Khan.

Umar Khan.

Raja Sultan Khan (died 1902). Ali Haidar Khan. Najib-ullah Khan (died 1898). Rahim-ullah Khan (died 1902).

RAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1852). Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1853). Amir Ali Khan (dead). Farman Ali Khan (died 1867). Akbar Khan (born 1868).

Ghulam Kadir Khan (born 1873). Lal Khan (born 1893).

Rahim Dad Khan (born 1877).

Murawat Khan (born 1899).

Sarwar Khan (born 1892). Walayat Khan (born 1895). Yusaf Khan (born 1901). Firoz Khan (born 1903). Jamroz Khan (born 1906).

Akbar Ali Khan. Amir Khan. Fazldad Khan (died 1864). Nawab Khan.

Nazar Ali Khan. Fateh Khan (died 1879). Ali Mardan Khan. Sher Baz Khan.

Allahdad Khan (born 1877).

Bahawal Khan. Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1868).

Fateh Sher Khan (born 1877). Allahdad Khan (born 1881). Diwan Ali Khan (born 1884). Ahmad Khan (born 1887). Muhammad Khan. Faiz-ullah. Afzal Khan (born 1906).

Sultan Alam Khan (died 1893). S. B. Mardan Ali Khan (died 1898). Burhan Ali Khan (died 1905). Adalat Khan (died 1885). Mausum Khan (dead). Shadan Khan. Dost Muhammad Khan. Pir Muhammad Khan. Said Ali Khan.

Four sons. Three sons.

Dilawar Khan. Ata-ullah Khan (died 1905). Sherdil Khan. Wali Ahmad Khan.

Khan Bahadur Khan. Gul Nawaz Khan.

Ghazanfar Ali Khan. Jamshed Ali Khan.

Rafi-ullah Khan. Shah Muhammad Khan. Sher Ali Khan.

Faiz Talab Khan. Niaz Ali Khan. Sher Muhammad Khan.

Hakim Khan. Fateh Khan.

Faiz Ahmad Khan. Manzur Ahmad Khan.

Azim-ullah Khan. Lal Khan. Ghulam Hussain Khan. Pehlwan Khan.

Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1895).

Baz Khan (died 1902). Muhammad Khan (born 1859). Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1864). Sarafraz Ali Khan (born 1865). Safdar Ali Khan (born 1865). Shah Nawaz Ali Khan (died 1896).

Hakk Nawaz Khan.

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.

Farzand Ali Khan. Asghar Ali Khan. Mumtaz Ali Khan. Muhammad Hassan Khan (born 1880). Imdad Ali Khan. Allahditta Khan. Muhammad Sharif. Ashik Ali Khan (born 1884). Laik Ali Khan. Faiz Ali Khan. Nasir Ahmad.

Khan Mulk Khan. Sajawal Mulk Khan. Jafar Ali Khan. Jahangir Khan. Muhabbat Khan. Farman Ali Khan. Zaman Ali Khan. Shamsher Ali Khan.

Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1895). Muhammad Alias Khan (born 1905). Muhammad Mubaraz Khan (born 1904). Khurshed Ali Khan.

SARDAR HARI SINGH, LAMBA.

- RAI MAHAN SINGH.
  - Laja Singh.
    - Budh Singh.
    - Amar Singh.
      - Fateh Singh.
        - Karam Singh.
          - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
        - Ram Singh.
          - Sarab Singh (dead).
            - Jagat Singh.
        - Narayan Singh.
          - Hukam Singh.
            - Sewa Singh.
      - Dayal Singh (died 1832).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1834).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1860).
          - S. Kehar Singh (died 1898).
            - SARDAR HARI SINGH (BORN 1880).
              - Hardit Singh (born 1902).
            - Sher Singh (born 1882).
            - Sheo Deo Singh (born 1896).
          - Teja Singh (born 1858).
            - Mihan Singh (born 1896).
            - Shiban Singh (born 1898).
            - Balgir Singh (born 1902).
            - Rawal Singh (born 1906).
          - Mohar Singh (died 1905).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1895).
      - Mohar Singh.
        - Tara Singh.
          - Baghel Singh.
            - Didar Singh.
              - John Ebenezer (born 1885).
              - Reuben Ebenezer (born 1888).
              - Eleven Ebenezer (born 1900).
        - Nihal Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh.
          - Basheshar Singh.

BADRI NATH OF KUNJA.

- BAISAKHI MAL.
  - Diwan Mohkam Chand (died 1814).
    - Diwan Moti Ram (died 1839).
      - Ram Dayal (died 1819).
      - Sheo Dayal (died 1844).
        - Maya Lal.
          - Ram Chand.
            - Nihal Chand (died 1873).
            - Amar Chand (born 1872).
              - Lal Chand (born 1891).
              - Hira Nand (born 1894).
            - Badami Chand (born 1874).
          - Hari Chand (died 1898).
            - Ralla Ram (born 1884).
              - Gopal Das.
              - Jawahir Lal.
            - Fateh Chand (died 1897).
        - Kanhaya Lal.
          - Radha Kishan (adopted by Dhanraj), (died 1907).
            - BADRI NATH (BORN 1870).
              - Dina Nath (died 1898)
              - Narinjan Das (born 1894).
              - Ganga Ram (born 1897)
              - Mola Ram (born 1900).
              - Kanshi Ram (born 1904).
          - Jagan Nath (died 1890).
            - Lakhmi Das (died 1905).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1842).
        - Dhan Raj, adopted (died 1880).
  - Sobha Ram.
    - Kishan Dayal.
    - Dit Mal.
    - Ganpat Rai
      - Bhagwan Das.
        - Jagan Nath (born 1867).
        - Bindraban (died 1908).
        - Banshi Ram (born 1867).
      - Tara Chand (died 1906).
        - Mola Ram (born 1902).

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

THE TIWANAS OF MITHA TIWANA.

- **MIR ALI KHAN.**
  - Mir Ahmad Khan.
    - Dadu Khan.
      - Sher Khan.
        - Khan Muhammad Khan.
        - Khan Beg Khan.
      - Alam Sher Khan.
    - Mir Khan.
      - Charagh Khan.
        - Ghulam Hashim Khan.
          - Mirza Khan.
            - Fateh Khan (died 1886).
              - Ahmad Khan (born 1886).
          - Sher Khan.
        - Ghulam Ali Khan.
      - Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1829).
        - Kadir Bakhsh (died 1848).
          - Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
            - Malik Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1887).
            - Ghulam Jilani (born 1888).
        - Alam Khan (died 1877).
        - Khan Bahadur Malik Sahib Khan, C.S.I. (died 1879).
          - The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Honorary Lieutenant, C.I.E. (born 1874).
            - Khizar Khan.
        - Jahan Khan (died 1885).
          - Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Khan (born 1848).
            - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1891).
            - Sher Muhammad.
        - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Khan (died 1894).
          - Muzaffar Khan (born 1870).
            - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1890).
      - Khuda Yar Khan (died 1837).
        - Malik Fateh Khan (died 1848).
          - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Sher Khan (died 1894).
            - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1894).
          - Alam Sher Khan (died 1897).
            - Hayat Khan (died 1895).
          - Sher Bahadur Khan (died 1894).
            - Khan Muhammad Khan (born 1864).
              - Aurangzeb Khan (born 1881).
                - Sher Muhammad.
              - Fateh Khan (born 1888).
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1867).
            - Muhammad Yakub Khan (born 1892).
          - Ahmad Khan (born 1843).
            - Malik Khan (born 1868).
              - Fateh Khan (born 1890).
              - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1896).
          - Sultan Khan (died 1853).
      - Alam Sher Khan (died 1846).
        - Fateh Sher Khan (died 1893).
          - Khan Muhammad Khan (died 1888).
            - Muhammad Nawaz (born 1871).
              - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1894).
            - Khan Bahadur (born 1881).
            - Ata Muhammad (died 1894).
          - Sikandar Khan (born 1858).
            - Ahmad Khan (born 1881).
              - Dost Muhammad.
            - Rab Nawaz Khan (born 1884).
            - Muhammad Munir Khan (born 1893).
            - Hakk Nawaz Khan (born 1895).
            - Alam Sher.
          - Ahmad Sher Khan (born 1865).
            - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1884).
      - Fateh Khan (died 1816).
        - Allahdad Khan (died 1897).
          - Nawab Khan (born 1853).
            - Sher Ali Khan (born 1871).
              - Sardar Ali Khan (born 1886).
              - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1889).
          - Sher Khan (born 1857).
            - Muhammad Khan (born 1884).
            - Alam Sher (born 1886).
            - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1894).
          - Ahmad Khan (born 1860).
          - Muhammad Khan (died 1879).
          - Ahmad Yar Khan (died 1891).

SARDAR MUHAMMAD CHARAGH KHAN, OF SAHIWAL

MALIK BAJAR KHAN
(died 1530).

Gul Bhalak Khan
(died 1547).

Hot Khan.

Mobarak Khan.

Budha Khan.

Sahib Khan. Lodha Khan.

Langar Khan.

Lal Khan. Mubarak Khan. Bahram Khan. Lashkar Khan.

Fateh Khan. Muhammad Khan. Kanun Khan

Allahyar Khan. Fateh Khan (died 1820).

Langar Khan (died 1853). Lal Khan (died 1842).

Muhammad Hayat Khan (died 1862). Mubarak Khan (died 1890). Lashkar (born 1839).

Zulfikar Khan (died 1864). SARDAR MUHAMMAD CHARAGH KHAN (BORN 1854). Fateh Khan (born 1865).

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1897).

Muhammad Khan (born 1865). Lal Khan (born 1882). Ahmad Khan (born 1884). Amir Khan (born 1887). Allahyar Khan (born 1889). Zulfikar Khan (born 1893).

Ghulam Mehdi (died 1892). Ghulam Abbas (born 1894).

MALIK MUBARIZ KHAN, TIWANA, OF JAHANABAD.

MUBARAK KHAN.

Ghulam Hussain.

Izzat Khan (died 1859). | Azam Khan (died 1847). | Shahadat Khan (died 1868). | Sardar Bahadur Malik Jahan Khan (died 1893). | Fateh Sher Khan (born 1832).

Nur Khan (born 1844). | Muzaffar Khan (born 1852). | Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1856). | Sohra Khan (born 1857). | Piara Khan (born 1855).

Khan Muhammad Khan (born 1875). | Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1878).

Abdul Ghafur Khan (born 1894). | Abdul Kadir Khan (born 1896).

MALIK MUBARIZ KHAN, HONORARY LIEUTENANT (BORN 1863). | Muhammad Mumtaz Khan (born 1885). | Alam Sher Khan (born 1881). | Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1885).

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN.

Jahan Khan (died 1893). | Fateh Khan (died 1893).

Ahmad Khan (died 1902). | Bakht Jamal Khan (born 1857). | Ahmed Yar Khan (Honorary Captain), (born 1859). | Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1866). | Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1870).

Muhammad Yusaf Khan (born 1897).

Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1870). | Ata Muhammad Khan (died 1891). | Muhammad Bahadur Khan (born 1889). | Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1892). | Muhammad Khan (born 1897).

Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1892). | Muhammad Khan (born 1900). | Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1893). | Rabnawaz Khan (born 1904). | Hakknawaz Khan (born 1906). | Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1908).

NAWAB MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN, TIWANA, OF HAMOKA.

- MALIK NAZIR KHAN.
  - Malik Bakhsh Khan.
    - Malik Fateh Khan.
      - Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan (died 1871).
        - NAWAB MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN (BORN 1866).
          - Allah Bakhsh Khan (born 1887).
      - Alam Khan (died 1887).
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1853).
          - Fateh Muhammad Khan (born 1895).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1883).
        - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1886).

KHAN BAHADUR MALIK MUHAMMAD HAKIM KHAN, NUN, OF MITHA TIWANA.

- NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Bakhsh Khan.
    - Jahan Khan.
      - KHAN BAHADUR MALIK MUHAMMAD HAKIM KHAN (BORN 1828).
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1902).
        - Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1876).
          - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1894).
          - Gul Sher Khan (born 1897).
          - Jahandad Khan (born 1902).
          - Saif Ullah Khan (born 1904).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1881).
        - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1902).
          - Ghulam Ahmad Khan (born 1904).
        - Sahib Khan (born 1887).
        - Sardar Khan (born 1888).
        - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1894).
    - Fateh Khan (died 1881).
      - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1875).
        - Firoz Khan (born 1894).
        - Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1897).

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN JAWAHIR MAL OF BHERA.

- SULAKHAN MAL.
  - Radha Kishan (died 1828).
    - Devi Sahai (died 1858).
      - Jiwan Mal (died 1892).
        - Ganpat Rai (born 1858).
        - Daulat Rai (born 1862).
          - Ram Lal (born 1888).
          - Chaman Lal (born 1892).
      - Diwan Kirpa Ram (died 1894).
        - Hakim Rai (born 1881).
        - Panna Lal (born 1886).
    - Bishan Das (died 1865).
      - DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN JAWAHIR MAL (BORN 1848).
        - Des Raj (born 1869).
          - Mangal Sen (born 1889).
          - Shoo Narayan (born 1892).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1895).
        - Sita Ram (born 1874).
        - Bal Ram (born 1877).
      - Lachhmi Das (born 1852).
        - Sheo Ram (born 1870)
  - Kishan Chand (died 1833).
    - Shankar Das (died 1825).

JHELUM DISTRICT

RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, CHIB.*

- RAJA SULEMAN KHAN.
  - Nawab Khan (childless).
  - Saadat Khan (childless).
  - Raja Sultan Khan.
    - Abu Faiz Talib Khan (died 1870).
      - Fateh Khan (childless).
      - Ghulam Kadir Khan (died 1905).
        - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1873).
          - Muhammad Sarwar.
          - Muhammad Aslam.
        - Amin-ul-Mulk (born 1880). } Twins.
        - Gauhar Ali (born 1880). } Twins.
      - Raja Fazldad Khan.
        - Raja Ali Bahadur Khan (died 1908).
          - RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN (BORN 1875).
            - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1905).
    - Ali Mardan Khan.

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* NOTE.—In the last edition the account of this family appeared under the Gujrat District.

SODHI SHER SINGH OF HARANPUR.

- GURU GURBAKHSH RAI (dead).
  - Bawa Kiun Shah (dead).
    - Kishan Singh.
      - Bhan Singh.
        - Descendants living in Jammu.
      - Dhir Singh.
      - Fateh Singh.
    - Ram Singh.
    - Harsa Singh.
      - Sukha Singh.
      - Prem Sigh.
      - Amar Singh.
      - Bhagwan Singh.
    - Megh Singh.
      - Nihal Singh (died 1859).
        - Mul Singh (died 1880).
          - Hari Singh (born 1866).
            - Mukand Singh.
          - Gora Singh.
            - Rajendra Singh.
            - Dayal Singh.
        - Sampuran Singh (died 1907).
          - Nadhan Singh. (born 1853).
            - Atar Singh
              - Jai Singh.
              - Narendra Singh.
            - Kahan Singh.
            - Parshotam Singh.
            - Nand Singh.
            - Bhup Singh.
      - Sham Singh (died 1849).
        - SODHI SHER SINGH (BORN 1845).
          - Melandar Singh (adopted).
      - Amrik Singh (died 1879).
        - Kartar Singh (died 1902).
          - Karam Singh.
            - Himat Singh.
            - Pargas Singh.
        - Niranjan Singh (born 1860).
          - Hukam Singh.
          - Gopal Singh.
          - Nirmal Singh.
          - Sant Singh.

MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, KHOKHAR.

- RAJA DADAN KHAN.
  - Shafi Khan.
    - Waris Khan.
      - Ali Muhammad Khan.
        - Ahmad Khan.
          - Dalel Khan.
            - Agar Khan.
              - Ali Muhammad Khan.
                - Sher Dast Khan.
                  - Sultan Ahmad Khan (died 1872).
                    - Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1892).
  - Fateh Muhammad Khan.
    - Mehrban Khan.
      - Izat Khan.
        - Sahib Khan.
          - Abdullah Khan.
            - Sarafraz Khan.
              - Fateh Khan.
                - Sherdil Khan.
                  - Sahib Khan (died 1906).
                - Shamsher Ali Khan (died 1871).
                  - Raja Saif Ali Khan (born 1843).
                    - Wazanfar Ali Khan (born 1895).
                - Mehr Khan
                  - Dadan Khan (died 1881).
  - Firoz Khan.
    - Ahmad Khan.
      - Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
        - Sardar Khan.
          - Zulfikar Khan.
            - Raja Khuda Bakhsh (died 1865).
              - Raja Sardar Khan (died 1896).
                - MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN (BORN 1881).
                  - Muhammad Afzal.
                  - Aslam Khan.
                  - Akram Khan.
              - Sher Khan.
                - Firoz Khan.
                - Wilayat Khan.
            - Ahmad Khan.
              - Bahadur Khan (died childless).
            - Fateh Khan (died childless).
        - Buland Khan.
          - Muhammad Khan.
            - Mehdi Khan.
              - Gulnawaz Khan (born 1861).
              - Muhammad Amir Khan.
      - Faiz-ullah Khan.
        - Pisari Khan.

THE JANJUAH TRIBE.

84 generations.

- MALIK GHULAM MAHDI KHAN.
  - M. Fateh Mahdi Khan (sonless).
  - M. Hast Mahdi Khan.
    - M. Khair Mahdi Khan (died 1871).
      - Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mahdi Khan (died 1894).
        - Malik Talib Mahdi Khan.
        - M. Fazl Mahdi Khan.
          - M. Ghulam Mahdi Khan.
          - M. Haji Khan.
        - M. Karim-ullah Khan.
        - Hafiz ullah Khan.
        - Azim-ullah Khan.
      - M. Shakar Mahdi Khan (sonless).
      - M. Abdullah Khan (died 1891).
        - Habib-ullah Khan.
          - M. Muhammad Inayat-ullah Khan.
          - M. Muhammad Darvesh.
          - M. Sanghar Khan.
        - Najib-ullah Khan.
          - M. Zabardast Khan.
      - M. Painda Khan (born 1845).
        - Firoz Khan (died 1898, sonless).
        - Rahim-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Ayub Khan.
          - Muhammad Yakub Khan.
    - M. Sher Mahdi Khan (sonless).
    - M. Lakam Mahdi Khan (sonless).
  - M. Haidar Khan (sonless).

RISALDAR MOMARA KHAN, GAKHAR, OF DOMELI.

- SULTAN ZIKRIA KHAN.
  - Raja Nur Khan.
    - Jalal-ud-din Khan (died childless).
    - Fazldad Khan.
      - Saghar Khan (died childless).
      - Sher Baz Khan.
        - Nadir Khan.
      - Shah Wali Khan.
        - Gashtasab Khan.
      - Ali Ahmad Khan (died 1877).
      - Rajwali Khan.
        - Firoz Khan.
      - Bahadur Khan.
      - Lahrasap Khan.
        - MOMARA KHAN.
        - Arjasap Khan.
    - Allahdad Khan.
      - Karshasab Khan.
        - Niaz Ali Khan (dead).
          - Sher Muhammad Khan.
        - Murad Ali Khan (died 1882).
          - Mir Alam Khan.
        - Zaman Ali Khan (died 1887).
        - Shujaat Ali Khan (died childless).
        - Pir Muhammad Khan.
        - Mir Muhammad Khan
  - Akbar Ali Khan.
    - Roshan Khan.
      - Raja Muhammad Khan (born 1854).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1873).
        - Lal Khan (born 1887).
      - Farman Ali (died 1878).
      - Amir Ali (died 1879).
    - Sher Khan.
    - Jalal Khan.

SARDAR HARI SINGH OF WAHALI.*

- S. BHAG SINGH.
  - S. Hara Singh (died 1869).
    - Sardar Kartar Singh (died 1900).
      - Kishandeo Singh (born 1899).
    - SARDAR HARI SINGH (BORN 1864).
      - Amar Singh (died 1899).
        - Davendra Singh (born 1897).
        - Surendra Singh (born 1899).
      - Darshan Singh (born 1891).
      - Gurbachan Singh (died 1899).
    - Jit Singh (died 1870).
    - Ram Singh (died 1870).

* Not included in former editions.

MISRA DAMODAR DAS.

- DHANPAT RAI.
  - Ram Jas (dead).
  - Ram Kaur.
    - Amir Chand (died 1881).
      - M. Sukh Ram Das (died 1904).
        - MISRA DAMODAR DAS.
      - Raja Ram (born 1840).
        - Gokal Chand.
        - Ram Labhaya.
      - Karam Chand (born 1854).
        - Tek Chand (died 1901).
        - Nand Lal (born 1897).
      - Kishan Chand (born 1859).
        - Lekh Raj.
          - Bishambhar Nath (born 1902).
    - Bhagwan Singh (died 1880).
      - Lakhmi Chand (born 1844).
      - Diwan Chand (born 1858).
        - Ralla Ram.
      - Kahan Chand (born 1862).
        - Devi Das (born 1890).
        - Dowarka Das (born 1901).
        - Lokesh Raj (born 1902).
  - Jasa Mal.
    - Raja Lal Singh (died 1866).
      - Raja Ranbhir Singh.
        - Raghunath Singh.
      - Balbir Singh.
      - Tegh Bahadur Singh.
        - Shamsher Bahadur.

HIRA SINGH, OF CHOTALA.

- SULTAN SINGH (died 1842).
  - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1868).
    - Sardar Jawahir Singh (died 1893).
      - HIRA SINGH (BORN 1859).
      - Jagat Singh (born 1864).
        - Amrik Singh (born 1880).
        - Kartar Singh.
      - Gyan Singh (born 1867).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1886).
        - Ikbal Singh.
      - Hukam Singh (born 1875).
    - Ganda Singh (died 1891).
      - Bhagat Singh (born 1882).
      - Jaimal Singh (died 1905).
      - Sant Singh (born 1887).
      - Partap Singh (born 1891).
    - Sobha Singh (died 1901).
      - Sardar Singh (born 1864).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh.
      - Sundar Singh (died 1903).
      - Dharam Singh (born 1881).

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

BAWA GURBAKHSH SINGH, BEDI.

- SAHIB SINGH (died 1834).
  - Bishan Singh (died 1839).
    - Atar Singh (died 1839).
      - Sampuran Singh.
        - Deva Singh.
        - Parduman Singh.
        - Uttam Singh.
      - Bawa Sir Khem Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1904).
        - GURBAKHSH SINGH (BORN 1861).
          - Sujan Singh (died 1887).
          - Son (died 1888).
          - Surendra Singh (born 1897).
          - Daya Singh (born 1899).
          - Balwant Singh (born 1903).
        - Hara Singh (born 1866).
          - Jaswant Singh (born 1886).
          - Man Singh (born 1887).
          - Ikbal Singh (born 1889).
          - Son (died 1891).
        - Autar Singh (born 1875).
          - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
        - Ujagar Singh (born 1879).
          - Sant Singh (born 1901).
        - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
        - Hardit Singh (born 1885).
          - Jagjit Singh (born 1905).
  - Tegh Singh.
  - Bikram Singh.
    - Suraj Singh.
    - Sujan Singh.

RAJA KARAMDAD KHAN, GAKHAR, OF PHARWALA.

- SULTAN MUKARAB KHAN.
  - Sad-ullah Khan (died sonless).
  - Nadir Ali Khan (died sonless).
  - Mansur Khan.
    - Raja Fateh Ali Khan.
      - Zaman Ali Khan.
      - Bahadur Ali Khan.
        - Ali Gauhar Khan (born 1850).
        - Karim Haider Khan (born 1865).
          - Inayat-ullah (born 1906).
    - Madat Khan.
      - Fateh Khan.
        - Karimdad.
          - Azim-ullah Khan (born 1890).
          - Allahditta (born 1892).
        - Fazldad (born 1868).
          - Aksar Ali (born 1904).
          - Kurban Ali (born 1907).
        - Sultan Muhammad (died 1896).
    - Jalal Khan.
      - Faiz Talab Khan.
        - Dost Muhammad Khan.
          - Abdullah Khan (born 1885).
      - Bostan Khan.
        - Said Muhammad Khan (born 1856).
          - Muhammad Zaman (born 1888).
          - Mir Zaman (born 1890).
          - Sultan Khan (born 1893).
          - Muhammad Nawaz (born 1901).
        - Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1863).
          - Muhammad Sarwar (born 1884).
          - Jahandad Khan (born 1890).
      - Jahan Khan.
        - Channu Khan (born 1868).
        - Allahdad Khan (born 1872).
          - Yakub (born 1904).
        - Muhammad Akbar Khan.
          - Sardar Ali Khan (born 1904).
    - Ali Haidar Khan.
      - Fateh Khan.
        - Mohta Khan (died 1901).
      - Ali Bahadur Khan.
        - Muhammad Firoz Khan (born 1862).
        - Muhammad Amin Khan (born 1867).
          - Ali Ahmad (died 1901).
        - Muhammad Akbar Khan.
      - Sharif Khan.
        - Muhammad Akbar Khan (died 1899).
        - Wazir Khan *alias* Bagn Bahar Khan (born 1878).
      - Muhammad Ali Khan.
        - Karamdad Khan (born 1878).
          - Sultan Muhammad (born 1904).
    - Sher Khan.
  - Shadman Khan.
    - Raja Hayat-ullah Khan (died 1865).
      - RAJA KARAMDAD KHAN (BORN 1855).
        - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1881).
          - Ghulam Safdar (born 1900).
          - Ghulam Sadik (born 1902).
        - Karam Ali Khan (died 1894).
        - Husan Akhtar (born 1901).
    - Muhammad li Khan.
    - Kamal Khan (born 1828).
      - Allahdad Khan (born 1861).
      - Khudadad Khan (born 1870).
        - Abdullah Khan (born 1889).
        - Karam-ullah Khan (born 1891).
      - Yusaf Khan (born 1869).

SARDAR GURDIT SINGH, CHACHI.

- RAM BHAJ.
  - Sardar Sir Nihal Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1873).
    - S. Amrik Singh (died 1895).
    - Gopal Singh (died 1880).
      - S. Tek Singh (died 1903).
        - SARDAR GURDIT SINGH (BORN 1891).
        - Makhan Singh (born 1895).
      - Amar Singh (died 1905).
        - Ajab Singh (born 1897).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1902).
    - Charat Singh (died 1905).
      - Sant Singh (born 1887).
      - Dayal Singh (born 1890).
      - Sri Guru Ram Singh (died 1887).
    - Ram Singh (died 1892).
    - Udham Singh (died 1905).

SOHAN SINGH.

- SADHU SINGH (died 1798).
  - Budha Singh (died 1841).
    - S. Nand Singh (died 1871).
      - S. Sujan Singh, Rai Bahadur (died 1901).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1904).
          - SOHAN SINGH (BORN 1894).
          - Mohan Singh (born 1897).
        - Gurdit Singh (born 1871).
    - Gurmukh Singh.
      - Kishan Singh (dead).
        - Narayan Singh (born 1858).
          - Sant Singh (born 1880).
          - Jai Singh (born 1890).
    - S. Makhan Singh (died 1874).
      - Hari Singh (died 1867).
    - Sundar Singh (died 1892).
      - Sham Singh (born 1843).
        - Atar Singh (died 1902).
        - Amar Singh (born 1890).
        - Harbans Singh (born 1895).
        - Sri Ranbir Singh (born 1906).
    - Bhagwan Singh.
      - Hukam Singh (dead).
    - S. Kirpal Singh, R. B. (died 1894).

BAWA NAROTAM SINGH.

- BAWA KHUSHAL SINGH (died 1858).
  - Bawa Atar Singh (died 1878).
    - Bawa Hardit Singh (died 1870).
      - Sher Singh (born 1852).
        - Budh Singh (born 1885).
          - Bhai Sham Singh* (born 1904).
    - Bawa Hari Singh (died 1885).
      - BAWA NAROTAM SINGH (DIED 1908).*
      - Jagat Singh (born 1861).
        - Harcharn Singh (born 1895).
        - Autar Singh (died 1902).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1903).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1905).
        - Gurmukh Singh* (born 1909).
      - Bishan Singh (born 1861).
      - Amrik Singh (died 1903).
      - Haria Singh (born 1878).
        - Arjun Singh (born 1907).
    - Bawa Harnam Singh (died 1862).
      - Narayan Singh (dead).

GANESH DAS OF SAIDPUR.

- BINDRABAN.
  - Mani Ram.
    - Magar Mal (died 1842).
      - Mast Ram (died 1870).
      - Ratan Chand (died 1864).
        - Katasi Ram (died 1853).
        - Bishan Das (died 1889).
          - Thakur Das (died 1889).
          - Parma Nand (dead).
          - Chet Ram (died 1907).
            - Ram Saran (died 1894).
            - GANESH DAS (BORN 1895).
          - Tulsi Das (died 1883).
          - Pirthi Chand (died 1885).
          - Bhola Ram (born 1888).
            - Dogar Mal.
        - Bhayian Devi.†
          - Achuta Nand.†
          - Prem Chand.†
            - Nanak Chand† (adopted by Achuta Nand).
      - Brahm Das (died 1874).
  - Dhani Ram (died 1853).

* Reported after the pedigree table on the top of the history was finally printed off.

† U. S.'s order dated 2nd June 1910 on Bhola Ram's application (B. No. 726, Pol. of 1910) should be seen when next revision takes place.

ATTOCK DISTRICT.

KHAN SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, SAGRI, OF MAKHAD.

- GHAZI KHAN.
  - Karam Khan.
    - Abbas Khan.
    - Malik Najam.
  - Haidar Khan.
    - Daria Khan.
      - Shahanshah.
        - Zahid Khan.
          - Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1861).
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1887).
              - Fakir Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
                - KHAN SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1877).
                  - Sher Ahmad Khan (born 1898).
              - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1853).
                - Yar Muhammad Khan (born 1877).
                - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1884).
              - Pir Muhammad Khan (died 1888).
                - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1878).
                - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1883).
                - Ghulam Mustafa Khan (born 1887).
              - Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1860).
                - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1885).
                - Amir Sher Ali Khan (died 1889).
                - Ghulam Murtaza (born 1890).
                - Ghulam Sarafraz Khan (born 1891).

MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN, JODHRA, OF PINDIGHEB.

- MALIK SHAHBAZ KHAN.
  - Fateh Khan.
    - Nur Khan.
      - Aulia Khan.
        - Amanat Khan.
          - Nawab Khan.
            - Fateh Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
            - Allahyar Khan (died 1849).
              - Aulia Khan (died 1896).
                - MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1863).
                  - Allahyar Khan (born 1883).
                - Jang Bahadur Khan (born 1876).
                  - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1895).
                  - Fateh Khan (born 1901).
                - Muhammad Zamurad Khan (born 1880).
                  - Muhammad Sarafraz Khan (born 1895).
                  - Amanat Khan (born 1899).
              - Fateh Khan (died 1876).
                - Nawab Khan (died 1906).
                - Amanat Khan (died 1883).
                  - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1886).
                - Muhammad Amir Khan (born 1867).
                  - Taj Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
          - Allahyar Khan.
      - Ranbaz Khan.
      - Bahram Khan.
      - Surkhru.
  - Muhammad Ali.
  - Darvesh Muhammad.

MALIK DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHATTAR.

- ABDULLAH KHAN.
  - Khair-ud-din Khan.
    - Fateh Khan (died 1880).
      - Muhammad Khan (dead).
        - Karam Khan (the younger).
      - Kale Khan (died 1895).
        - DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1876).
          - Muhammad Sarwar Khan (died 1904).
          - Nawab Khan (born 1901).
          - Muhammad Khan (born 1903).
        - Jahandad Khan (born 1879).
          - Akbar Khan (born 1903).
      - Khudadad Khan (died 1894).
    - Sher Khan (dead).
      - Lal Khan.
        - Khudadad Khan (born 1868).
          - Ahmad Khan (born 1885).
  - Ghulam Khan.
  - Shahanchi Khan.
  - Fazl Khan (died 1858).
    - Nawab Khan (born 1843).
      - Nawab Sadullah Khan (born 1873).
        - Sarwar Khan (born 1895).
        - Ghulam Khan (born 1899).
        - Abdullah Khan (born 1904).
      - Muhammad Ashraf (born 1882).
      - Sher Ahmad (died 1894).
      - Ahmad Bakhsh (born 1889).
      - Muhammad Akbar (born 1893).
    - Karam Khan (the elder).
      - Ahmad Khan (born 1877).

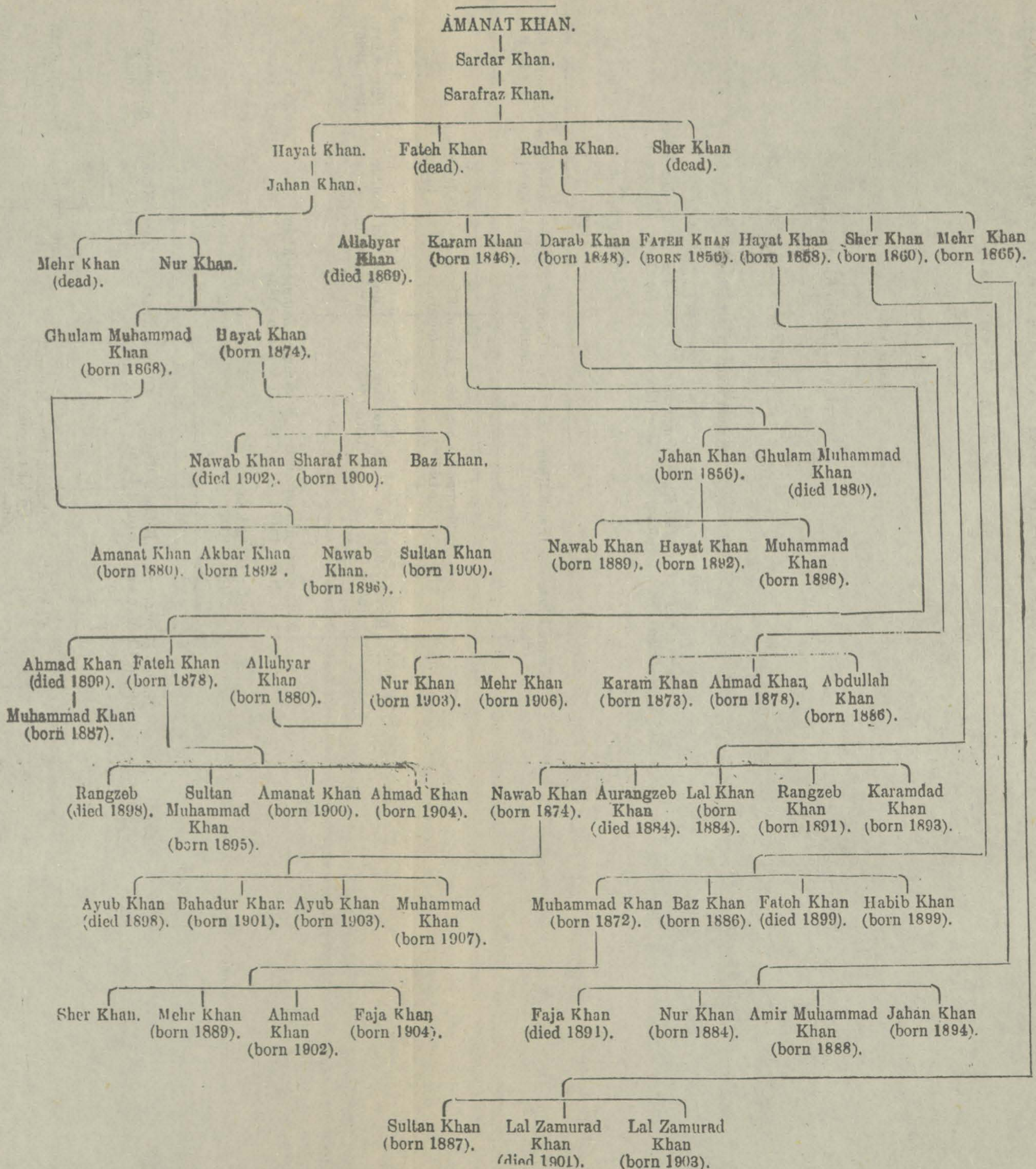
MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN, AWAN, OF SHAMSABAD.

- MITHA KHAN.
  - Allahyar Khan.
    - Hafiz Ghulam Ahmad.
    - Muhammad Nasim.
      - Sultan Ahmad (dead).
        - Fateh Ahmad (born 1858).
        - Ali Ahmad (born 1863).
          - Muhammad Afzal (born 1884).
          - Yakub (born 1896).
          - Ayub (born 1897).
          - Ashak (born 1898).
        - Shahanchi (born 1868).
          - Abdul Kadir (born 1900).
          - Muhammad Din (born 1903).
          - Sardar Khan (born 1904).
      - Haji Ahmad (born 1845).
        - Hassan Din (born 1860).
          - Muhammad Zakari (born 1883).
        - Ghulam Yahiya (born 1863).
          - Muhammad Akbar (born 1892).
        - Najim (born 1872).
          - Fazal Muhammad (born 1906).
    - Malik Firoz-ud-din.
      - Malik Roshan Din (died 1893).
        - MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN (BORN 1875).
          - Muhammad Akram (born 1900).
          - Muhammad Aslam (born 1901).
          - Muhammad Sarwar (born 1907).
        - Sher Muhammad (born 1878).
        - Muhammad Ahsan (born 1877).
        - Abdul Hakk (born 1885).
      - Muhammad Shafi (dead).
        - Bahawal Din (born 1872).
          - Muhammad Faruk (born 1896).
        - Ghulam Khan (born 1879).
        - Abdul Khalik (dead).
        - Abdul Amin (dead).
      - Ahmad Din (born 1848).
        - Abdul Wahid (born 1880).
        - Muhabbat Khan (born 1886).
        - Banaras Khan (born 1892).
      - Ghulam Jilani (born 1849).
        - Ghulam Nabi (born 1884).
        - Roshan Din (born 1888).
        - Abdul Kayum (born 1894).
        - Aijaz Nabi (born 1896).
        - Muhammad Yusaf (born 1901).
        - Muhammad Ashraf (born 1902).
        - Muhammad Aslam (born 1903).
        - Muhammad Araf (born 1904).
      - Fazal Khan (dead).
        - Muhammad Kasim (born 1887).
        - Abdul Rauf (born 1892).
        - Abdul Kuddus (born 1896).
      - Jafar Khan (born 1853).
        - Muhammad Nazar (born 1884).
      - Muhammad Kasim (died 1889).
      - Ghulam Kadir (born 1856).
        - Abdul Malik (born 1882).
        - Muhammad Faruk (born 1897).
        - Abdul Majid (born 1904).

CHAUDHRI AHMAD KHAN OF CHAKRI.

- LOKU.
  - Hassan.
    - Dilawar.
      - Nur Muhammad.
        - Shaikh Muhammad.
          - Panah.
            - Baka Khan.
              - Hassu.
              - Murad Bakhsh.
                - Rashid.
                  - Mehra.
              - Faiz Bakhsh.
                - Madat Khan.
                - Chaudhri Sher Khan (died 1875).
                  - CHAUDHRI AHMAD KHAN (BORN 1843).
                    - Nur Khan (died 1874).
                    - Sultan Khan (born 1879).
                      - Fateh Khan (born 1906).
                    - Hayat Khan (born 1887).
                - Jahan Khan.
                  - Muhammad Khan
                    - Turrabaz (died 1891).
                    - Fazal Khan.
                      - Sultan Khan (born 1883).
                    - Allahdad Khan (died 1882).
                  - Nawab Khan.
                    - Hayat Khan (died 1894).
                    - Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
                  - Fateh Khan (died 1891).
                    - Ghulam Khan (born 1877).
                      - Hayat Khan (born 1901).
                    - Kala Khan (born 1884).
                    - Nur Khan (born 1891).
                - Turrabaz Khan.
                  - Bahadur Khan.
                    - Nadir Khan.
                      - Karam Khan (born 1865).
                        - Aurangzeb (born 1894).
                        - Mehr Khan (born 1897).
                      - Painda Khan (born 1875).
                      - Nur Khan (born 1878).
                      - Allahdad (born 1882).
                    - Mehr Khan (died 1897).
                      - Sultan Khan (born 1891).
                    - Mian Khan.
                      - Turrabaz (born 1887).
                      - Sad-ullah Khan (born 1890).
                      - Fateh Khan (born 1894).
                  - Nur Khan.
                    - Jahan Khan.
                    - Ghulam Muhammad.
                      - Bahadur Khan (born 1887).
                    - Allahyar.
                      - Hayat Khan (born 1897).
                      - Sultan Sikandar (born 1907).
                    - Ghulam Shah (died 1903).

MALIK FATEH KHAN OF MALAL, TAHSIL FATEHJANG.



KHAN MUHAMMAD ASLAM HAYAT KHAN OF WAH.

- SAYAD AHMAD KHAN.
  - Ghazan Khan.
    - Jamal Khan.
      - Jalal Khan.
        - Inayat Khan.
        - Habib Khan.
          - Kamil Khan.
            - Kamal Khan.
              - Kaim Khan (dead).
              - Shahwali Khan (dead).
                - Karam Khan (dead).
                  - Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I., (died 1901).
                    - KHAN MUHAMMAD ASLAM HAYAT KHAN (BORN 1872).
                      - Masaud Ali Khan (born 1897).
                    - Mahmud Hayat Khan (born 1884).
                    - Muhammad Liakat Ali Khan (born 1887).
                    - Ghairat Ali Khan (born 1888).
                    - Sardar Ali Khan (born 1892).
                    - Barkat Ali Khan (born 1901).
                  - Bahadur Khan (died 1879).
                    - Firoz Khan (dead).
                    - Muhammad Said Khan (born 1873).
                    - Dost Muhammad Khan (dead).
                  - Ghulam Khan (dead).
                    - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1861).
                      - Aziz Khan (born 1890).
                    - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1870).
                      - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1904).
                      - Ghulam Safdar Khan (born 1906).
                  - Gulab Khan (died 1880).
                    - Sad-ullah Khan (born 1871).
                      - Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1904).
                      - Asghar Ali Khan (born 1906).
                    - Muzaffar Khan (born 1879).
                      - Mubarak Khan (born 1901).
                  - Sikandar Khan (dead).
                - Fateh Khan (dead).
                  - Muhammad Khan (died 1906).
                    - Inayat Ali Khan (born 1886).
                    - Taj Muhammad (born 1895).
                  - Ahmad Khan (dead).
                    - Muhammad Akram Khan (born 1879).
                      - Umar Hayat Khan (born 1907).
                    - Muhammad Zamurad Khan (born 1882).
                    - Nawab Khan (born 1883).
                  - Madat Khan (dead).
                    - Muhammad Ashraf Khan (born 1883).
                    - Ghulam Farid Khan (born 1894).
                    - Firoz Khan (born 1896).
                - Kaim Khan (dead).
                - Muhammad Hussain Khan (dead).
                - Nur Khan (dead).
              - Muhammad Ali Khan (dead).
              - Karam Khan (dead).
              - Nur Khan (dead).
                - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
            - Nazir Khan.
          - Ghazi Khan.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, GHEBA, OF KOT.

- RAI ALYAS.
  - Rai Sher Muhammad.
    - Rai Khair Muhammad.
      - Karam Khan.
      - Rai Jalal.
      - Rai Sarafraz.
        - Ahmad Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Khan Bahadur Fateh Khan (died 1894).
          - Ahmad Khan (died 1843).
            - Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
              - Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1903).
                - Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1901).
      - Allahyar Khan.

KAZI ALI KADIR OF GONDAL.

MUHAMMAD SADIK.

Muhammad Sharif.

Haji Mustafa.

Muhammad Jafar.

Shaikh Umar.

Kazi Ghulam Muhammad.

Kazi Fazl Ahmad.

- Kazi Fateh Ahmad (died 1902).
  - Haji Ahmad (dead).
  - KAZI ALI KADIR (BORN 1874).
  - Muhammad Said Ahmad (born 1882).
    - Muhammad Akbar
  - Abdul Ghani (born 1885).
  - Fazl Kadir (born 1886).
  - Abdul Khalik (born 1902).
- Faiz Ahmad (born 1849).
  - Zafar Ahmad (dead).
  - Muhammad Yakub (dead).
  - Muhammad Ayub (born 1890).
- Ali Ahmad (born 1852).
  - Fazl Ilahi (dead).
    - Muhammad Ahsan (born 1899).
    - Karam Ilahi (born 1896).
  - Fazl Kadir (born 1877).
    - Muhammad Sarafraz (born 1904).
  - Sher Muhammad (born 1879).
  - Abdullah (born 1881).
  - Fakir Muhammad (born 1884).
  - Fateh Haidar Ahmad (born 1887).

MIANWALI DISTRICT.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN OF ISA KHEL.

- DALEL KHAN.
  - Khan Zaman Khan.
    - Umar Khan (died 1825).
      - Ahmad Khan (died 1838).
        - Muhammad Alam Khan (died 1877).
          - Muhammad Abd-us-Samad Khan (born 1842).
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
            - Ghulam Rasul Khan.
            - Ghulam Sadik Khan.
            - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan.
            - Ghulam Sarwar Khan.
            - Ghulam Kadir Khan.
            - Ghulam Umar Khan.
        - Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1848).
          - Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-Rahim Khan (died 1908).
            - Muhammad Karamdad Khan.
              - Muhammad Allahdad Khan.
              - Muhammad Walidad Khan.
            - Amir Abdullah Khan.
      - Muhammad Khan (died 1855).
        - Muhammad Ayaz Khan (died 1887).
          - ABDUL KARIM KHAN (BORN 1856).
            - Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan.
          - Hakdad Khan.
            - Muhammad Haknawaz Khan.
            - Muhammad Nawaz Khan.
            - Muhammad Ghulam Kadirdad Khan.
        - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sarafraz Khan (died 1883).
          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1860).
            - Ghulam Kadir Khan (dead).
            - Muhammad Hayat-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Nawaz Khan.
            - Muhammad Shah Nawaz Khan.
              - Ahmad Nawaz Khan.
        - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan (died 1903).
          - Muhammad Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1848).
            - Latif-ullah Khan.
            - Saif-ullah Khan.
            - Ahmad-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Ata-ullah Khan.
            - Ahsan-ullah Khan.
            - Habib-ullah Khan.
            - Azmat-ullah Khan.
            - Ubaid-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Hamid-ullah Khan
            - Azmat-ullah Khan.
            - Nimat-ullah Khan.
            - Nasar-ullah Khan.
        - Zulfikar Khan (died 1862).
          - Rab Nawaz Khan.
            - Mir Muhammad Khan.
            - Faiz Muhammad Khan.
            - Taj Muhammad Khan.
            - Dost Muhammad Khan.
            - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Karimdad Khan.
            - Ata Muhammad Khan.
            - Ghulam Kadir Khan.
            - Khudadad Khan.
        - Muhmmad Abd-us-Sattar Khan (born 1844).
          - Muhammad Khudadad Khan.
            - Allahdad Khan.
            - Khalikdad Khan.
            - Kadirdad Khan.
            - Asmat-ullah Khan.
            - Nasr-ullah Khan.
            - Sad-ullah Khan.
        - Muhmmad Abdu Aziz Khan.
          - Sarbuland Khan.
            - Habib-ullah Khan.
          - Ghulam Sarwar Khan.
            - Muhammad Hayat Khan.
          - Falaksher Khan.
          - Abdul Majid Khan.
          - Abdul Hamid Khan.
          - Sarafraz Khan.
  - Muhammad Khan.

MALIK ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN OF KALA BAGH.

- MALIK SURKHRU KHAN.
  - Malik Muhammad Azim Khan.
    - Allahyar Khan (died 1863).
      - Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan (died 1885).
        - Khan Bahadur Malik Yar Muhammad Khan.
          - MALIK ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1866).
        - Sultan Muhammad Khan.
          - Allahdad Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Muhammad Amin Khan.
          - Sarafraz Khan.
          - Abd-us-Sattar Khan.
      - Ranbaz Khan.
        - Ghulam Yasin.
        - Amir Muhammad.
          - Pir Muhammad.

MIAN FAZL ALI OF MIANWALI.

- SULTAN ZAKRIA.
  - Mian Muhammad Ali.
    - Chiragh Ali.
      - Hussain Ali.
        - M. Sultan Ali (died 1889).
          - Sardar Ali (died 1892).
            - Fateh Sher (born 1882).
            - Hayat Ali (born 1889).
            - Mardan Ali (dead).
            - Falak Sher (born 1891).
          - Haidar Chiragh (died 1892).
          - Sher Zaman (died 1892).
          - Muhammad Hayat Ali (died 1882).
          - Amir Ali (died 1892).
      - Mehr Ali.
        - Sher Ali.
          - Nasir Ali (born 1886).
    - Murad Ali.
      - Bahadur Ali.
        - Ali Sher.
          - Mubarak Ali.
            - Sattar Ali (dead).
          - Abbas Ali (born 1874).
          - Hayat Ali (born 1878).
          - Maluk Ali (born 1880).
          - Sultan Ali.
        - Ali Ahmad (died 1887).
        - Ali Haidar.
          - Amir Ali (born 1862).
            - Fazl Ali (born 1886).
          - Said Ali (dead).
          - Zaman Ali (born 1879).
      - Ali Nur.
        - Akbar Ali.
        - Amir Ali.
          - Akbar (born 1897).
        - Hayat Ali.
          - Fateh Sher (born 1894).
          - Sher Muhammad (born 1897).
        - Fazl Ali.
          - Dost Muhammad (born 1896).
          - Sher Zaman (born 1897).
        - Falak Sher.
      - Muhammad Ali.
        - Maluk Ali.
          - Muhammad Akbar.
    - Ghaus Ali.
      - Sharaf Ali.
        - MIAN FAZL ALI (BORN 1867).
          - Mardan Ali (born 1882)
          - Dost Muhammad (born 1891).
          - Sher Muhammad (born 1894)
        - Abbas Ali.
          - Ata Muhammad (born 1893).
      - Maksud Ali.
        - Saif-ul-Ali (born 1866).
      - Hassan Ali.
        - Mahbub Ali.
        - Said Ali.
      - Karam Ali.
        - Amir Ali (born 1870).
        - Sardar Ali (born 1873).
        - Sultan Akbar (born 1880).
      - Ghulam Ali.
        - Maluk Ali (born 1878).
      - Dost Ali.
      - Sahib Ali.

JHANG DISTRICT.

MAULADAD KHAN, SIAL.

- GHAZI KHAN.
  - Sultan Mahmud.
  - Lal Khan.
  - Mahram Khan.
    - Walidad Khan (died 1747).
    - Bahram Khan.
      - Inayat-ullah (died 1787).
        - Sultan Mahmud.
        - Sahib Khan.
    - Sher Khan.
      - Shahadat Khan.

- RASHID KHAN.
  - Sher Khan.
    - Jahan Khan.
      - Khair Khan.
        - Dargahi Khan.
          - Ismail Khan.
            - Kabir Khan (died 1801).
              - Fateh Khan.
              - Ahmad Khan (died 1820).
                - Inayat Khan (died 1838).
                  - Amir Ali Khan (died 1838).
                    - Ahmad Khan (born 1866).
                      - Dalmir Khan (born 1896).
                - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail Khan (died 1890).
                  - Kabir Khan (died 1898).
                    - MAULADAD KHAN (BORN 1866).
                      - Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
                      - Ahmad Khan (born 1887).
                      - Fateh Khan (died 1906).
                      - Ghulam Akbar Khan (born 1892).
                      - Muhammad Khan (born 1900).
                      - Three other sons died in infancy.
                    - Hakim Khan (born 1871).
                      - Shamsher Ali Khan (died 1896).
              - Jahan Khan (died 1870).
                - Jalal Khan (died 1885).
                  - Walidad Khan (born 1855).
                    - Zahid Khan (born 1876).
                      - Jalal Khan (born 1902).
                      - Lal Khan (born 1904).
                      - Samail Khan (born 1906).
                    - Zakat Khan (born 1878).
                  - Sardar Khan (born 1865).
                    - Jahan Khan (born 1889).
                    - Sher Khan (born 1893).
                    - Kabir Khan (born 1900).
                    - Ghazi Khan (born 1900).
                  - Mauladad Khan (born 1880).
                  - Ahmad Khan (died 1885).

MULTAN DISTRICT

KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM SHAIKH HASSAN BAKHSH, KURESHI.

- SHAIKH MUHAMMAD SHAH.
  - Budhan Shah.
    - Hassan Shah.
      - Makhdum Shah Mahmud.
        - Makhdum Bahawal Bakhsh (died 1896).
          - Shaikh Muhammad Shah (died 1894).
        - KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM SHAIKH HASSAN BAKHSH (BORN 1856).
          - Murid Hussain.
          - Shaikh Kabir.
            - Khurshod Ahmad (born 1903).
      - Shaikh Pir Shah.
        - Khan Bahadur Shaikh Riaz Hussain (born 1865).
          - Bhawan Shah.
            - Manzur Hussain (born 1899).
            - Fazal Hussain (born 1903).
          - Vilayat Hussain (born 1882).
          - Murtaza Hussain (born 1897).
          - Pir Shah *alias* Ashak Hussain (born 1900).
          - Makbul Hussain (born 1903).

MUHAMMAD YAR KHAN, KHAKWANI.*

- KHUDADAD KHAN.
  - Lal Khan.
    - Shakar Khan.
      - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
        - Haji Ali Muhammad Khan.
          - Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1869).
            - Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan (died 1888).
              - MUHAMMAD YAR KHAN (BORN 1861).
                - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
                - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1898).
                - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
                - Din Muhammad Khan (born 1905).
              - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1863).
                - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
                  - Rab Nawaz Khan.
                - Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1884).
                - Ata Muhammad Khan (died 1877).
                - Dur Muhammad Khan (born 1891).
              - Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan (born 1865).
                - Abdul Karim Khan.
                  - Ghulam Kadir Khan (born 1907).
                - Muhammad Aslam Khan.
                - Abdul Halim Khan.
                - Abdul Ghafur Khan.
              - Hafiz Hamid Yar Khan (born 1867).
                - Abdul Kadir Khan.
            - Abdul Kadir Khan.
            - A daughter married Abd-ur-Rahman Khan
              - Rab Nawaz Khan.
          - Ghulam Yasin Khan.
          - Sad-ullah Khan.
          - Muhammad Amin Khan.
            - Ahmad Khan.

*Not included in former editions.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD RAJU, GARDEZI.*

ABUL FAZAL JAMAL-UD-DIN SAYAD MUHAMMAD YUSAF SHAH (died 1137).

16 generations.

- Muhammad Yusaf, IV.
  - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
    - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Yusaf.
      - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
        - Shaikh Muhammad Yusaf.
          - Askar Ali Shah.
            - Muhammad Yusaf.
              - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju (born 1848).
                - Askar Ali Shah.
              - Amir Haidar Shah.
                - Riaz Hussain.
                - Mehdi Shah.
          - Makhdum Muhammad Raju.
          - Nazar Ali Shah.
            - Muhammad Ali Shah.
            - Wilayat Shah.
              - Muzaffar Ali Shah.
                - Muhammad Jawad.
        - Nasir Shah.
          - Sayad Muhammad Shah.
            - Ghulam Mustafa Shah.
              - Hamid Shah.
              - Fateh Shah.
        - Nur Shah.
          - Shahbaz Shah.
            - Nur Shah.
              - Haidar Chiragh Shah.
              - Alimurad Shah.
                - Muhammad Hassan.
              - Shah Mahmud.
            - Shah Nawaz Shah.
              - Muhammad Hussain Shah.
                - Hamid Shah.
              - Abid Hussain.
        - Dost Ali Shah.
          - Sayad Hussain Jahanian.
            - Sayad Muhib Jahanian.
              - Sayad Hussain Jahanian.
                - Bashir Ahmad Shah.
                  - Sayad Hussain Jahanian.
          - Amir Shah.
            - Rahim Shah.
              - Ali Raza Shah.
                - Mehr Hussain Shah.
              - Akbar Shah.
                - Faiz Muhammad.
            - Azim Shah.
              - Budan Shah.
              - Rukan Shah.
        - Ghulam Haidar Shah.
          - Ghulam Rasul Shah.
            - Muhammad Kazam Shah.
              - Azim Shah.
                - Mehdi Shah.
                - Yusaf Ali Shah.
            - Ali Shah.
              - Hussain Shah.
                - Ghulam Rasul Shah.
              - Hassan Shah.
          - Sikandar Shah.
            - Muhammad Shah.
              - Imam Shah.
                - Ahmad Shah.
            - Mubarik Shah.
          - Nasir-ud-din Shah.
            - Ramzan Shah (dead).
              - Zulfikar Shah (born 1850).
                - Nasir-ud-din Shah.
                  - Ramzan Shah.
              - Shah Ali Muhammad Shah.
        - Neamat Shah.
          - Gulab Shah.
            - Ghulam Shah.
              - Amir Ahmad Shah.
                - Wazir Ahmad.
                - Munir Ahmad.
          - Abdul Wahab Shah.
            - Turab Ali Shah.
              - Kasim Ali Shah.
              - Hasham Ali Shah.
                - Nazam Ali.
              - Sardar Hussain.
                - Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain.
              - Alamdar Hussain.
              - Inayat Hussain.
              - Muhammad Taki.
              - Ali Naki.
      - Abdul Hadi Shah.
        - Bakhsh Ali Shah.
          - Imdad Ali Shah.
            - Muhammad Amin Shah.
      - Bagh Shah.
        - Bahadur Shah.
          - Muslam Shah.
            - Bahadur Shah.
              - Muhkam Din Shah.
                - Fida Hussain.
                - Dilawar Hussain.
              - Bagh Shah.
                - Wajid Hussain.
  - Hamid Shah.
    - Mangaya Shah.
      - Hamid Shah.
        - Mangaya Shah.
          - Hamid Shah.
            - Ghulam Mustafa Shah.
  - Abdullah Shah.
    - Kurban Ali Shah.
      - Zain-ul-Abdin Shah.
        - Gulab Shah.
          - Abdullah Shah.
            - Ali Muhammad Shah.
          - Zain-ul-Abdin Shah (dead).
          - Sahib Ali Shah.
            - Sadr-ud-din Shah.
              - Shabbir Hussain.
            - Muhammad Ghaus Shah.
              - Ihjaz Hussain.
              - Sajjad Hussain.
              - Sarafraz Hussain.
          - Pehlwan Ali Shah.
            - Kaim Hussain Shah.
              - Mumtaz Hussain.
              - Irshad Hussain.
          - Muhsan Ali Shah.
            - Ahmad Ali Shah.
            - Sher Ali Shah.
        - Phulu Shah (died 1877).
          - Murad Shah (died 1876).
            - Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Hassan Bakhsh (born 1861).
              - Zamurrad Shah.
                - Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
              - Muhammad Nawaz Shah.
              - Altaf Hussain Shah.
- Sayad Jafar Shah.
  - Mehdi Shah.
    - Kalandar Shah.
      - Jafar Shah.
        - Sayad Haidar Shah (died 1905).
          - Muhammad Hussain Shah (dead).
            - Jafar Shah.
            - Mehdi Shah.

* Not included in former editions.

ABDUL KADIR KHAN.

- KALU.
  - Haji Zib.
    - Muhammad Khan.
      - Hussain Khan.
        - Sarbdal Khan.
          - Bai Khan.
            - Mahabat Khan.
              - Muhammad Hayat Khan.
                - Wali Muhammad Khan.
                  - Shah Muhammad Khan.
                    - Muhammad Sarafraz Khan.
                    - Abd-us-Samad Khan.
                      - Ghulam Kadir Khan (died 1876).
                      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan (died 1850).
                    - Hafiz Muhammad Sarbuland Khan.
                      - Sadik Muhammad Khan. (died 1883).
                        - Muhammad Sherdil Khan (born 1829).
                          - Khuda Bakhsh (born 1873).
                        - Ashak Muhammad Khan (died 1908).
                          - ABDUL KADIR KHAN (BORN 1881).
                          - Shah Hussain (died 1903).
                        - Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1849).
                          - Sher Muhammad (born 1871).
                    - Khan Jahan Khan.
                      - Ghulam Hussain Khan.
                        - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1866).
                        - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1873).
                  - Haji Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
  - Haji Saffar.
    - Man Khan.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GHAUS, IV
alias
MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH, GILANI.*

MAKHDUM SHAIKH JAMAL-UD-DIN
alias PIR MUSA PAK SHAHID
(died 1592).

- Makhdum Shaikh Hamid Ganj Bakhsh, II, *alias* Sayad Faiz-ullah (died 1608).
- Sayad Jan Muhammad.
- Sayad Isa.
- Nawab Sayad Yahya.

Makhdum Shaikh Fateh Ali
alias
Nawab Sayad Musa Pak Din
(died 1656).

- Makhdum Sayad Abdul Kadir, III *alias* Sayad Najib-ud-din (died 1672).
- Two other sons.

Shaikh Sayad Muhammad Ismail (died 1664).

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus, II, *alias* Sayad Jamal-ud-din (died 1725).

Makhdum Shaikh Hamid Ganj Bakhsh, III, *alias* Sayad Din Muhammad Shah (died 1779)

Makhdum Shaikh Abdul Kadir, IV, *alias* Sayad Jamal-ud-din (died 1813)

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus, III, *alias* Sayad Sadr-ud-din Shah (died 1853).

Makhdum Shaikh Hamid Ganj Bakhsh, IV, *alias* Pir Sayad Nur Shah (died 1868).

Makhdum Shaikh Abdul Kadir, V, *alias* Pir Sayad Vilayat Shah (died 1878).

- MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GHAUS, IV, *alias* MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH (BORN 1868).
  - Sayad Ghulam Yasin Shah (born 1884).
  - Sayad Ghulam Mustafa Shah (born 1887).
    - Sayad Vilayat Hussain Shah (born 1909).
  - Sayad Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Shah (born 1893).
  - Sayad Ghulam Muhammad Raza Shah (born 1895).
- Sayad Sher Shah (born 1873).
  - Sayad Ghulam Mahbub Subhani (born 1901).
- Sayad Rajan Shah (born 1878).
  - Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-din (born 1904).
  - Sayad Ghulam Dastagir (born 1901).

*Not included in former editions.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUHAMMAD SAIF-ULLAH KHAN, BABAR, OF KHANGARH.

HUSSAIN KHAN.

Kadam Khan.

Abd-us-Samad Khan.

- Abdul Ahad Khan.
- Allahdad Khan (died 1885).
  - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUHAMMAD SAIF-ULLAH KHAN (BORN 1862).
    - Abdullah Khan (born 1886).
    - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1897).
    - Fazl Ahmad Khan (born 1901).
- Sikandar Khan.

MIAN SHAIKH AHMAD, GURMANI.

MIAN HABIB (died 1793).

Mian Mahbub (died 1818).

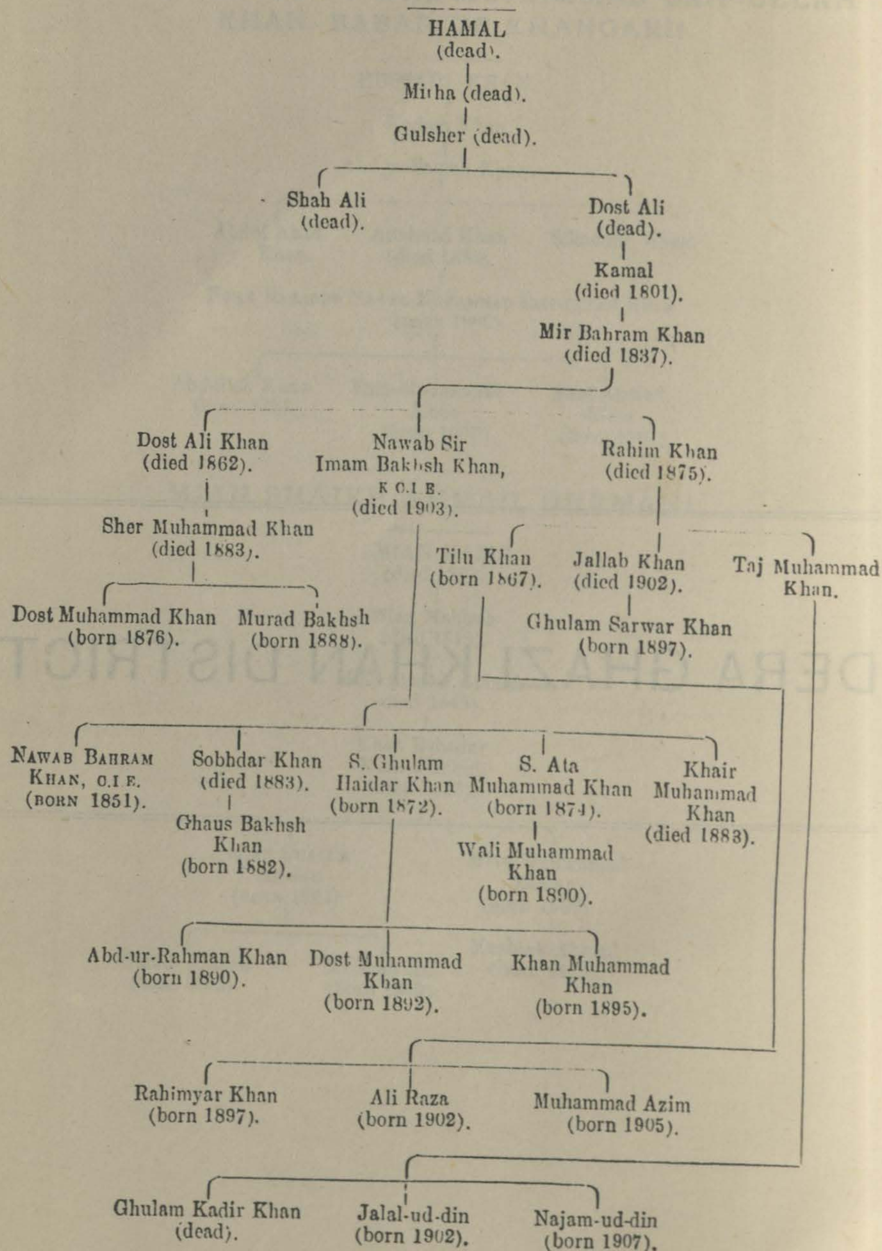
Mian Shaikh Ahmad (died 1848).

Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub (died 1895).

- MIAN SHAIKH AHMAD (BORN 1864).
  - Sultan Ahmad (born 1892).
  - Mahbub Ali (born 1902).
- Mian Muhammad Zaman (born 1868).
  - Mushtak Ahmad (born 1905).

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT

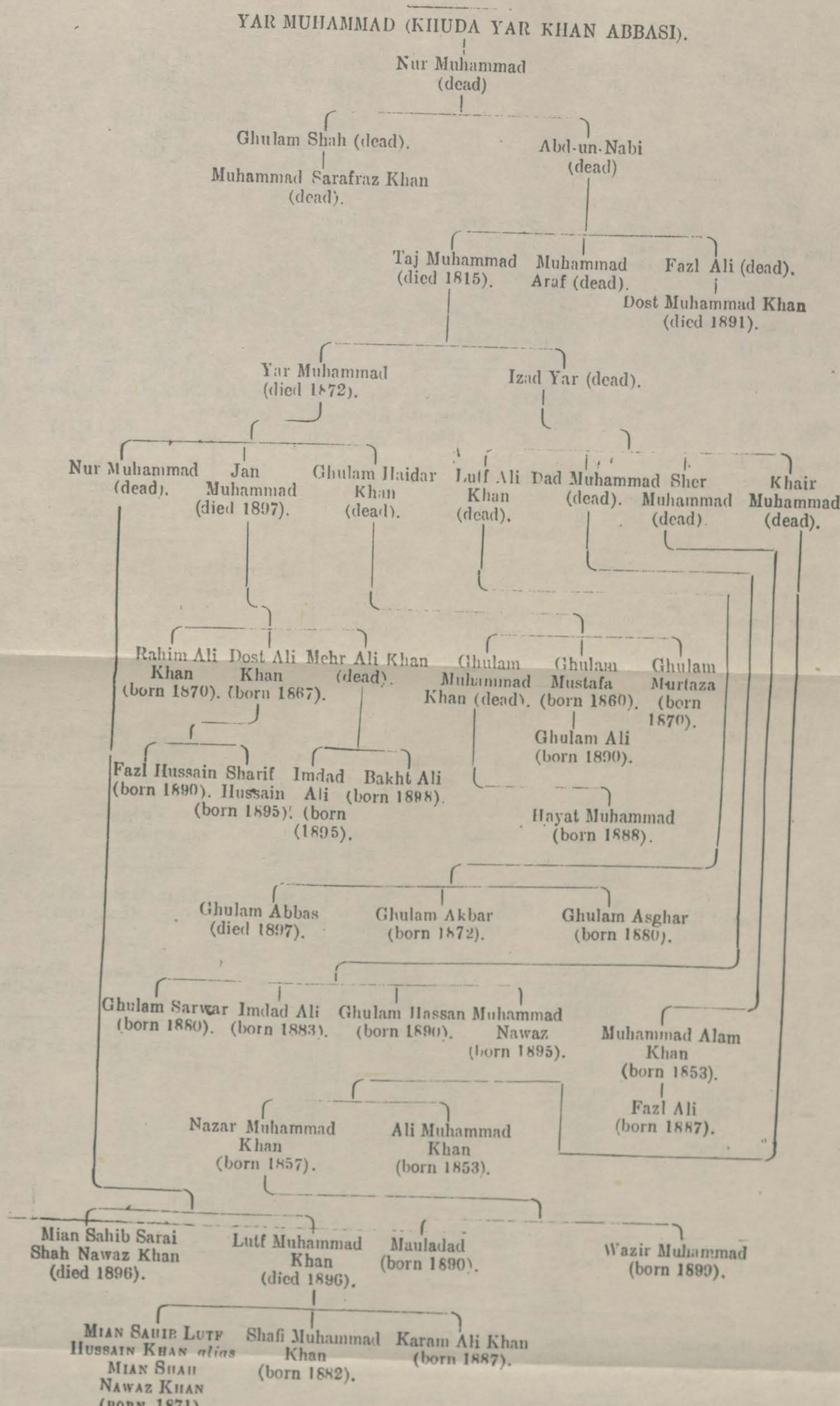
NAWAB BAHRAM KHAN, MAZARI, C.I.E.



SARDAR JAMAL KHAN, ALIANI LAGHARI.

- BALUCH KHAN.
  - Muhammad Khan (dead).
    - Jamal Khan (dead).
      - Mahmud Khan (died 1808).
      - Muhammad Khan (died 1838)
        - Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1881).
          - Nawab Muhammad Khan (died 1896).
            - **SARDAR JAMAL KHAN (BORN 1894).**
        - Nur Ahmad Khan (died 1889).
          - Sardar Tagia Khan (died 1905).
            - Gul Muhammad Khan (died 1887).
            - Phulu Khan *alias* Mir Muhammad Khan (born 1873).
              - Nur Ahmad (born 1895).
              - Fateh Muhammad (born 1898).
              - Dur Muhammad (born 1901).
              - Tagia Khan (born 1908).
          - Sardar Din Muhammad Khan (born 1865).
      - Lashkar Khan (died 1808).
      - Jalal Khan (died 1866).
  - Mahmud Khan (dead).
  - Hassan Khan (dead).
    - Sayad Khan (dead).
      - Hassan Khan (died 1838).
        - Sayad Khan (dead).
          - Ghaman Khan (born 1848).
            - Sardar Khan.
          - Jendu Khan (born 1858).
          - Bahal (dead).
            - Nabi Bakhsh (born 1892).
        - Alia Khan (born 1833).
          - Adam Khan (born 1880).
          - Kamal Khan (born 1883).
      - Lal Khan (died 1873).
        - Khan Muhammad (born 18[illegible]).
        - Massu Khan (dead).
        - Sher Muhammad (born 1848).
          - Ghulam Muhammad (born 1877).
          - Lal Khan (born 1880).
          - Dost Muhammad (born 1888).
      - Chakar Khan (died 1870).
        - Dost Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Yar Muhammad Khan (born 1854).
            - Lal Khan (born 1880).
            - Khair Muhammad (born 1891).
            - Aziz Muhammad Khan.
            - Sharif Muhammad Khan.
            - Zarif Muhammad Khan.
            - Muhammad Akbar Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
            - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
            - Ghulam Nabi Khan (born 1900).
          - Abdullah Khan (born 1874).
            - Ghulam Ghaus.
            - Ghaus Bakhsh Khan
          - Khan Muhammad Khan (born 1878).
            - Ghulam Hassan Khan.
            - Nur Hassan Khan.
            - Ghulam Sarwar Khan.
            - Dost Muhammad Khan.
        - Gul Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Jan Muhammad (dead)
            - Murid Ahmad (born 1885).
            - Allahditta (born 1897).
            - Fazl Khan.
          - Musa Khan (born 1888).
          - Dur Muhammad (born 1891).
          - Nazar Muhammad (born 1893).
        - Wali Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Karam Khan (born 1873).
            - Ghulam Jafar Khan.
          - Fateh Khan (born 1884).
      - Sahib Khan (died 1882).
        - Fateh Khan (born 1858).
    - Rahim Khan (died 1858).
      - Bahram Khan (died 1865).
        - Kaisar Khan (dead).
          - Faiz Muhammad (born 1868).
          - Bahram Khan (born 1870).
          - Haji Khan (born 1873).
        - Gauhar Khan (dead).
          - Imam Bakhsh Khan (born 1882).
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan (born 1848).
        - Ahmad Khan (dead).
          - Rahim Khan (born 1897).
          - Baluch Khan.
      - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1895).
        - Allah Bakhsh (born 1878).
      - Mir Alam Khan (died 1897).
        - Rahim Khan (died 1885).
          - Muhammad Khan (born 1883).
          - Wasaya Khan (born 1884).
            - Rab Nawaz.
            - Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.
        - Nur Muhammad Khan (born 1868).
          - Kadir Bakhsh (born 1891).
          - Mir Alam Khan.
          - Muhammad Afzal.
          - Rahim Khan.
      - Allahdad Khan (died 1887).
    - Mir Rindo Khan (died 1830).
      - Mir Hazar Khan (died 1893).
        - Hayat Khan (dead).
        - Nasir Khan (born 1873).
        - Jan Muhammad Khan (born 1878).
  - Dad Khan (dead).
  - Lal Khan (dead).
    - Muhammad Hassan Khan (died 1828).
  - Fateh Khan (dead).
    - Ali Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Murad Khan (died 1884).
  - Ahmad Khan (dead).
    - Baluch Khan (dead).

LUTF HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* MIAN SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, SARAI, OF HAJIPUR.



SARDAR MUBARAK KHAN, KHOSA.

- SAID KHAN. (dead).
  - Yusaf Khan (dead).
    - Ghulam Haidar Khan (dead).
      - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (dead).
        - Kaura Khan (died 1871).
          - Ahmad Khan (dead).
            - S. Sikandar Khan (died 1891).
              - SARDAR MUBARAK KHAN (BORN 1862).
            - Dost Mhammad Khan (died 1897).
              - Nasir Muhammad Khan (died 1898).
                - Lal Khan (born 1899).
              - Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1887).
                - Bahadur Khan (born 1908)
          - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
            - Allahdad Khan (dead).
            - Gul Muhammad Khan (died 1897).
              - Kaura Khan (born 1883).
          - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1870).
            - Sardar Bahadur Khan (died 1906).
          - Khair Muhammad Khan (died 1899).
        - Jahan Khan (dead).
          - Sahib Khan (dead).
            - Mewa Khan (born 1885).
          - Lashkar Khan (dead).
            - Rahim Khan (dead).
              - Gulzar Khan (died 1903).
            - Yusaf Khan (born 1870).
              - Ghazi Khan (born 1887).
          - Yusaf Khan (dead).
            - Hot Khan (dead).
              - Lal Khan.
              - Ali Muhammad (born 1880).
            - Hayat Khan (dead).
              - Azim Khan (born 1865).
              - Nur Jan Muhammad Khan (born 1870).
              - Muhammad Khan (born 1872).
              - Karam Khan (died 1903).
              - Fazal Khan (born 1875).
            - Muhammad Khan (born 1850).
              - Fateh Khan (born 1887).
          - Subdar Khan (dead).
          - Muhammad Khan (dead).

SARDAR DRIHAN KHAN, DRISHAK.

- NINDO.
  - Sardar Firoz Khan.
    - Sardar Bijar Khan (died 1857).
      - Drihan Khan (died 1857).
      - Sardar Miran Khan (died 1894).
        - SARDAR DRIHAN KHAN (BORN 1862).
        - Alan Khan (born 1869).
          - Pir Bakhsh Khan (born 1899).
        - Bacha Khan (born 1879).
        - Bahadur Khan (born 1877).
        - Murid Hussain Khan (born 1879).
          - Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1908).
        - Muhammad Afzal Khan *alias* Jara Khan (born 1882).
      - Salim Khan (born 1850).
        - Dostan Khan (born 1881).
          - Dur Muhammad (born 1899).
          - Nabi Bakhsh Khan (born 1902).
        - Gauhar Khan (born 1883).
    - Nindo Khan (dead).
      - Daud Khan (born 1849).
      - Firoz Khan (born 1860).
      - Karam Khan (died 1900).
  - Miran.
    - Pari.
      - Fateh Khan (dead).
  - Murad.
    - Imam Bakhsh (dead).
      - Walaya Khan (dead).
      - Nawab Khan (dead).
      - Pira Khan (dead).
  - Three other sons.

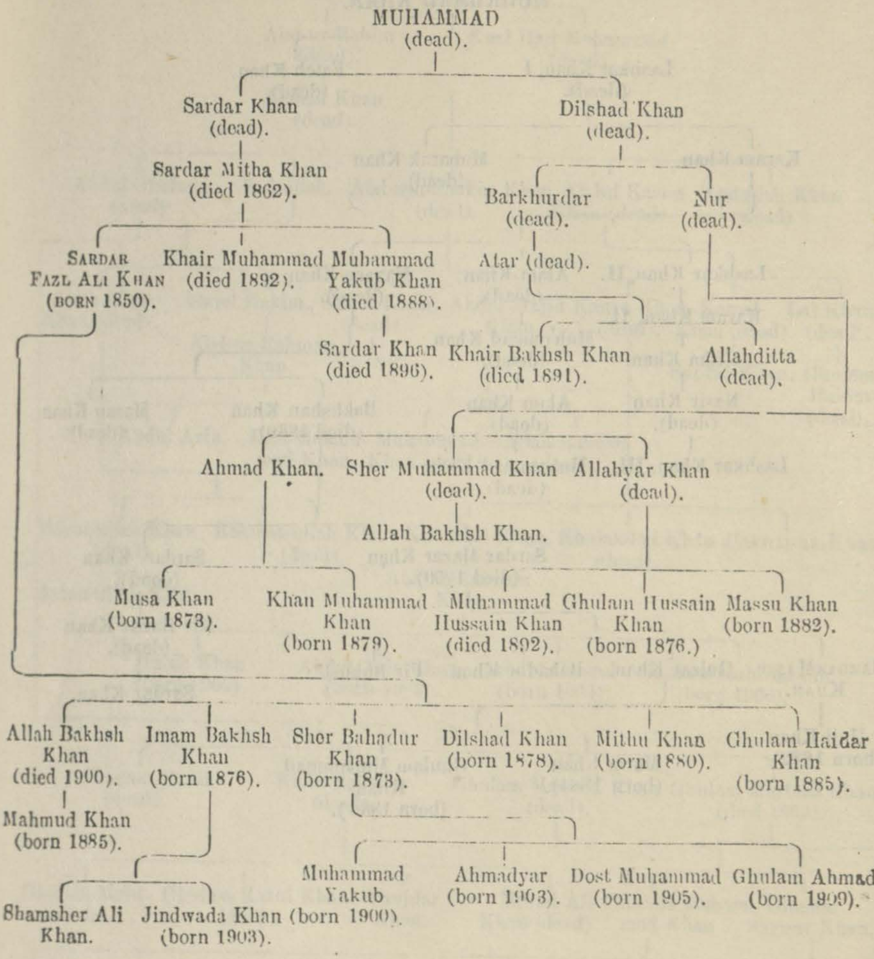
SARDAR JALLAB KHAN, GURCHANI, C.I.E.

- SHADI KHAN
  - Jallab Khan.
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
      - Lal Khan.
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Nasir Khan (born 1873).
      - Jallab Khan, II.
        - Bijar Khan (died 1887).
        - Massu Khan (died 1834).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1884).
          - SARDAR JALLAB KHAN, C.I.E. (BORN 1845).
            - Lashkar Khan (born 1879).
              - Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1894).
              - Bakhteyar Khan (born 1896).
            - Mir Muhammad Khan (died 1897).
            - Hassan Khan (born 1884).
          - Mewa Khan (born 1862).
            - Bijar Khan (born 1882).
              - Ghulam Sarwar Khan.
            - Lal Bakhsh (died 1898).
      - Chuta Khan.
      - Khakhal Khan.
        - Jamal Khan (died 1876).
          - Suba Khan (born 1859).
          - Palu Khan (born 1864).
            - Baluch Khan.
            - Muzaffar Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
          - Nihal Khan (born 1863).
            - Kamal Khan (born 1882).
            - Paind Khan (born 1886).
          - Gulan Khan (died 1896).
          - Budhan Khan (born 1874).
    - Fateh Muhammad.
      - Khan Muhammad (dead).

GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN, SORI LUND.

- DILAWAR (dead).
  - Manak (dead).
    - Muhammad (dead).
      - Sardar Fazl Ali Khan (dead).
        - Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1877).
          - S. Muhammad Khan (died 1886).
            - Fazl Ali Khan (dead).
          - S. Ahmad Khan (died 1898).
          - Hassan Khan (died 1890).
        - Imam Bakhsh Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan (dead).
          - Sardar Naurang Khan (died 1908).
            - GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (BORN 1885).
              - Muhammad Khan (born 1907).
            - Ghulam Haidar Khan.
            - Imam Bakhsh Khan.
            - Hassan Khan.
      - Karam Khan (dead).
        - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
          - Nur Muhammad Khan.
            - Ghulam Haidar.
          - Sadik Khan.
          - Hamad Khan.
        - Sadik Khan (dead).
          - Usman Khan (dead).
        - Umar Khan (dead).
          - Azim Khan.
          - Gul Muhammad Khan.
          - Karim Khan.

SARDAR FAZL ALI KHAN, KASRANI.



* NOTE.—1909 is the correct date which was reported by S. D. O., Rajanpur, after the date in the pedigree table on the top of the history was printed off.

SARDAR MASSU KHAN, TIBBI LUND.

- MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Lashkar Khan, I (dead).
    - Karam Khan.
      - Lashkar Khan, II.
        - Karam Khan, II.
          - Mitha Khan.
            - Nasir Khan (dead).
              - Lashkar Khan, III.
      - Alam Khan (dead).
        - Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Alam Khan (dead).
            - Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Mazaru Khan (dead).
        - Bakhshan Khan (died 1860).
          - Sardar Mazar Khan (died 1900).
            - SARDAR MASSU KHAN.
              - Haji Khan (born 1882).
            - Gulzar Khan.
              - Mewa Khan (born 1884).
              - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1888).
            - Bahadur Khan.
            - Pir Bakhsh.
          - Sardar Khan (dead).
            - Mir Hazar Khan (dead).
              - Sardar Khan.
        - Massu Khan (dead).
    - Mubarak Khan (dead).
  - Fateh Khan (dead).

KHAN SAHIB ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, SADOZAI.

HAJI SHARIF (dead).

Abd-ur-Rahim (dead).
Kazi Haji Muhammad (dead).

Ahmad Khan (dead).

Abdul Ghafur (dead)
Sad-ullah.
Abd-ush-Shakur Khan (dead).
Abdul Karim Khan (dead).
Abdullah Khan (dead)

Fateh-ullah Khan (dead).
Abdul Hakim.
Sharif Khan (dead).
Abdul Majid Khan.
Kaura Khan (dead).
Kamal Khan (dead).
Lal Khan (dead).

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.
Sardar Khan.
Ghulam Haidar (dead).

Abdul Aziz.
Dost Muhammad Khan.
Muhammad Khan (dead).
Allah Bakhsh (dead).

Hayat-ullah Khan (dead).
Rahmat-ullah Khan (dead).
Kadirdad Khan.
Khalakdad Khan (dead).
Haknawaz Khan.

Aman-ullah Khan.
Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.

Habib Khan (born 1900).
Abdul Aziz Khan (born 1902).
Abdul Hamad (born 1904).
Ghulam-Muhi-ud-din (born 1906).

Ghulam Kadir (dead).
Khan Bahadur (dead).
Ghulam Mustafa Khan (dead).
Ghulam Murtaza Khan (died 1863).

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.
Ghulam Rasul Khan (dead).
Faujdar Khan.
Murad Ali Khan (dead).
Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
Ghulam Sarwar Khan.

Abdullah Khan (born 1893).
Lutf-ullah Khan (born 1900).
KHAN SAHIB ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN (BORN 1842).

Ata-ullah Khan (born 1903).
Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1905).

Abdul Khalik Khan.
Rab Nawaz Khan (died 1895).
Karimdad Khan.
Mir Baz Khan (dead).
Ghulam Kasim (dead).

Sher Muhammad Khan (dead).
Muhammad Aslam (born 1900).

Mauladad (born 1884).
Rahimdad (born 1887).
Allahdad (born 1890).
Khudadad Khan (born 1901).

MUHAMMAD KHAN, NUTKANI.

- MUHAMMAD MASSU KHAN, I.
  - Ali Akbar Khan.
    - M. Asad Khan.
      - Azim Khan.
        - Muhammad Massu Khan, III (died 1897).
          - MUHAMMAD KHAN (BORN 1870).
            - Muhammad Azim Khan, II (born 1896).
          - S. Imam Bakhsh Khan (born 1879).
            - Massu Khan (born 1900).
          - Faiz-ullah Khan (born 1896).
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan.
          - Haknawaz Khan.
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
        - Zaman Khan.
          - Sarafraz Khan.
          - Khan Muhammad Khan.
      - Zulfikar Khan.
        - Gul Muhammad Khan.
          - Jindwada Khan.
          - Zulfikar Khan.
          - Mir Muhammad Khan.
      - Ali Gauhar Khan (dead).
      - Muhammad Raza Khan.
        - Muhammad Khan.
      - Ali Akbar Khan (dead).
        - Ahmad Khan.
        - Yar Muhammad Khan.
        - Abdullah Khan.
        - Abdul Ghafur Khan.
  - Lal Khan.
    - Haji Muhammad Massu Khan, II (died 1882).
    - Muhammad Khan, I (dead).

MIAN HAMID OF TAUNSA.

- MUHAMMAD UMAR.
  - Abdul Wahab.
    - Muhammad Zakaria (died 1850).
      - Muhammad Suleman (died 1850).
        - Darwesh Muhammad (died 1814).
        - Gul Muhammad (died 1843).
          - Mian Allah Bakhsh (died 1901).
            - Mian Ghulam Muhammad (died 1849).
            - Mian Ghulam Ahmad (died 1849).
            - Mian Muhammad Musa (died 1905).
              - MIAN HAMID (BORN 1873).
                - Ghulam Said-ud-din (born 1909).
              - Ghulam Zakaria (born 1895).
              - M. Abdullah (born 1899).
            - Mian Ahmad (died 1878).
            - Mian Mahmud (born 1864).
              - Mian Ahmad (born 1887).
              - Ghulam Farid (born 1906).
              - Nizam-ud-din (born 1908).
          - Khair Muhammad (died 1894).
            - Abd-ur-Rahman (born 1867).
            - Gul Muhammad (born 1891).
  - Muhammad Ibrahim.
    - Abd-ur-Rahman.
      - Kadir Bakhsh (died 1887).
        - Ghulam Hussain (died 1885).
          - Muhammad Ibrahim (born 1880).
      - Khair Bakhsh (died 1890).

GHULAM HAIDAR, MIRANI.

- GHAZI KHAN (died 1494).
  - Haji Khan (dead).
    - Chakar Khan (dead).
      - Kamal Khan (dead).
        - Mubarak Khan (dead).
          - Mir Alam Khan (dead).
            - Ghazi Khan, II (died 1772).
            - Ali Gauhar.
              - Muhammad Hussain (dead).
                - Shah Muhammad Khan (died 1835).
                  - Ahmad Khan (died 1875).
                  - Mahmud Khan (died 1900).
                    - Allah Bakhsh (died 1892).
                    - Mir Alam Khan.
                    - GHULAM HAIDAR (BORN 1871).
                      - Ghazi Khan (born 1892).
                      - Shah Muhammad (born 1897).
                    - Ghulam Sarwar (born 1877).
                - Muhammad Amir (died 1832).
                - Ghulam Hassan (died 1855).
                - Haji Khan (dead).
                - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1883).
      - Sultan Khan (dead).
      - Adu Khan (dead).

NATIVE STATES.

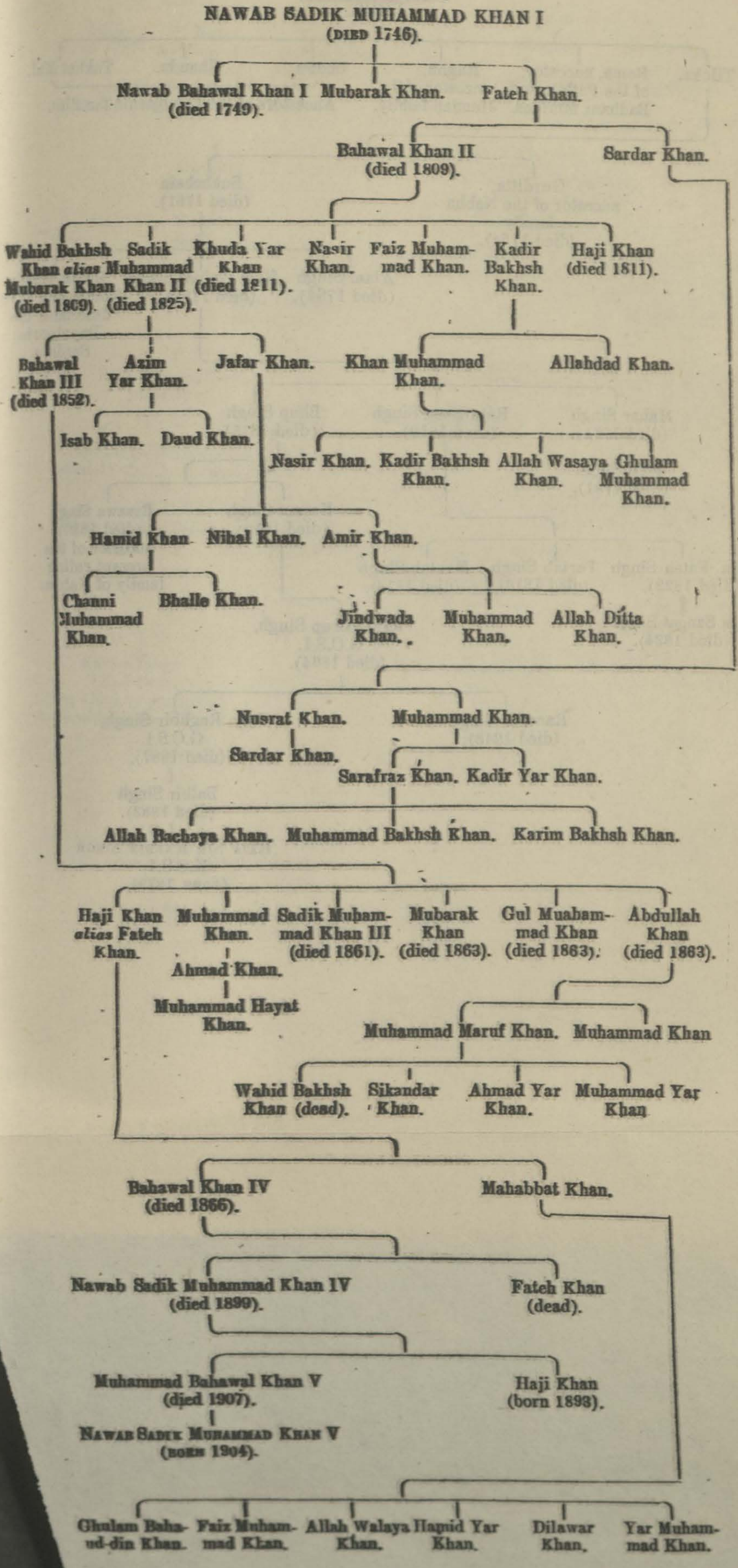
H. H. MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN, MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH OF PATIALA.

PHUL (died 1652)

- Tiloka (died 1687). (ancestor of the families of Nabha and Jind).
- Rama.
  - Duna (ancestor of the Bhadaur family).
  - Subha.
    - Jodh.
  - Raja Ala Singh (died 1765)
    - Sardul Singh (died 1753).
      - Himmat Singh (died 1774).
      - Raja Amar Singh (died 1781).
        - Budh Singh.
        - Raja Sahib Singh (died 1813).
          - Maharaja Karam Singh (died 1848).
            - Maharaja Narendra Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1862)
              - Maharaja Mohendra Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1876).
                - Maharaja Rajendra Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1900).
                  - MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH (BORN 1891).
                - Kunwar Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I. (born 1873).
            - Dip Singh (died 1862).
          - Jit Singh.
    - Bhumian Singh (died 1742).
    - Lal Singh (died 1748).
  - Bakhta (ancestor of the Malaudh family).
  - Budha.
  - Ladha.
- Raghu
- Chanu.
- Jhandu.
- Takhat Mal.

(Chanu, Jhandu, Takhat Mal: Ancestors of the Laudgarhia families.)

H. H. NAWAB BAHADUR, NAWAB SADIK MUHAMMAD KHAN V, ABBASI OF BAHAWALPUR.



H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. OF JIND.

PHUL.

- Tiloka.
  - Gurditta, ancestor of the Nabha family (died 1754).
  - Sukhchain (died 1751).
    - Alam Singh (died 1764).
    - Raja Gajpat Singh (died 1789).
      - Mahar Singh (died 1771).
        - Hari Singh (died 1781).
      - Raja Bhag Singh (died 1819).
        - Raja Fateh Singh (died 1822).
          - Raja Sangat Singh (died 1834).
        - Partab Singh (died 1816).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1816).
      - Bhup Singh (died 1815).
        - Karam Singh (died 1818).
          - Raja Sarup Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1864).
            - Randhir Singh (died 1848).
            - Raja Raghbir Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1887).
              - Balbir Singh (died 1883).
                - RAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH K.C.S.I. (BORN 1879).
        - Basawa Singh (died 1830), ancestor of the present ruling family of Nabha.
    - Bulaki Singh from whom have descended the Dayalpuria Sardars.
- Rama, ancestor of the Patiala and Badhaur families.
- Raghu, ancestor of the Jiundan family.
- Chanu. Jhandu. Takhat Mal. — Ancestors of the Laudgarhia families.

H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., OF NABHA.

- PHUL.
  - Tiloka (died 1687).
    - Gurditta (died 1754)
      - Suratiya (died 1752).
        - Kapur Singh.
        - Hamir Singh (died 1783).
          - Raja Jaswant Singh (died 1840).
            - Ranjit Singh (died 1832).
            - Raja Davendra Singh (died 1865).
              - Raja Bharpur Singh (died 1863).
              - Raja Bhagwan Singh (died 1871).
    - Sukhchain (died 1751).
      - Alam Singh (died 1764).
      - Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind (died 1789)
        - Mahar Singh (died 1771).
          - Hari Singh (died 1781).
        - Raja Bhag Singh of Jind (died 1819).
          - Raja Fateh Singh of Jind (died 1822).
            - Raja Sangat Singh of Jind (died 1834).
          - Partab Singh (died 1816).
          - Mahtab Singh (died 1816).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1815).
          - Karam Singh (died 1818) (from whom is descended the present Raja of Jind).
          - Basawa Singh (died 1830).
            - Sukha Singh (died 1852).
              - Harnam Singh (died 1856).
              - RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (BORN 1843).
                - Tika Ripudaman Singh (born 1883).
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1852).
              - Diwan Singh (born 1811)
                - Harnarayan Singh (died 1900).
                - Shamsher Singh (died 1906).
                  - Fateh Singh (born 1896).
                  - Son (born 1892) not yet named.
                  - Son (born 1900) not yet named.
              - Sher Singh (died 1882).
              - Chatar Singh (died 1861).
      - Balaki Singh (from whom have descended the Dyalpuria Sardars).
  - Rama, ancestor of the Patiala and Bhadaur families.
  - Raghu, ancestor of the Jiundan family.
  - Chanu.
  - Jhandu.
  - Takhat Mal.
  - (Chanu, Jhandu, Takhat Mal:) Ancestors of the Laudgarhia families.

H. H. RAJA-I-RAJGAN RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I., OF KAPURTHALA.

- SADHU SINGH.
  - Gopal Singh.
    - Dewa Singh.
      - Gurbakhsh Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh.
          - Ladha Singh.
            - Sardar Bhag Singh (died 1801).
              - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1836).
                - Raja Nihal Singh (died 1852).
                  - Raja Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1870).
                    - Raja Kharak Singh (died 1877).
                      - RAJA JAGATJIT SINGH, K.C.S.I. (BORN 1872).
                        - Tika Paramjit Singh (born 1892).
                        - Kunwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Kunwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Kunwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896).
                    - Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
                      - Kunwar Raghbir Singh (born 1876).
                      - Maharaj Singh (born 1878).
                      - Shamsher Singh (born 1879).
                      - Rajendra Singh (born 1883).
                      - Indarjit Singh (born 1883).
                      - Dalip Singh (born 1885).
                  - Sardar Bahadur Kunwar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I. (died 1887).
                    - Sardar Partap Singh, C.S.I. (born 1871).
                      - Jasjit Singh (born 1893).
                      - Madanjit Singh (born 1898).
                    - Sardar Daljit Singh (born 1879).
                      - Atamjit Singh (born 1900).
                  - Kunwar Suchet Singh (died 1901).
                    - Charanjit Singh (born 1883).
                      - Gyanendra Singh (born 1901).
                      - Harendra Singh (born 1902).
                      - Jatendra Singh (born 1906).
                - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1841).
      - Sadar Singh.
        - Lal Singh.
          - Mahar Singh.
        - Mana Singh.
      - Badar Singh (died 1723).
        - Sardar Jasa Singh (died 1783).

H. H. RÀJA BHAWANI SEN OF MANDI.

- HARI SEN.
  - Raja Suraj Sen (died 1658).
  - Raja Shiam Sen (died 1673).
    - Gur Sen (died 1686).
      - Sidhu Sen (died 1758).
        - Jwala Sen (died 1752).
          - Shamsher Sen (died 1782)
            - Raja Surma Sen (died 1789).
              - Raja Isri Sen.
                - Raja Balbir Sen (died 1851).
                  - Raja Bijai Sen (died 1902).
                    - RAJA BHAWANI SEN.
                  - Kunwar Pardhan Singh.
                  - Kunwar Man Singh.
                    - Kishan Singh.
                - Kunwar Ratan Singh.
                  - Prem Singh.
                - Kunwar Kapur Singh.
                  - Kahan Singh.
                    - Phinu.
                    - Tholu.
                - Kunwar Bhag Singh.
                  - Mohan Singh.
                    - Kosri Singh.
              - Raja Zalam Sen.
                - Raghunath Singh.
                  - Guga Singh.
                    - Prakaram Singh.
          - Dhur Jatia.
            - Kalesar.
              - Togha Singh.
                - Bhup Singh.
                  - Bachitar Singh.
                - Kahan Singh.
                  - Autar Singh.
                - Sher Singh.
              - Dildar Singh.
                - Bijai Singh.
      - Manak Chand.
      - Jippoo.
    - Dan Chand.

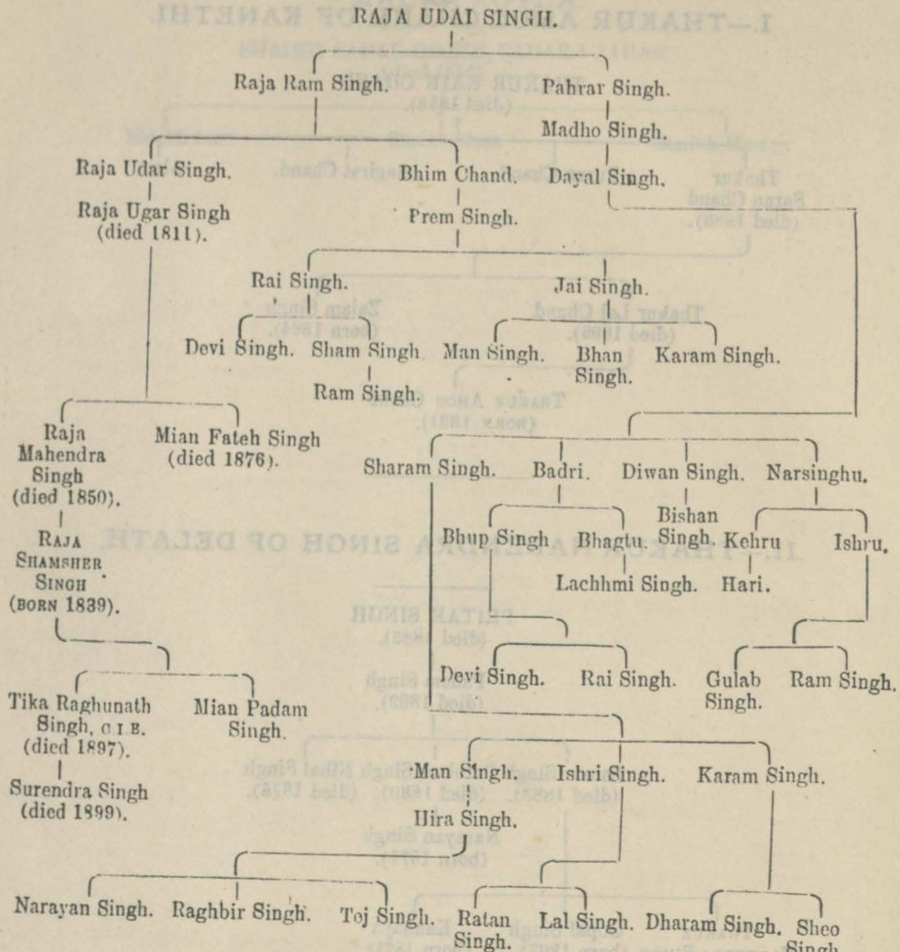
H. H. RAJA SIR SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH, K.C.S.I., OF SIRMUR.

- DHARAM PRAKASH.
  - Karam Prakash.
    - Fateh Prakash (died 1850).
      - Raghbir Prakash (died 1856).
        - Raja Sir Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I. (died 1898).
          - RAJA SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH, K.C.S.I. (BORN 1861).
            - Tika Amar Singh (born 1888).
          - Major Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E. (born 1870).
            - Ram Bije Singh (born 1891).
        - Kunwar Surat Singh (died 1906).
          - Son (born 1888), died in infancy, no name given.
          - Randip Singh (born 18[illegible]5).
      - Ranzor Singh (born 1874).
      - Bir Singh (died 1882).

H. H. RAJA BIJE CHAND OF KAHLUR, BILASPUR.

- RAJA AJMER CHAND.
  - Raja Devi Chand.
    - Raja Maka Chand.
      - Raja Kharak Chand (died 1836).
  - Sakhat Chand.
    - Bishan Chand.
      - Raja Jagat Chand.
        - Rai Narpat Chand (died 1850).
          - Raja Hira Chand (died 1882).
            - Raja Amar Chand (died 1889).
              - RAJA BIJE CHAND (BORN 1872).
              - Mian Sohan Singh (born 1881).

RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH OF BASHAHR.



TRIBUTARIES OF BASHAHR.

I.—THAKUR AMOG CHAND OF KANETHI.

- THAKUR NAIN CHAND (died 1858).
  - Thakur Saran Chand (died 1888).
    - Thakur Lal Chand (died 1899).
      - THAKUR AMOG CHAND (BORN 1891).
    - Zalam Singh (born 1864).
  - Puran Chand.
  - Phagirat Chand.
  - Alam.

II.—THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH OF DELATH.

- PRITAM SINGH (died 1885).
  - Padam Singh (died 1862).
    - Sansar Singh (died 1883).
      - THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH (BORN 1854).
        - Deo Singh (born 1872).
        - Raghunath Singh (born 1886).
      - Gopal Singh (born 1867).
        - Hari Singh (born 1893).
        - Kishan Singh (born 1895).
      - Kanhaya (born 1871).
        - Bhim Singh (born 1888).
        - Karam Singh (born 1890).
        - Lachhmi Singh (born 1891).
        - Kamal Singh (born 1894).
        - Siam Singh (born 1895).
    - Barekam Singh (died 1880).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1871).
    - Nihal Singh (died 1878).

H. H. NAWAB MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN OF MALER KOTLA.

SHAIKH SADAR-UD-DIN, SADAR-I-JAHAN (died 1515).

Shaikh Isa (died 1538). | Shaikh Musa (died 1483) (heirless). | Shaikh Hassan.

Muhammad Shah (died 1545).

Shaikh Suleman. | Shaikh Amin.

Shaikh Mirza.

Khwaja Maudud Khan (died 1566). | Shah Mansur Khan. | Shah Abdullah Khan.

Khwaja Khizr. | Shaikh Yusaf

Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1600). | Abd-ur-Razak Khan. | Abd-ul-Hakk Khan.

Nawab Firoz Khan (died 1672). | Hussain Khan. | Sarwar Khan. | Ikhtiyar Khan.

Nawab Bazid Khan (died 1659). | Bahbal Khan (Bahawal Khan) (died 11 years old).

Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1712). | Khwaja Khizr Khan (died heirless).

Nahar Khan. | Nusrat Khan. | Wali Muhammad Khan. | Haji Khan (died heirless). | Ghazi Khan.

Jiwan Khan.

Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan (died 1734). | Mirza Khan. | Azim Khan. | Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1762). | Fateh Ali Khan (died 1732) (heirless). | Akbar Khan (died heirless). | Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1732) (heirless). | Ghulam Rasul Khan (died 1732) (heirless).

Mehdi Bakhsh Khan. | Fateh Ali Khan (heirless). | Kadir Bakhsh Khan (heirless). | Sikandar Ali Khan (heirless). | Sarbuland Khan (heirless). | Talemand Khan Khan. | Bahadur Khan.

Nawab Bhikan Khan (died 1764). | Nawab Bahadur Khan (died 1766). | Umar Khan (died 1778). | Asad-ullah Khan (died 1782). | Nawab Ata-ullah Khan (died 1810). | Amanat Khan (died infant).

Hussain Ali Khan. | Muhammad Ali Khan (heirless).

Sultan Khan (died 1842) (heirless). | Turebaz Khan (died 1844) (heirless).

Rahmat Ali Khan (died 1852). | Faiz Ali Khan (died 1844) (heirless). | Imam Ali Khan (died 1839).

Sarafraz Ali Khan (heirless).

Himmat Khan (died 1831). | Daler Khan (died 1832). | Dilawar Ali Khan (died 1861). | Saadat Ali Khan (heirless).

Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1878).

Rustam Ali Khan (died 1865). | Faiz Ali Khan (heirless). | Ahmad Ali Khan (heirless).

Nasrullah Khan (heirless). | Ahsan Ali Khan (died 1907). | Bakar Ali Khan (died 1908). | Muhammad Ali Khan. | Zulfikar Ali Khan. | Yusaf Ali Khan (died 1901) (heirless).

Niamat Ali Khan (born 1903).

Mohsin Ali Khan (died 1888) (heirless). | Ihsan Ali Khan. | Muhammad Naki Khan.

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan. | Abdullah Khan. | Abd-ur-Rahim Khan.

Nawab Wazir Khan (died 1821). | Fateh Khan.

Nawab Amir Khan (died 1846).

Faiz-ullah Khan. (heirless). | Faiz Talab Khan. | Kalo Khan (heirless).

Yakub Ali Khan (died 1850).

Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan *alias* Subc Khan (died 1857).

Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1908). | Wilayat Ali Khan (heirless). | Akbar Ali Khan (heirless). | Inayat Ali Khan.

Ibad-ullah Khan (died 1889).

Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan (died 1871).

Sahibzada Ishak Ali Khan (died 1884). | NAWAB MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN (BORN 1881). | Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan (born 1886).

Sahibzada Ghaus Muhammad Khan (died 1860). | Sahibzada Raushan Ali Khan (died 1863).

Wali-Ahd Iftikhar Ali Khan (born 1904). | Sahibzada Mehdi Ali Khan (died 1905). | Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1906).

RAJA ISRI SINGH OF HINDUR, NALAGARH.

- GAJEH SINGH.
  - Raja Ram Sarn Singh (died 1849).
    - Raja Bije Singh (died 1857).
    - Fatch Singh (died 1872).
      - Kesri Singh (died 1875).
        - Bhagwan Singh (born 1860).
          - Gobardhan Singh (born 1885).
    - Raja Agar Singh (died 1876).
      - RAJA ISRI SINGH (BORN 1836).
      - Kunwar Jogendra Singh (born 1870).
    - Bir Singh (died 1873).

RAJA BIJE SEN OF KEONTHAL.

- BHUP SEN.
  - Raghunath Sen.
    - Raja Sansar Sen (died 1862).
      - Raja Mahendra Sen (died 1882).
        - Raja Balbir Sen (died 1901).
          - Agar Singh (born 1878).
          - RAJA BIJE SEN (BORN 1880).
            - Tika Bahadur Singh (born 1905).
        - Kunwar Hira Singh (died 1892).
        - Kunwar Surat Singh (born 1862).
        - Kunwar Sahib Singh (born 1863).
        - Kunwar Randhir Singh (born 1864).
          - Umed Singh (born 1895).
        - Kunwar Mohan Singh (born 1866).

TRIBUTARIES OF KEONTHAL.

I.—RANA RAGHBIR CHAND OF KOTI.

- RANA HARI CHAND (died 1873).
  - Rana Bishan Chand (died 1891).
    - RANA RAGHBIR CHAND (BORN 1865).
    - Guman Singh (born 1870).
    - Nihal Singh (born 1873).
  - Sheo Sarn Singh (died 1903).
    - Nur Singh (died 1896).
    - Amar Singh (born 1889).

II.—THAKUR PADAM CHAND OF THEOG.

- THAKUR BHUP SINGH (died 1866).
  - Hari Chand (died 1893).
    - Thakur Shamsher Chand (died 1909).
      - THAKUR PADAM CHAND (BORN 1886).
        - Gopal Chand (born 1904).
      - Kharak Singh (born 1889).
    - Madan Singh (born 1864).
    - Gobardhan Singh (born 1870).
      - Dalip Singh.
    - Bije Singh *alias* Lachhmi Singh (born 1876).
      - Amar Singh.
    - Karam Singh (born 1880).
  - Nand Singh (born 1855).
    - Hira Singh.
      - One son (infant).
  - Nitu Singh (born 1860).

TRIBUTARIES OF KEONTHAL.

III.—THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND OF MADHAN.

THAKUR DHARAM CHAND.

- Thakur Nihal Chand (died 1839).
  - Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1868).
    - Thakur Bishan Chand (died 1905).
      - Kharak Chand (born 1879).
      - THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND (BORN 1887).
      - Bije Singh (born 1889).
      - Udho Singh (born 1890).
    - Ram Sarn (died 1891).
- Bhim Chand.
- Dhilyu.
- Riwardu (died 1823).
  - Sanwal Das.
- Chil Singh (died 1857)
  - Gopal Singh (born 1831).
  - Raghunath Singh (born 1847).
  - Devi Singh (born 1855).

IV.—THAKUR RANJIT SINGH OF GHUND.

RAM DAS (died 1866).

- Bhajnu (died 1860).
  - Thakur Kishan Singh (died 1907).
    - THAKUR RANJIT SINGH (BORN 1882).
      - One son (infant) (died 1909).
    - Sher Singh (born 1885).
    - Chet Singh (born 1889).
    - Padam Singh (born 1889).
    - Bir Singh (born 1890).
    - Sheo Singh (born 1901).
- Hari Singh.
  - Durga Singh (born 1859).
    - Ram Singh (born 1886).
    - Narayan Singh (born 1891).
    - Prem Singh (born 1899).
  - Sadh Ram (born 1859).
    - Budh Singh (born 1886).
    - Madho Singh (born 1896).
    - Bir Singh.
    - Nain Singh (born 1901)
  - Mast Ram (born 1874).
    - Sheo Singh (born 1904).
  - Daulat Ram (dead).
- Lachhmi Singh (born 1843).
  - Sadh Ra (born 1901

TRIBUTARIES OF KEONTHAL.

V.—THAKUR HIRA SINGH OF RATESH.

- JIT SINGH.
  - Kishan Singh (died 1860).
    - Thakur Ram Singh (died 1891).
      - THAKUR HIRA SINGH (BORN 1869).
        - Shamsher Singh (born 1897).
        - Devi Singh (born 1897).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1902).
      - Zalam Singh (born 1874).
      - Bir Singh (born 1886).
    - Raghunath Singh (born 1835).
  - Bhawani Singh (died 1872).
    - Madan Singh (born 1843).
      - Prem Singh (born 1872).
      - Nihal Singh (born 1882).
      - Mohr Singh (born 1886).
    - Dharam Singh (born 1846).
      - Sheo Saran (born 1890).
  - Moti Singh (died 1859).
    - Lachhman Singh (died 1904).
    - Gopal Singh (died 1886).
      - Durga Singh (born 1900).

H. H. RAJA BRIJ INDAR SINGH OF FARIDKOT.

- SANGAR.
  - Bhalan.
  - Lalà.
    - Kapura (died 1710).
      - Sukha (died 1731).
        - Jodh Singh (died 1767).
          - Tegh Singh (died 1806).
            - Jagat Singh (died 1825).
            - Karam Singh (descendants living).
          - Amrik Singh (died 1767).
        - Hamir Singh (died 1782).
          - Dal Singh (died 1804).
          - Mohar Singh (died 1798).
            - Charat Singh (died 1804).
              - Gulab Singh (died 1826).
                - Attar Singh (died 1827).
              - Raja Pahar Singh (died 1849).
                - Raja Wazir Singh (died 1875).
                  - Raja Bikram Singh (died 1898).
                    - Raja Balbir Singh (died 1906).
                      - RAJA BRIJ INDAR SINGH (ADOPTED) (BORN 1896).
                    - Kunwar Gajendra Singh (died 1900).
                      - Brij Indar Singh (born 1896).
                      - Sheo Indar Singh (born 1900).
                - Kunwar Dip Singh (died 1845).
                - Kunwar Anokh Singh (died 1845).
              - Sahib Singh (died 1831).
              - Mahtab Singh.
            - Bhupa.
        - Bir Singh.
      - Saja (died 1710).
      - Makhu.

H. H. RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., OF CHAMBA.

- RAJA UGAR SINGH (died 1734).
  - Raja Umed Singh (died 1763).
    - Raja Raj Singh (died 1793).
      - Raja Jit Singh (died 1807).
        - Raja Charat Singh (died 1843).
          - Raja Sri Singh (died 1870).
          - Raja Gopal Singh abdicated 1873 (died 1895).
            - Raja Sham Singh (died 1905).
            - RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (BORN 1866)
              - Tika Ram Singh (born 1890).
              - Dothain Kesri Singh (born 1892).
          - Mian Suchet Singh (died 1896).
        - Mian Zorawar Singh (died 1844).
          - Parakam Singh (died 1888).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1888).
              - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
              - Amar Singh (died 1895).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1869).
  - Sher Singh.

H. H. RAJA BHIM SEN OF SUKET.

- RAJA BHIKAM SEN.
  - Raja Ranjit Sen.
    - Raja Bikram Sen.
      - Raja Ugar Sen (died 1875).
        - Raja Rudra Sen (died 1886).
          - Tika Ari Mardan Sen (died 1878).
          - Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen (died 1908).
            - RAJA BHIM SEN (BORN 1885).
            - Dothain Lachhman Singh (born 1894).
    - Amar Singh.
    - Dhian Singh.
  - Kishan Singh.
    - Bishan Singh.
      - Naranda Singh.

SARDAR RAVISHER SINGH OF KALSIA.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH.

- Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1817).
  - Sardar Sobha Singh (died 1858).
    - Sardar Lehna Singh (died 1869).
      - Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1883).
        - Sardar Jagjit Singh (died 1886).
        - Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1908).
          - SARDAR RAVISHER SINGH (BORN 1902).
    - Man Singh (died 1890).
      - Jagjit Singh (born 1878).
      - Rajendra Singh (born 1881).
  - Hari Singh (died 1816).
    - Deva Singh (died 1837).
      - Umrao Singh (died 1844).
  - Karam Singh.

NAWAB MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN OF PATAUDI.

- SHAIKH DAULAT KHAN.
  - Shaikh Badal Khan
    - Alaf Khan.
      - Faiz Talab Khan (died 1831).
        - Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan (died 1862).
          - Nawab Muhammad Taki Ali Khan (died 1862)
            - Nawab Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Ali Khan (died 1878).
              - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Khan (died 1898).
          - Asghar Ali Khan (died 1873).
          - Jafar Ali Khan (died 1879).
            - NAWAB MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN (BORN 1863).
              - Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (born 1887).
            - Wasiat Ali Khan (born 1870).
              - Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan (born 1894).
              - Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan.
          - Sadik Ali Khan (died 1903).
            - Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1873).
              - Muhammad Jamil-ur-Rahman Khan (born 1903).
          - Inayat Hussain Khan (died 1901).
            - Muhammad Hussain Khan (born 1867).
            - Muhammad Ahmad Hussain Khan (born 1868).
              - Muhammad Sabir Ali Khan (born 1895).
              - Muhammad Munawar Ali Khan (born 1898).
              - Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan (born 1899).
              - Muhammad Nawab Khan (born 1901).
            - Muhammad Shamshad Hussain Khan (born 1893).
            - Muhammad Saadat Hussain Khan (born 1899).
      - Ghulam Rasul Khan.

NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., OF LOHARU.

- NAWAB AHMAD BAKHSH KHAN (died 1827).
  - Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1835).
  - Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1869).
    - Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1884).
      - NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. (BORN 1860).
        - Muaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1900).
        - Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1887).
        - Rukn-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
        - Amad-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1890).
        - Aitzaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1899).
      - Nasir-ud din Ahmad Khan (born 1861).
      - Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1862).
        - Saif-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1885).
        - Husam-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1891).
        - Samsam-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1885).
        - Muzaffar-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1886).
        - Shamas-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1888).
      - Bashir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1863).
        - Muaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1883).
        - Nasir-ud din Ahmad Khan (born 1885).
      - Zamir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1867).
    - Ali Hussain Khan (died 1884).
  - Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1832).
  - Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1885).
    - Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1868).
      - Shuja-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1860).
      - Baha-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1862).
      - Siraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1864).
      - Mumtaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1866).
    - Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1852).

NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHURSHED ALI KHAN OF DUJANA.

- NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABD-US-SAMAD KHAN (died 1825).
  - Nawab Muhammad Dunde Khan (died 1850).
    - Nawab Muhammad Hassan Ali Khan (died 1867).
      - Nawab Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan (died 1879).
        - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan (died 1908).
      - Muhammad Najabat Ali Khan (died 1899).
        - NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHURSHED ALI KHAN (BORN 1883).
        - Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan (born 1888).
    - Muhammad Sher Khan (born 1826).
    - Muhammad Shamsher Khan (died 1898).
      - Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan.
      - Muhammad Ashrat Ali Khan.
        - Muhammad Massarat Ali Khan.
      - Muhammad Ijaz Ali Khan
  - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
    - Muhammad Amir Khan.
      - Muhammad Ibrahim Khan (died 1907).
        - Muhammad Imtiaz Ali Khan.
      - Muhammad Ismail Khan (died 1897).
      - Muhammad Abdullah Khan.

RAJA BIKRAM SINGH OF BAGHAL.

- JAGAT SINGH.
  - Mian Raghunath Singh (died 1835).
    - Kirpal Singh (died 1870).
      - Mohar Singh (born 1835).
        - Suraj Singh (born 1858).
        - Hira Singh (born 1863).
    - Vir Singh (died 1885).
      - Kahan Singh (born 1873).
      - Bansi (born 1877).
      - Rup Singh (born 1883).
    - Devi Singh (died 1854).
    - Puran Singh (died 1834).
  - Rana Sheo Saran Singh (died 1840).
    - Raja Kishan Singh (died 1876).
      - Tika Moti Singh (died 1877).
    - Mian Jai Singh (died 1873).
      - Raja Dhian Singh (died 1904).
        - RAJA BIKRAM SINGH (BORN 1893).
        - Mian Bachitar Singh (born 1895).
        - Mian Mohan Singh (born 1896).
        - Mian Surat Singh (born 1904).
      - Kapur Singh (died 1871).
      - Man Singh (born 1854).
        - Durga Singh (born 1880).
      - Hira Singh (born 1856).
        - Ganga Singh (born 1900).
      - Udham Singh (born 1860).
        - Basant Singh (born 1882).
          - Chatar Singh (born 1902).
        - Partab Singh (born 1885).
      - Narendra Singh (died 1904).
    - Mian Bijai Singh (died 1839).
      - Ram Singh (died 1872).
        - Ranjodh Singh (born 1865).
        - Sher Singh (born 1867).
      - Pardhan Singh (died 1861).

RANA DALIP SINGH, C.I.E., OF BAGHAT.

- **FATEH PAL.**
  - Rana Raghunath Pàl.
    - Rana Dalel Singh.
      - Rana Mahendra Singh (died 1839).
      - Rana Bije Singh (died 1849).
    - Dhiraj Singh (died 1858).
      - Rana Umed Singh (died 1861).
        - **RANA DALIP SINGH, C.I.E. (BORN 1859).**
          - Tika Durga Singh (born 1901).
          - Mian (not yet named) (born 1907).
        - Mian Amar Singh (born 1860).
          - Devi Singh (born 1897).
          - Sheo Singh (born 1899).
        - Mian Hira Singh.
        - Mian Ratan Singh (died 1888).
          - Sundar Singh (born 1888).
      - Jit Singh (born 1830).
        - Gopal Singh (born 1868).
        - Bishan Singh (born 1881).
      - Sobha Singh (born 1832).
        - Lachhmi Singh (born 1849).
        - Hira Singh (born 1852).
          - Chuhr Singh (born 1893).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1895).
        - Khazana Singh (died 1905).
          - Son (not yet named) (born 1905).

RANA GYAN CHAND OF JUBBAL.

- JOG CHAND.
  - Paras Chand.
    - Rana Puran Chand.
      - Rana Karam Chand (died 1877).
        - Rana Padam Chand (died 1898).
          - Tika Bharat Chand (died 1883).
          - Kunwar Rudar Chand (died 1886).
          - Kunwar Partab Chand (died 1887).
          - Kunwar Udai Chand (died 1890).
          - RANA GYAN CHAND (BORN 1887).
          - Kunwar Bhagat Chand (born 1888).
          - Kunwar Ishri Singh (born 1890).
          - Kunwar Nigham Singh (born 1891).
          - Kunwar Lachhmi Singh (born 1893).
          - Kunwar Kishan Singh (born 1896).
          - Kunwar Durga Singh (born 1897).
        - Kunwar Ghambir Chand (born 1864).
          - Shamsher Singh (born 1884).
          - Sheo Singh (born 1886).
          - Narendra Singh (born 1894).
          - Rajendra Singh (born 1901).

TRIBUTARIES OF JUBBAL.

I.—THAKUR KIDAR SINGH OF RAWIN (RAINGARH).

- KUNWAR SINGH.
  - Thacha.
  - Rona.
  - Madho Singh.
  - Tar Singh.
    - Himat Singh.
      - Uchba.
      - Beragi.
        - Dhian Singh (died 1887).
          - Thakur Hari Chand (died 1905).
          - THAKUR KIDAR SINGH.
            - A son (not yet named).
        - Bhim Singh.
          - Lehna Singh.
          - Guman Singh.
          - Rup Singh.
        - Lal Singh.
        - Hari Singh.
      - Debu.
        - Dalelu.
        - Seria.
      - Niku.
      - Negi.
      - Mahun.

TRIBUTARIES OF JUBBAL.

II.—THAKUR DHARAM SINGH OF DHADHI.

- BADRI SINGH.
  - Singtu (died 1892).
    - Nazar.
    - Indar.
    - Sur Das.
    - Arjun.
  - Ganga Ram.
    - Man Singh.
    - Danu.
    - Birbal.
      - Shiam Singh.
    - Lal Chand.
  - Thakur Narayan Singh.
    - Bir Singh.
      - THAKUR DHARAM SINGH (BORN 1888).
        - Jai Singh (born 1905).
    - Prem Singh.
      - Lal Singh.
      - Man Das.
      - Ran Singh.
    - Hari Singh.
      - Tikam Chand.
      - Rai Singh.
      - Kahan Chand.
    - Hira Singh.
      - Devi Dat.
    - Mehr Singh.
    - Jagat Singh.
      - Madan Singh.
      - Rama Nand.
    - Sheo Ram.

RANA HIRA SINGH OF KUMHARSEN.

- GORA SINGH *alias* JASWANT SINGH.
  - Rana Pritam Singh (died 1858).
    - Rana Bhawani Singh (died 1874).
      - RANA HIRA SINGH (born 1851).
        - Tika Bedar Singh (born 1895).
      - Kunwar Indar Singh (died 1907).
        - Baldeo Singh (born 1901).

RANA DURGA SINGH OF BHAJI.

- **RANA AMRIT PAL.**
  - Rana Rudar Pal (died 1855).
    - Rana Ran Bahadur Singh (died 1875).
      - RANA DURGA SINGH (BORN 1842).
        - Tika Indar Singh (born 1891).
        - Mian Parja Pal (born 1894).
        - Mian Bir Pal (born 1906).
      - Mian Parmatam Singh (born 1844).
        - Him Singh (born 1889).
        - Maheshar Singh (born 1892).
        - Bhairvi Singh (born 1893).
        - Lachhmi Singh (born 1895).
        - Jwala Singh (born 1903).
        - Ritu Raj Singh (born 1905).
      - Mian Bije Singh (born 1860).
        - Lachhmi Singh (born 1889).

THAKUR DURGA CHAND OF MAILOG.

- **NAHAR CHAND.**
  - Khushhal Chand.
    - Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1849).
      - Thakur Dalip Chand (died 1880).
        - Rana Raghunath Chand (died 1902).
          - THAKUR DURGA CHAND (BORN 1897).
          - Kunwar Sahib Singh (born 1898).
      - Mian Ganesh Singh (died 1900).
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Jiwan Singh (died 1894).
        - Hari Singh (died 1893).
        - Anup Singh (born 1860).
    - Chimna.

RANA BIR SINGH OF BALSAN.

- **JAI SINGH.**
  - **Dharam Singh.**
    - **Rana Jagraj Singh** (died 1867).
      - **Sahib Singh** (died 1884).
        - **Rana Bhup Singh** (died 1884).
          - **Tika Gobárdhan Singh** (died 1870).
            - **RANA BIR SINGH** (BORN 1861).
              - **Tika Surat Singh** (died 1885).
            - **Mian Atar Singh** (born 1868).
              - **Moti Singh** (born 1895).
              - **Ran Bahadur Singh** (born 1906).
              - **One son** (born 1907) not yet named.
          - **Mian Natha Singh** (died 1898).
        - **Ratan Singh** (died 1893).
      - **Bhil Singh** (died 1888).
      - **Sansar Singh** (died 1878).
      - **Devi Singh** (died 1872).
        - **Prem Singh** (born 1834).
      - **Ranjit Singh** (died 1868).
        - **Kahan Singh** (born 1840).

RANA HIRA SINGH OF DHAMI

- DALEL SINGH (died 1803).
  - Rana Paritam Singh (died 1813).
    - Rana Gobardhan Singh (died 1867).
      - Rana Fateh Singh (died 1894).
        - RANA HIRA SINGH (BORN 1878).
          - Him Singh (born 1898).
        - Mian Surat Singh (died 1904).
    - Bishan Singh (died 1864).
    - Gyan Singh (died 1837).
      - Zalam Singh (died 1886).
        - Kapur Singh (born 1859).
          - Parduman Singh (born 1894).

RANA JAGATJIT CHAND OF KOTHAR.

- SAMAR CHAND.
  - Gopal Chand (died 1763).
    - Rana Bhup Chand (died 1858).
      - Rana Jai Chand (died 1895).
        - RANA JAGATJIT CHAND (BORN 1887).
          - Tika Kishan Chand (born 1905).
          - Mian Baldeo Singh (born 1906).
      - Mian Isri Singh (died 1888).
    - Ratan Singh.
      - Kharak Singh (died 1870).
      - Hari Singh.
      - Nain Singh.
        - Jiwan Singh (born 1888).
      - Bir Singh.
    - Raja Bahadur Singh.
      - Raja Hira Singh.
      - Bishan Singh.
        - Basant Singh (born 1879).
          - Durga Singh (born 1906).
        - Gobardhan Singh (born 1886).
      - Lachhmi Singh

THAKUR HARDEO SINGH OF KUNIHAR.

- ANAND DEO.
  - Magan Deo (died 1816).
    - Puran Deo (died 1837).
      - Kishan Singh (died 1866).
        - Thakur Tegh Singh (died 1905).
          - Tika Sheo Singh (died 1893).
          - THAKUR HARDEO SINGH (BORN 1893).
          - Mian Gopal Singh (born 1900).
        - Mian Kahan Singh (died 1879).
          - Fina Singh (born 1858).
            - Narayan Singh (died 1900).
              - Basant Singh (born 1898).
            - Devi Singh (born 1882).
      - Bishan Singh (died 1876).
        - Bir Singh (born 1866).
          - Rup Singh (born 1887).
          - Natha Singh (born 1901).
        - Hira Singh (born 1873).

RANA TILOK SINGH OF MANGAL.

- RANA BAHADUR SINGH.
  - Rana Prithi Singh.
    - Rana Jodha Singh (died 1844).
    - Rana Jit Singh (died 1892).
      - RANA TILOK SINGH (BORN 1859).
        - Tika Sheo Singh (born 1888).
      - Mian Nihal Singh (born 1862).
      - Mian Khazan Singh (born 1869).
    - Mian Jagat Singh (died 1902).
      - Mohar Singh (died 1898).
        - Nand Singh (born 1891).

THAKUR PURAN CHAND OF BIJA.

- **JAI CHAND** (died 1773).
  - Man Chand (died 1817)
    - Thakur Partab Chand (died 1841).
      - Thakur Udai Chand (dead).
        - THAKUR PURAN CHAND (BORN 1896).
        - Mian Parduman Singh.
      - Mian Alam Singh (born 1833).
        - Durga Singh.
        - Jit Singh.
      - Mian Zalam Singh (born 1835).
        - Pirthi Singh.
      - Mian Mohan Singh (born 1837).
        - Ishri Singh.
      - Mian Kishan Singh (born 1839).
        - Hira Singh (born 1867).
        - Amar Singh (born 1870).
        - Devi Singh (born 1880).
        - Bir Singh
        - Tiklu.
      - Mian Dhumi Singh.
    - Bahadur Singh.
      - Ratan Singh.
    - Gyan Singh.
      - Lachhmi Singh.
        - Bir Singh.
          - Lehna Singh.
        - Dohlu.
      - Peer Singh.
  - Bhup Singh.
    - Kimat Singh.
      - Sardaru.
      - Mahdu.
        - Sobha.
    - Dalil Singh.
      - Channu.
  - Sher Singh.
    - Sernu.
  - Budh Singh.
  - Dhonkal Singh.
    - Ram Karan.
      - Peer Singh.

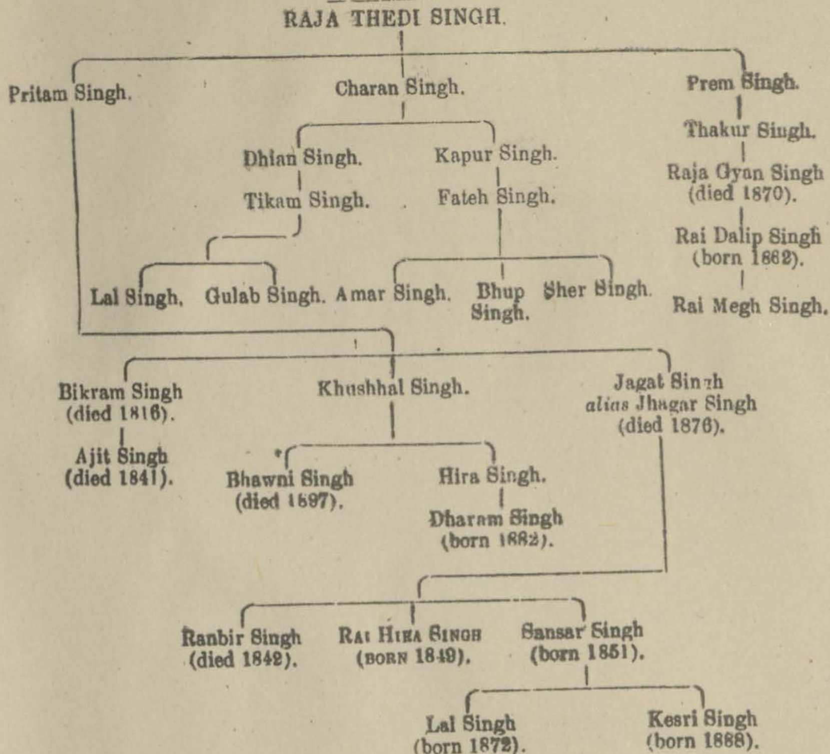
RANA RAM SARAN SINGH OF DARKOTI.

- **RANA BAL RAM.**
  - Rana Jathu Ram.
    - Rana Sis Ram (died 1854).
      - Rana Paras Ram (died 1856).
        - Rana Ram Singh (died 1883).
          - RANA RAM SARAN SINGH (BORN 1849).
            - Tika Raghunath Singh (born 1888).
          - Mian Hanwant Singh (born 1851).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1868).
              - Kapur Singh.
              - Babar Singh.
            - Dhumi Singh (born 1865).
            - Sundar Singh (born 1897).
          - Mian Hari Ram (born 1854).
        - Mian Nahar Singh (died 1876).
          - Lachhman (born 1841).
            - Sheo Ram (born 1869).
            - Jai Ram (born 1864).
          - Hari Singh (born 1845).
            - Kidar Singh (born 1865).
              - Atma Ram (born 1895).
            - Nain Singh (born 1864).
            - Gopal Singh (born 1884).
          - Arjun Singh (born 1848).
          - Anant Ram (born 1852).
        - Mian Sita Ram (died 1888).
          - Zalam Singh (born 1857).
          - Bhawan Singh.
      - Chhumal.
        - Sobha Ram.
          - Mohar Singh.

THAKUR SURAT SINGH OF TAROCH.

- **LACHU CHAND.**
  - Karam Singh.
    - Lal Chand
    - Thakur Ranjit Singh (died 1877).
      - Tika Kahar Singh (died 1866).
        - Thakur Kidar Singh (died 1903).
          - THAKUR SURAT SINGH (BORN 1887).
            - Tika Mahendra Singh (born 1903).
          - Mian Partab Singh (died 1890).
          - Mian Murat Singh (born 1902).
      - Mian Man Singh.
      - Mian Sidia (died 1867).
      - Mian Tikam Singh (born 1845).
      - Mian Dhian Singh (died 1880).
      - Mian Sis Ram (born 1856).
      - Mian Rai Singh (died 1887).
      - Mian Rinkhu.
      - Mian Mathura (born 1861).
      - Mian Kanshi Ram.
      - Mian Sita Ram
  - Jhobu.
    - Siam Singh.
    - Bhan Singh.
      - Kesar Singh.
      - Kanshi Ram.
        - Rup Singh.
      - Mallu.
  - Bir Singh.
    - Jaipu.

RAI HIRA SINGH OF SANGRI.



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